

Monday
7th March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume II, 1949

(18th February to 17th March, 1949)

Fourth Session
OF THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE)

1949

Chamber Fumigated 18/10/23



CONTENTS

Volume II—18th February to 17th March, 1949

	Pages
FRIDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	809—51
Unstarred Questions and Answers	851—60
MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	861—96
TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	897—932
Unstarred Questions and Answers	933—35
Short Notice Question and Answer	935—36
WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	937—1000
Unstarred Question and Answer	1000
Short Notice Question and Answer	1000—1001
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1003—27
Postponed Starred Questions and Answers	1027—29
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1029—30
FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Use of the word "Gentlemen" while announcing the speaker to the House	1031
Starred Questions and Answers	1031—68
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1068
Short Notice Question and Answer	1069
MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Declaration by Members	1071
Starred Questions and Answers	1071—1106
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1107—09
Short Notice Questions and Answers	1109—14
TUESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1115—47
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1147—54
Short Notice Question and Answer	1154—55
THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1157—91
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1192—94
Transferred Starred Questions and Answers	1194—1225
Transferred Unstarred Questions and Answers	1225—42
FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1243—80
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1281—85
MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1287—1317
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1317—19
TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1949—	
Starred Questions and Answers	1321—69
Unstarred Questions and Answers	1369—79

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 7th March, 1949.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

MODEL CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATES

*899. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ministry of States is contemplating the preparation of a model constitution for all the States?

(b) If so, what stage has it reached and is it Government's intention to introduce the model constitution in all the States simultaneously when the Indian Union Constitution comes into force?

(c) Have any representatives of the States been consulted while framing such a model constitution?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) to (c). A small Committee of representatives of the States and some experts has been set up under the Chairmanship of Sir B. N. Rau, Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India, to draw up a Model Constitution. The Model Constitution is intended to serve as a guide to the Constituent Assemblies of States and Unions in framing their constitution.

Shri R. L. Malviya: I want to know whether, so long as the integration of the States and the process of union is going on, there is any necessity for framing a model constitution?

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is asking for opinion.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Will that model constitution be submitted to the Indian Constituent Assembly?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not think it is necessary.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: In view of the fact that the people of the States are going to frame the constitution for us, how is it that we shall not be able to make a constitution for them?

Mr. Speaker: Not for the Dominion.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Does this model constitution apply to those States which are represented in the Constituent Assembly?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: If those who are not represented in the Constituent Assembly want to copy that constitution we cannot prevent them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Since Government set up this committee, may I know if the constituent assemblies that were set up in the various States have been dissolved or are they in a state of suspended animation?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They have not been dissolved and they will consider the model constitution when it is sent to them.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No reply has been given to my question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I think it has been replied to.

Shri B. L. Malviya: Will this Model Constitution apply to unions of States also?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Which Unions?

Shri B. L. Malviya: Rajasthan Union.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Unions of States? Of course it will.

FUNCTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

*900. **Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what are the functions of the Environmental Hygiene Committee set up by Government?

(b) Who are the members of the said Committee?

(c) What expenditure has been incurred by Government up to date for this Committee?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) and (b). A statement showing the composition of the Environmental Hygiene Committee and its terms of reference is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Rs. 24,000.

STATEMENT

Composition of the Environmental Hygiene Committee and its terms of reference

Composition—

- (1) Dr. B. C. Das Gupta, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Corporation (*Chairman*).
- (2) Shri K. Subramaniam, Professor of Public Health Engineering, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (3) Shri A. V. Raman, Retired Sanitary Engineer of the Government of Madras.
- (4) Shri R. S. Mehta, Engineer and Secretary, Joint Water and Sewage Board, Delhi.
- (5) Shri S. C. Bose, Deputy Director, Health Services and Public Health Engineering, Calcutta.
- (6) Shri N. V. Modak, Special Engineer, Bombay Corporation.

Terms of reference—

- (1) Investigation of the whole field of Environmental hygiene with special reference to :
 - (i) Town and village planning;
 - (ii) Housing, urban and rural;
 - (iii) Water supply;
 - (iv) General sanitation including conservancy and drainage; disposal of industrial and trade wastage; advantages of composting in preference to other methods of disposal of urban refuse;
 - (v) Prevention of river and beach pollution;
 - (vi) Control of insect vectors of diseases;
 - (vii) Regulation of certain trades, industries and occupations dangerous to health and offensive to community.

(2) Framing of a programme of development for the consideration of Government based on examination of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee regarding Environmental Hygiene and of the 5-year plans of the Provinces.

In framing the programme, the Committee should take into consideration the following factors :—

- (i) The programme will be required to be placed on a basis of adequate and comprehensive planning, while at the same time, taking into account the financial capacity of Governments to implement the programme. It should therefore suggest, wherever possible, ways and means by which the funds necessary for implementing their proposals can be found.
- (ii) The need for promoting the training of an adequate number of technical personnel of various categories required for a modern programme of environmental improvement and for promoting the production of the necessary equipment. The Committee should make specific recommendations in this regard.
- (iii) In view of the varying resources of the Provinces, the measures required to assist the less favoured provinces so that the programme can be implemented on as uniform a basis as possible.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Whom is this Environmental Hygiene Committee intended to help? Is it intended to help urban or rural or all areas?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Both but primarily for rural areas.

STATISTICS *re* FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

*901. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has been directed to compile statistical information regarding foreign investments in India?

(b) Is the work complete, and, if so, what is the result of the investigation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would draw the honourable member's attention to the reply to the Starred Question No. 330 by Shri R. K. Sidhva on 14th February, 1949.

Shri R. L. Malviya: What is the total foreign investment in India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The investigation is still being conducted and we have not come to the end of it yet.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: When was this investigation commenced?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It commenced about a year ago and as I told the House last time when this question was raised, originally we had expected that the investigation would be completed by the end of December 1948. Since then various parties concerned with investments wanted an extension and the Reserve Bank gave an extension until the 15th of February. I understand that a further extension has since been given and beyond that I have not got the details.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Who is the officer in charge of this investigation?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The Reserve Bank of India.

Shri R. L. Malviya: How many English and American firms have sold their concerns here and left India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The honourable member must wait for the report.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaitra: Will these figures be compiled provincewise?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is a little too soon to answer that question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are Government also collecting figures relating to capital that has already disappeared from this country?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I expect that it will be part of this investigation.

REORGANISATION OF CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

*902. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Central Secretariat reorganisation plans are complete and, if so, when Government propose to put them into effect?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Not yet; valuable preliminary material has been collected and it is hoped that plans for the general reorganisation of the Central Secretariat will be finalised in the course of the next two months. While it is not, at present, possible to say when the complete scheme will be put into effect, a scheme for the Reorganisation and Reinforcement of the Central Secretariat Service, which was approved by Government on the 22nd October 1948, is at present being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is the scope of this Secretariat Reorganisation limited only to reorientation and reshuffling of the various departments or will this Committee also consider the broader aspects of finance and economy?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I do not think that the question of finance or economy is included in this.

INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

*903. **Shri E. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much money has been invested by the public during the year 1948 as compared with the year 1946 and 1947 in National Savings Certificates?

(b) What steps have Government taken to induce small investors, particularly the middle and lower middle class, to invest their surplus in these certificates?

(c) Have Government considered a proposal to insist industrialists to invest a certain portion of their savings in these certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Sales of National Savings Certificates in 1948 amounted to Rs. 23.18 crores compared with Rs. 20.17 crores in 1947 and Rs. 23.23 crores in 1945. The figures for the period prior to the partition are for undivided India.

(b) The advantages of saving are brought home by an organised campaign of publicity including posters, broadcasts etc. Special facilities have also been provided for investment. Certificates are available in small denominations from rupees five. Two new series of Certificates have been issued with effect from 1st June 1948—one with a currency of five years and the other with a currency of seven years. In this connection, the attention of the honourable member is invited to the Press Communiqué dated the 12th April 1948.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: May I know which is the largest class of people who contributed in the largest measure during last year to these National Savings Certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not quite know what the honourable member means by class of people but the only sort of answer I can give to the honourable member is this: that the impression I have gathered of an examination of the reports is that the savings campaign has worked almost entirely in the urban areas and it has not really touched the rural areas.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister tell us why the industrialists are not subscribing to this, since he has said that they are not subscribing?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: This is a movement meant almost entirely for the benefit of the small savers. These certificates are being issued at rather concessional rates of interest and I see no reason why industrialists should be encouraged to put their money into certificates carrying concessional rates of interest.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Are any efforts being made to offer commission to those who canvas for these national savings certificates and also to induce the trade unions, *kisan sabhas* and such other organisations to interest themselves in canvassing for subscription to these certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I presume that what the honourable member has in mind is the institution of authorised agents, which has been suspended, I think, since June 1948. The question of reviving this system is under active consideration.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: Has any attempt been made to popularise the certificates among the well-to-do cultivators in the villages?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We are trying to do our best. I raised this question and we discussed it in great detail at the conference of Provincial Finance Ministers a few months ago. If my honourable friend has any suggestions to make in this matter I should greatly welcome them.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: Have any steps been taken, particularly to allow public institutions such as schools, dispensaries and similar institutions, to invest their savings in these savings certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I am free to admit that not enough has been done but I should like to explore that field.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: May I also in this connection draw the attention of the Honourable the Finance Minister to the fact that with the withdrawal of the benefits of cash certificates recently there has been a great deal of burden cast on public institutions, for they do not find any field for investment. In view of that will the Honourable Minister kindly look into this matter?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I shall certainly do that.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Is there any scheme under contemplation by the Government to enforce anything like a compulsory small savings?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: We have considered very carefully the question of compulsory savings and come to the conclusion that it is not worth while pursuing.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Have any investments been made by the rural population? If so, what is the proportion of this investment in relation to that made in urban areas?

Honourable Members: That question has already been answered.

Shri R. L. Malviya: May I know how much money has been paid to the selling agents of these certificates by way of commission?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I said that the system of authorised agents has been suspended since June 1948 but if my honourable friend wants the figure of commission distributed to authorised agents before that date I must ask for notice.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What is the maximum amount which a man can subscribe to the national savings certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The maximum limit used to be Rs. 15,000 but last October we raised it to Rs. 25,000.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: May I enquire whether there is any proposal to issue these certificates for a shorter duration in view of the fact that the response has been poor?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: These two new series for five years and seven years which are for shorter periods than the original were introduced only recently and I would like to see how they are getting on before making any further change.

Shri Arun Chandra Guha: Does the Government intend to offer any special inducement to the rural people so that they may invest more in these savings certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: If the honourable member means by 'special inducement' a further concession in the matter of interest rates, I have not considered it so far.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: The Honourable Minister says that steps are being taken to popularise these savings certificates. May I know what is the agency for this purpose?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: As the honourable member knows, we have got a Government department at present with a Central National Savings Commissioner assisted by Provincial National Savings Commissioners and also officers for various regional areas. Along with them we have now a fairly large body of unofficial agencies—honorary workers—and I am also getting considerable assistance from the Provincial Governments.

Seth Govind Das: As far as honorary workers are concerned, are they appointed on the recommendation of the Provincial Government or are their applications made directly to the Central Government and then they are appointed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The appointments are made by the National Savings Commissioners for the Provinces in consultation with the provincial authorities.

RELAY OF B.B.C. BROADCASTS BY ALL-INDIA RADIO

*904. **Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the All-India Radio relays B.B.C. broadcasts in their Far Eastern Services to Japan, China and Siam in addition to the B.B.C. broadcast to India?

(b) Is there any reciprocal arrangements with the B.B.C. for such facilities?

(c) What is the total time taken for such relays and at what time of the day are such relays made?

(d) In view of the fact that Singapore also relays B.B.C.'s Far Eastern Services, do Government propose to consider the advisability of discontinuing the practice of relaying B.B.C. broadcasts as a regular feature?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) Yes.

(b) There is no reciprocal arrangement in respect of these particular relays, but All India Radio receives various general facilities from the B.B.C.

(c) Seventy five minutes, from 4-30 to 5 P.M., 6-15 to 6-30 P.M. and 7-00 to 7-30 P.M.

(d) Government are not aware of any such relays from Singapore; the whole question of these relays is however under examination.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that there is no reciprocal arrangement with B.B.C. why are we giving so much time to their broadcasts in our programme for the Far Eastern countries?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I think (b) is a reply to that question namely though in respect of these particular relays there is no reciprocal arrangement A.I.R. has received certain facilities from the B.B.C. in other matters.

Seth Govind Das: What are those facilities in other matters?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Those facilities are of this nature:

- (i) The results of the B.B.C.'s technical research are available to All-India Radio;
- (ii) All-India Radio receives a large number of well produced programmes from the B.B.C. in the form of recordings, at concessional rates;
- (iii) All-India Radio has been taking advantage of the free training facilities offered by the B.B.C. at their Staff Training School in London;
- (iv) The B.B.C. allows All-India Radio to rebroadcast its musical programmes, provided no other rights are involved;
- (v) The B.B.C. allows All-India Radio to relay rebroadcast its spoken word items without payment; and
- (vi) All-India Radio has utilised the free recording facilities offered by the B.B.C. in the Middle East and elsewhere, for recording Arabic talks for use in All-India Radio's Middle East Services.

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that other countries have also got these facilities which we have and besides these facilities there is some reciprocal arrangement as far as their programmes are concerned?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: We are already negotiating as regards our relays from the B.B.C. and that is exactly what I meant by saying that the whole question is under examination.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it a fact that the B.B.C. broadcasts during the days when the police action was taken in Hyderabad were relayed from our stations despite their being anti-Indian?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I ask if these relays involve any financial expenditure also?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: None that I know of.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are Government aware that the B.B.C. supported Hyderabad's claim for independence even after the Prime Minister of England had made a statement on the floor of the House of Commons?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that question will be permissible.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said that we are not spending any money as far as these relays are concerned. May I know whether no expenditure is involved on the staff which is being used for broadcasting their programmes?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The honourable member is arguing.

Shri M. Tiruma'sa Rao: Does the A.I.R. reserve the right of not relaying any of the broadcasts from the B.B.C. if it finds that they are not true to facts?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: Certainly, we are at liberty to do so.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the general belief among the newspapermen that the special despatches on the Hyderabad police action, broadcast by the B.B.C., which were supposed to have been sent from the spot were really framed in the B.B.C. studio in London?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think this question arises.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know why broadcasts which were against the interests of India were allowed to be relayed from our station?

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the next question.

INVENTORIES OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES OF PRINCES

*905. **Shri K. Hanumanthaiya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state how many Princes have furnished to the Ministry of States, in pursuance of the agreements signed by them and the representative of the Ministry of States, inventories of all immovable properties, securities and cash balances held by them as private property?

(b) What is the total value of such immovable properties, securities and cash balances in each of the inventories?

(c) How many Princes have not yet furnished such inventories?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) 103.

(b) Government do not consider it proper that either the value or the details of the private property of Princes should be a matter for public disclosure.

(c) Three.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Are Government satisfied in respect of these 103 Princes that all their private immovable property has been declared?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes, they are quite satisfied.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Why is it that these three Princes who have not yet furnished their inventories . . .

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: They have been reminded.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Are Government satisfied that none of the items included in the list of private property is public property?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Government will satisfy themselves on this subject.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Have Government taken upon themselves the responsibility of paying the outstanding private debts incurred by the Princes before their States were merged?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No; Government is not taking that responsibility.

Shri R. L. Malviya: Has the question of private property in merged States been settled; if not how long will it take to settle?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: In some cases it has been settled; in the case of some it is still under discussion. It will not take long before this question is settled.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Who will pay their private debts?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a question for the Princes.

GRADUATION TRAINING OF RELEASED I. A. M. C. OFFICERS AT LAKE MEDICAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA

*906. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many medical graduates were granted Emergency Commissions in the I.A.M.C. during the World War II;

(b) how many have been released since the close of the War;

(c) how many have been selected, and on what basis, for graduation training at Lake Medical College, Calcutta;

(d) what provision, if any, has been made by Government for the re-employment of released licentiate officers; and

(e) whether Government propose to remove the class distinction as between licentiates and graduates in the medical profession?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) 2609.

(b) 2243.

(c) 582 war-service licentiates have so far been admitted to the Lake Medical College, Calcutta. Admissions are made in accordance with the rules laid down in the prospectus of the College, a copy of which is in the Library of the House. Almost all war-service licentiates, who fulfil the prescribed conditions and have so far applied for admission, have been admitted to the College.

(d) Medical Employment Bureaux were established in the various Provinces and States for the purpose of assisting the demobilised personnel in securing employment under Government as well as under semi-Government institutions. The Government of India bear sixty per cent. of the cost of the special staff necessary for the establishment of Medical Employment Bureaux.

(e) The distinction referred to is the result of the difference in standards between licentiate and graduate qualifications. Until medical schools in the Provinces of India are converted into medical colleges and a uniform minimum standard of medical qualification for the whole of India is established, the distinction between medical licentiates and medical graduates in the profession will continue. Most of the Provincial Governments have, however, abolished the medical schools in their respective provinces or have converted them into medical colleges. The remaining schools are also either being abolished or converted into colleges.

Shri H. V. Kamath: May I know what is the total number of medical licentiates in India today?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would have to have notice of that question.

Shri H. V. Kamath: How many graduates were granted emergency commissions during the war?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would have to have notice of that question too.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to revise the Indian Medical Councils Act of 1933?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Government is not aware of any proposal.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that no licentiates are to be permanently employed or commissioned in the I.A.M.C.?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That would come under Defence, but I do not think that is correct.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: With reference to part (d), may I ask whether this provision has been made with regard to Women's Medical Service personnel also?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Women's Medical Service personnel would not come under this category because none of them are licentiates.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: May I know whether any condensed course has been offered to the licentiates?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The course at the Lake Medical College is a condensed course.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that out of the 2,000 odd licentiates who were granted emergency commissions during the war, only six have been selected for enlistment to the regular I.A.M.C.?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That question again would have to be put to the Defence Department.

DEPORTATION OF MR. AND MRS. ANTONIUS RAAB

*907. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether aircraft designer and builder Antonius Raab and his wife have been deported from India under the orders of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for their deportation?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A foreigner named Antonius Raab and his wife have been deported.

(b) Mr. Raab was an undesirable foreigner and his remaining in India was not considered to be in India's interests.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Under what Act or law of the land for the time being in force have Mr. and Mrs. Raab been deported?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Under the Foreigners Act.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it not a fact that the Bombay High Court held in November or December last that the Foreigners Act was not applicable to Mr. and Mrs. Raab as naturalization certificate had been granted to them by the Baroda Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The action of deportation of Mr. Raab has not been challenged by anybody in a court of law.

Shri H. V. Kamath: I want to know under what Act they were deported.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Under the Foreigners Act.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But did the Bombay High Court hold that that Act does not apply in this case?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I say that Government's action has not been challenged by anybody.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Is it the present Government or the previous Government that passed the deportation order?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The order was passed by the previous Government and confirmed by the present Government.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya: Will the present Government be pleased to review the case in view of the fact that Mr. Raab helped our aircraft industry?

Mr. Speaker: That is not asking for information.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Was the verdict of the High Court prior in point of time to the order of deportation?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: High Court's verdict?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Yes, holding that the Foreigners Act was not applicable to Mr. Raab.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: But the Government's order is not contrary to the decision of the High Court.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Sir, my question is not answered.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable member is confounding the dates.

Shri H. V. Kamath: No, Sir, I have got the records here.

Mr. Speaker: Then he may see the Honourable Minister.

PERSONS DISABLED ON ACCOUNT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN INDIAN FORCES.

*908. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons disabled on account of tuberculosis in the Army, Navy and the Air Force respectively;

(b) whether there is any discrimination in the matter of disability pension as between airmen on the one hand and sepoy and ratings on the other; if so, on what basis; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to level the airmen's pension rate to army standard?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House giving figures for the last two years.

(b) In the present method of calculation of disability pensions, there is a difference between the Royal Indian Air Force, on the one hand, and the Indian Army and Royal Indian Navy on the other. In the Royal Indian Air Force, the pensions are calculated on the basis of the lowest rate of substantive pay drawn during the last 3 years of qualifying service, whereas in the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Army it is calculated at a flat rate on the basis of rank held.

(c) The matter is under consideration. A Committee consisting of representatives of the three Services, are engaged on this work now.

STATEMENT

Number of personnel in each of the three Services who were invalided on account of Tuberculosis

	1947	1948
Royal Indian Navy	55	20
Indian Army	1,494	597
Royal Indian Air Force	85	17
Total	1,634	634

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that admission to the Air Force is restricted to matriculates only while there is no restriction or stipulation as regards entry to the Army or Navy?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: How does it arise out of this question? I will be prepared to answer the question put by my honourable friend if he gives notice of a fresh question, but it does not arise here.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As the pension levels are different, I want to know whether the admissions also are on a different level.

Mr. Speaker: He is referring to disability pensions and there seems to be no relation between physical disability and educational qualification.

Shri H. V. Kamath: My point was that the Air Force disability pension was on a lower level than the pension obtaining in other Services. I want to

know why it is that though admission to Air Force is restricted to a higher category, the Army and Navy have higher disability pensions?

Mr Speaker: I understand the distinction which the honourable member is making, but the question refers to physical disabilities and not educational qualifications. Has honourable member any other question of information to put?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Yes, Sir. How long will the Committee referred to in part (c) of the answer, take to decide this question?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I understand the Committee has already held two meetings and are reported to have reached certain tentative conclusions, but the final report has not yet been submitted.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Arising out of (c), is it Government's main intention that the disability pensions of Army personnel should be raised to the standards of pensions given to Air Force personnel?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: This question is also being examined by this Committee.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Is it a fact that the present disability pensions and other allowances allowed to Army personnel are regarded by them as being very low?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I have already stated in reply to part (c) of the Question that there is a difference between the pension allowed to the Air Force, the Navy and the Army, and this question is also being examined by this Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE IN ASSAM

*909. **Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government have received any scheme for the establishment of a Technological College in Assam from the Engineering Experts who sat in Conference at Jorhat, Assam in October, 1948?

(b) If so, what is the sum involved in the scheme?

(c) Do the Government of India propose to grant any amount in the year 1949-50 for the implementation of the scheme?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of India will give due consideration to the scheme if and when it is received from the Government of Assam.

Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha: Has it not yet been received, Sir?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: No, Sir.

STERLING BALANCES RELEASED IN 1948.

*910. **Shri K. Hanumanthaia:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state how much sterling has been released during the year 1948 by the United Kingdom Government out of the sterling balances due from them to India?

(b) How much of the sterling released has been utilised by India?

(c) What goods have been purchased by means of the said sterling and in what quantity?

(d) Is it a fact that full utilization of sterling released was not possible because of the non-availability of capital goods that India needed?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). I would invite the attention of the honourable member to paragraphs 7 and 8 of my Budget Speech.

(c) It is not possible to relate specific purchases of goods with the fall in the Sterling Balances. If the honourable member desires to know what goods India has imported during 1948. I would refer him to the Accounts relating to the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of India which are published monthly and copies of which will be found in the Library of the House.

(d) The availabilities of capital goods are not yet what we would desire but are improving and it would not be correct to say that we are finding any difficulty in utilising our Sterling Balances.

**RENAMING OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY AND ALIGARH
MUSLIM UNIVERSITY**

***911. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to change the names of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): Yes, Sir.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED BANKS OF
CALCUTTA**

†***912. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether four scheduled banks of Calcutta had recently to suspend or curtail payments owing to financial difficulties;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance was given to those Banks by the Reserve Bank of India to enable them to tide over their difficulties; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). One of these banks which approached the Reserve Bank for financial assistance was granted a limit, but the bank could not produce eligible security even with a liberal interpretation of eligibility to the full extent of the limit sanctioned. The other banks either did not approach the Reserve Bank of India or could not produce suitable security to cover the amount required.

COUNTRIES WHERE ESTATE DUTY OR DEATH DUTY IS LEVIED

†***913. Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) in which countries of the world, so far as Government are aware, estate duty on succession or death duty is levied; and

(b) in case information is available, what is the estimated annual revenue from such source in some of the principal countries of the world which levy such duty?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) Government have no precise information but they are aware that estate duty is levied in U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Australia and Ceylon.

(b) The annual revenue from this source in U.S.A. and U.K. was as under:
U.S.A.—

1946—Estate Tax \$620,600,697.

1947—Estate Tax \$708,793,811.

U.K.—

1947-48—Death Duties £172,000,000.

1948-49—(to Nov. 20) £111,900,000.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES TO RAJ PRAMUKHS AND UP-RAJ PRAMUKHS

†*914. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state

(a) the salary and allowances at present paid to and other privileges and amenities enjoyed by the Raj Pramukhs and Up-Raj Pramukhs of the various Unions of States;

(b) whether the above amounts are subject to income-tax or not; and

(c) whether such amounts have been fixed on any uniform principle?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) A statement showing the allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs and Uprajpramukhs is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The covenants do not contain any provision in respect of income-tax.

(c) The amounts have been fixed after taking into consideration the circumstances of each case.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Union	Salary and allowances sanctioned to the Rajpramukhs	Salary and allowances sanctioned to the Uprajpramukhs
1	Saurashtra	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 6-16 Lakhs per annum.	Nil.
2	Matsya	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 70,000/- per annum.	Nil.
3	Vindhya Pradesh	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 122,000/- per annum.	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 20,000/- per annum.
4	Rajasthan	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum.	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 25,000/- per annum.
5	Madhya Bharat	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum.	A consolidated allowance of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum.
6	Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Under consideration.	

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR AJMER-MERWARA

*915. **Fandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state what amounts on recurring and non-recurring expenditure were provided in the budget for the year 1948-49 in connection with the various five-year development plans for the Province of Ajmer-Merwara viz.:

(i) Construction of a hospital of 200 beds at Ajmer;

(ii) Establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer;

(iii) Establishment of a secondary health centre at Beawar;

(iv) Establishment of five Primary Health Units;

(v) Improvement of existing dispensaries in Ajmer-Merwara; and

(vi) Headquarters Health Organisation, Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) What amount was actually spent during the year and what provision is being made in the year 1949-50?

(c) What progress has been made towards the implementation of these plans in the year 1948-49 and how far are they likely to proceed in the year 1949-50?

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(d) Was any provision made in the budget for the year 1948-49 for increasing the medical staff in and for supplying up to date medical instruments and appliances and medicines to the dispensaries in the rural areas of Ajmer-Merwara and the Government Hospital at Beawar?

(e) If so, how much and was any amount actually spent during the year in this connection?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 564 asked by the honourable member on the 22nd February, 1949. A sum of Rs. 2,67,700 has been spent during the current financial year as follows:

Hospital equipment consisting of 250 beds (200 beds for Ajmer and 50 beds for Beawar) has been purchased from the American surplus stores at a cost of Rs. 2,56,200. The scheme for improvement of existing dispensaries has been partly given effect to by taking over the rural dispensaries at Pushkar, Todgarh, Masuda, Sawar, Ramsar and Pisangan and providing extra staff at the latter place, at a cost of Rs. 11,500.

(d) and (e). No progress could be made in respect of medical staff except to the extent indicated in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c). As regards medical stores, the rural dispensaries and the Beawar Hospital have been provided with medical stores worth Rs. 10,200 and Rs. 46,000 respectively in the current year as against stores worth Rs. 8,300 and Rs. 10,000 supplied to them in the previous year. The equipment required for the various hospitals and dispensaries will be provided from the American surplus stores already purchased.

SCALE OF DIET FOR PRISONERS IN CENTRAL JAILS OF AJMER AND DELHI

*216. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what was the ordinary scale of diet for a prisoner in the Central Jails of Ajmer and Delhi in the year 1938-39 and what is the present scale of diet there?

(b) Do Government intend to revise the present scale to bring it up to the pre-war level; and, if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The ordinary scale of diet for a prisoner in the Central Jail, Ajmer and the District Jail, Delhi in the year 1938-39 is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. The present scale of diet in both the jails is the same as in the year 1938-39.

(b) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The scale of diet in force in Ajmer Central Jail, Ajmer from 1st February 1949.

	No. 1		No. 2	
	For Labouring convicts.		For non-labouring convicts and undertrials.	
	Loaves of 8 Oz. each		Loaves	
Bread	2	Chhataks.	1½	Chhataks.
Butter	½	"	½	"
Meat	6	"	4	"
Rice	3	"	2½	"
Dal	1½	"	1	"
Tea	½	"	½	"
Milk	8	"	6	"
Sugar	1	"	½	"
Potatoes	5½	"	4	"
Vegetables	4	"	4	"
Salt	2/5	"	2/5	"
Onions	½	"	½	"
Spices	½	"	½	"

The scale of fuel per day is two seers of firewood per prisoner.

The scale of dietary for the Indian Prisoners classified as "A" and "B" class prisoners and The "Superior" class undertrials are given below :—

	Scale No. I.	Scale No. II.
Wheat flour	10 Ch.	8 Ch.
Ghee	2 Ch.	1½ Ch.
<i>For Vegetarians.</i>		
Milk	1 Seer	½ Seer.
Sugar	1 Ch.	½ Ch.
<i>For Non vegetarians.</i>		
Meat	4 Ch.	3 Ch.
Milk	½ Seer	½ Seer.
Sugar with, in all cases	1 Ch.	½ Ch.
Rice, Suji or Dalia	1	
Dal	1½	
Vegetables	4	
Salt	2/5	
Chillie	1/10	
Spices	1/5	
Tea	1/12	
Amchur or tamarind-pulp	1/6	

The scale of fuel is 1½ seers of firewood per prisoner.

The scales of diet for Indian convicts not classified as "A" or "B" class of prisoners and for the "ordinary class" of undertrials shall be as follows :—

Scale No.	For all labouring convicts in class "C"	Grain ration.
I		12 Ch.
II	For all non-labouring convicts in class "C" and undertrials classified as "ordinary."	10 Ch.

with, in all classes,

Morning Meal.

(a) Parched gram 2 chhataks		Twice a week.
(b) Soaked boiled gram ½ chhataks with oil	1/50 Chhs.	
Salt	1/25 Chhs.	
Chillies	1/100 Chhs.	
(c) Sweet Dalia		Do.
Wheat	1 Ch.	
Gur	½ Ch.	

(d) Soaked boiled		Once a week.
Gram	½ Ch.	
Gur	½ Ch.	

with, in all cases,

Dal	1½ Ch.
Vegetable	4 Ch.
Sweet Oil	4/25 Ch.
Salt	2/5 Ch.
Spices (i.e. turmeric, coriander and chilli in the proportion of 1:2:2)	1/10 Ch.

The scale of fuel for both scales shall be 6 chhataks of firewood per day per prisoner.

Scale of diet of "A" and "B" class prisoners accustomed to Eastern mode of living—

Flour	10 Chs.
Dal	1½ Chs.
Ghee	1½ Chs.
Potatoes	2 Chs.
Salt	½ Ch.
Condiments	½ Ch.
Sugar	1 Ch.
Tea	1/8 Ch.
Vegetables	4 Chs.
Milk	6 Chs or Dhai 4 Chs.
Milk	2 Chs. for tea.
Firewood	2 Seers.

For meat eaters :—The above diet will be issued except that on five days of the week 4 Chs. of meat or 4 Chs. of fish or 4 eggs in lieu of 6 Chs. of milk.

The same scale of diet also apply to non-labouring prisoners subject to the following changes

Flour	8 Chs.
Dal	1½ Chs.
Ghee	1 Ch.

SCALE OF DIET FOR 'C' CLASS PRISONERS.

P. G. No. 36/17—Jails, dated 2-12-1930

Class of Prisoner	Twice a week.			Once a week			Daily				
	Dal Urd	Dal Masur ordinary	Dal Rawan red	Dal gram	Wheat	Gram for parching	Salt	Condi-ments.	Vegetable	Sarson or Toris accord- ing to cor- rections slip formerly is- sued to Mus- tard Oil.	Firewood
Male convicts over 16 years of age sentenced to R. I.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
Male convicts over 16 years of age sentenced to S. I. who labour voluntarily. Adult male unconvicted criminal prisoners	1½	1½	1½	1½	10	½	1/8	4	½	6	

Male convicts sentenced to S. I. all female prisoners, Civil prisoners maintained at Government expense.

Male convicts under 16 years of age. Juvenile unconvicted criminal prisoners.

1½ 1½ 1½ 1 1/8 4 ½ 6

When ghee is issued to convalescents in lieu of oil, one-fourth of a chattaek per prisoner per day is allowed.

Note :— Adult labouring prisoners of the Lahore Female Jail shall receive grains on the scale allowed to adult labouring male prisoners.

2. The dietary of adolescent convicted prisoners is 2 chattaeks of flour daily in excess of the scale.
3. Dal of the same kind should not be used on two consecutive days.
4. Each labouring prisoner should get 1 ch. of *gur* daily. Further each non-smoking condemned prisoner shall receive 2 chs. of *gur* once a week in addition to daily ration of 1 ch. while those who wish to smoke should be allowed 2 cigarettes daily instead *vide* para. 859-A.
5. Scale of firewood is increased from 6 to 8 chs. per head for those jail kitchens where the average population of either Hindus or Muhammadans does not exceed 100 prisoners.
6. Each convicted non-labouring prisoner should be supplied with ½ chs. of *gur* once a week. Tamarind (Imli) 1/16 or Amehur 1/24 or lime juice ½ issued from 1st April to 31st October.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Was it reduced in the interim period?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No.

PRISON REFORMS IN DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA

*917. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what has been done so far by the Government of India in introducing reforms on modern lines in the jails situated within the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara?

(b) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the recent reforms introduced by the Government of Bombay in the jails of the Bombay Presidency in accordance with the report submitted by the Prison Reform Committee

(c) If so, do they intend to introduce reforms on similar lines in the jails situated in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara; and, if so, in what stages; and, if not, why not?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) In Delhi, the District Jail, though under the control of the Chief Commissioner, is administered as an integral part of the East Punjab Jail System by the Inspector General of Prisons, East Punjab and whatever reforms are introduced in the East Punjab Jails are also introduced in Delhi. The Government of the East Punjab have appointed a Jail Reforms Committee and it is understood that the Report of the Committee will be submitted to the Provincial Government shortly. The Government of India propose to await the report of the Committee and then to consider which of its recommendations should be accepted in Delhi. In Ajmer-Merwara also a Committee has recently been appointed to examine the question of Jail reforms.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question will be considered after the reports of the Committee referred to above are received.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Has the status of Delhi District Jail been raised to that of a Central Jail recently?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It has quite a good status at present. It has a very good status.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that the population in Delhi Jail is much more than what accommodation is provided for?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Is it the jail population or outside population?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Jail population.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Yes, the jail population is increasing and we have to take the assistance of adjoining provinces to help us to make accommodation available for the additional prisoners.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is there any proposal to remove the jail from its present site and build a new jail for Delhi?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Well, there are proposals to remove the Delhi capital also. That does not mean . . .

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Is the Honourable Minister aware of the fact that some proposals were made recently that Delhi must have another jail situated in some other place?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: According to the Health Department the present jail site is a healthy one.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether it is a fact that juvenile offenders are also there in this jail?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I would like to have notice of that. But there is a separate arrangement for them.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Honourable Minister propose to revise the classification of prisoners?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No necessity has arisen for the change of the present classification.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is there any proposal to create a political prisoner's category?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is no class of political prisoners at all.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did not . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: With the freedom of India there is no political prisoner left.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But in 1937 or 1938 when the Congress . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is trying to argue.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Did they or did they not?

Mr. Speaker: No arguments are permitted. He may ask for information; he has already asked.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said that there is a proposal to remove even the capital from Delhi. May I know which place is under consideration?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Jubbulpore!

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: When was the Reforms Committee appointed and what is its constitution?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I cannot give the answer at present, but if the honourable member wants the information, he must put a question.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Will the Honourable Minister furnish me information, if possible, whether it is a fact that the juvenile offenders when they are taken to the court, they are hand-cuffed?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is not easy for me to answer that question off hand, but if there is any such thing I will issue instructions to prevent that.

LODGING OF PRISONERS IN IRON CUBICLES IN THE CENTRAL JAIL, AJMER

*918. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether the Government of India are aware that in the Central Jail, Ajmer, there still exist iron cubicles wherein the prisoners are lodged throughout the night, and that this is very insanitary, unhygienic and injurious to the health of the prisoners?

(b) Do Government intend to stop the practice of lodging prisoners in iron cubicles; and, if not, why not?

(c) Is there a whole-time Superintendent of Jails in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara; and, if not, do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a whole-time Superintendent of Jails in these areas?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) There are iron cubicles in the Central Jail, Ajmer but only habitual prisoners with several previous convictions are lodged therein. The cubicles are, however, not considered insanitary, unhygienic or injurious to the health of the prisoners.

(b) There is no alternative arrangement for segregation of habitual prisoners from other prisoners during nights. The question of making alternative arrangement is being taken up.

(c) There is a whole-time Superintendent of Jail in Delhi but not in Ajmer-Merwara. The question of appointing one in Ajmer is also under consideration.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Have the old jail manuals which obtained during the British regime been revised with regard to the particulars mentioned in this question or are they still in force?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: The jail manual is revised from time to time.

Shri H. V. Kamath: When was the last revision made?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Not recently.

Shri H. V. Kamath: But how many years ago?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: During the time the honourable member was in service.

MEMBERS OF SPECIAL RECRUITMENT BOARD FOR I. A. S. AND I.P.S.

*919. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state who are the members of the Special Recruiting Board for the I.A.S. and the I.P.S.?

(b) How many candidates were interviewed and how many were selected?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Shri R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Chairman.

Shri A. P. Jain, Member, Constituent Assembly of India.	} Members.
Shri W. R. Puranik, Member, Federal Public Service Commission.	
Shri S. G. Grubb, Additional Member, Federal Public Service Commission.	

(b) Reference is invited to the reply given to question No. 446 on the 17th February, 1949.

Seth Govind Das: Have all the candidates required for the Services been recruited or are there still more to be recruited?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Recruitment is still going on.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Do the Government propose to have, from the non-official leaders in India, a president for the Public Services Commission, instead of having an official as President?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: There is no such proposal under consideration at present. But if that is the desire of the House, it will be considered.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: With reference to the answer to part (b), may I know whether there are any women among those who have been interviewed and selected?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I am not in a position to answer the question. I will have enquiries made.

CORPS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SERVICE IN ARMY

***920. Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government have a Corps of Mechanical Engineering Services in the Army?

(b) What is the strength of this Corps—how many officers and how many other ranks and men?

(c) What are the minimum technical qualifications prescribed for officers of this Corps?

(d) Is it a fact that this Corps is mostly officered by non-technical persons?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes, we have a corps called the corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the present strength of this corps.

(c) Candidates must have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Engineers (India) or equivalent examination and in addition have at least one year's practical experience with a reputable engineering firm, or possess a technical diploma and at least three years practical engineering experience in a responsible post in a mechanical electrical or automobile firm.

(d) No. Amongst the existing officers there are some who do not possess the prescribed academic qualifications but who have had considerable practical experience.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: As regards the qualifications prescribed in (c), are they essential for officers as well, or only for those who are doing mechanical work?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: They are essential for all those who are employed in the Service.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are people in the lower rung raised to higher posts of officers or they are, as a rule had from the regular cadre of the army?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: It is not possible for me to give a reply just now. But my information is that some are promoted from the ranks.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS CONCERNING FOOD ADULTERATION

***921. Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question No. 69, asked on the 10th August, 1948 and state whether the Government of India keep themselves informed as to how far the Provincial Governments have been successful in enforcing the existing laws concerning food adulteration?

(b) How far have the existing laws concerning Food Adulteration been enforced in the Province of Delhi and with what result?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: (a) The Provincial Governments administer their Food Adulteration Laws to the best extent possible with the staff available. Information regarding the enforcement of the Provincial Food Adulteration Acts is available in the administration reports of Provincial Public Health Departments copies of which are sent to the Government of India for information.

(b) The Punjab Pure Food Act 1929 which has been in force in the urban area of Delhi Province since 1932 was extended to the rural area of Delhi in 1948 and two Health Officers and eight sanitary inspectors have been vested with the powers of Food Inspectors. The Local Bodies have been asked by the Chief Commissioner to reinforce their Food Inspection staff and to arrange for more frequent raids for seizing unwholesome food and for obtaining samples of foodstuffs for examination.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know how many were prosecuted in Delhi during the last six months?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of the question. I believe I gave figures sometime ago in reply to a similar question.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I ask whether it is a fact that some manure imported from foreign countries called super-phosphates is adulterated with sugar and openly sold in the streets of Delhi?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I would like to have notice of the question. I will make enquiries.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: May I know whether there is any machinery to study how adulteration is effected in the various provinces?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Central Government have no special officer detailed for this. We ask the Provincial Governments for information.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: May I know whether there is anything being done in this direction in Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Ajmer-Merwara comes under the same Act as Delhi.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In view of the fact that this affects the health of the people, will the Central Government consider the necessity of having a supervisory staff.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

REFUNDS TO SHARE-HOLDERS OF STERLING AND DOLLAR COMPANIES IN INDIA

*922. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given by the Honourable Minister on the discussion of the Finance Bill in the Budget Session of 1948, and state whether Government have made enquiries and collected the figures of the amount of refund given to the share-holders (whose income has been less than taxable income) of the Sterling and Dollar Companies having their Head Office in India?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: Yes; the amount of refunds was between Rs. 20 lakhs and 22 lakhs a year. Occasion for such refunds will not arise after the amendments made in the Indian Income-tax Act in 1948.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: In view of the fact that the Honourable the Finance Minister said that this amount was a very huge amount and that it was because of this that he introduced the amendment, have the Government taken into consideration that this amount being a very small amount—being only corporation tax of one anna—is not sufficient compensation at all?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not quite know what the honourable member's point is. I think the honourable member took a large part in the discussion of this question in 1948 and I read the debate very carefully. The real problem involved is that under the original arrangements, shareholders abroad could claim refund if their income is below the taxable limits. These are the refund figures. As against that, we are entitled to claim super-tax from shareholders who have to pay super-tax on account of their income. As a practical measure we have found it impossible to collect the tax due without undue delay and on the other hand we have to pay these refunds. So, in order to avoid all these difficulties, what we now do is to charge an additional rate of one anna on companies which have dividends from abroad. As the honourable member knows it, this year I am going to propose a further tax on private incomes of shareholders from abroad. It goes out of the picture altogether. There is neither refund nor collection of super-tax.

Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala: My point is that, while.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid we are entering into arguments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF NEPALESE CONTINGENT IN INDIA

*923. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the answer to my Starred Question No. 828, asked on the 3rd September, 1948, regarding the conditions of service of the Nepalese Contingent and state whether the terms and conditions under which the services of the Nepalese Contingent were loaned to India during the last War have been published, and if so, when?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the present terms and conditions and how long will the Nepalese Contingent stay in India?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) No.

(b) The terms form part of an agreement between Nepal and India. It would not be proper to make public the contents of the agreement without the consent of the Government of Nepal.

The Nepalese Contingent is due to return to Nepal shortly.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Is the Commander-in-Chief in India in supreme command of the Nepalese contingent as well?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: The question of the Indian Commander-in-Chief being the supreme Commander of this contingent does not arise. These forces are under the Indian Commander-in-Chief.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS FOR AIR FORCE

*924. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether young men are volunteering in appreciable numbers to join the Air Force?

(b) What is their scale of pay while they are under training?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) Yes.

(b) While under training, cadets receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 75, in addition to free board and lodging.

ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL FOR SETTING UP A BROADCASTING STATION

*925. **Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung:** Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) why no provision for Broadcasting in Nepali has been made; and

(b) whether the Government of Nepal has ever approached the Government of India to assist them in setting up a Broadcasting Station in Nepal?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: (a) A programme in Gorkhali is broadcast daily from Delhi.

(b) No.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: Is the Honourable Minister aware that the language spoken in Nepali is not understood by the Nepali people. I being a Nepali can hardly understand it?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: The language is called Gorkhali, but it is really Nepali language. But if it is not understood or is not very understandable, and if suggestions are made to make it widely understood, due care will be taken to see that it is understood.

Shri Ari Bahadur Gurung: May I know the nationality of the person who broadcasts the Nepali language?

The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar: I want notice.

WITHHOLDING OF COMMUTED PORTION OF PENSIONS.

*926. **Shrimati G. Durgabai:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have been withholding the payment of the commuted portion of the pension of those who retired on pension and have commuted a portion of their pension even after adjusting their dues?

(b) What are the reasons for withholding any portion of the commuted amounts, if any?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) and (b). No payment which is due to a pensioner is withheld. When a Government servant commutes a part of his pension into a lump sum he automatically foregoes any claim on the commuted part of his pension for life and such a commutation once made has to be final.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know, whether any undertaking was demanded before those pensioners were allowed to commute a portion of their pensions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I do not know what kind of undertaking the honourable member has in view.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Any kind of undertaking?

Mr. Speaker: What is the nature of the undertaking? The question is too vague.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: They should commute their portion even after the adjustment of their interest is made, that is, their portions would be allowed to be withheld.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: It is a matter of contract between the Government and the pensioner and no such undertaking comes into the contract.

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: Are Government prepared to allow complete commutation of pensions without any further liability for pensions?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I should like to verify.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know what is the total number that went into commutation portion before the adjustment of interest is made.

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: I could collect the information.

***927. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the component states of the Rajasthan Union, and who the Rajpramukh is.

(b) whether the title of Maharaj Shiromani has been conferred on any of the rulers and if so, on whom; and

(c) whether Ajmer-Merwara has been merged in the Rajasthan Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) The Rajasthan Union has not yet been formed; the negotiations are still proceeding.

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

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Provincial Congress Committee of Ajmer-Merwara asked for the merger of Ajmer-Merwara in the future Rajasthan Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It must have gone to the Congress President if it had asked for it.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has it not been communicated to Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Nor the Prajamandal of Ajmer-Merwara?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No, Sir.

Begum Aizaz Rasul: May I know if the titles given or recognised by the British Government to these princes are being recognised by the Indian Government?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It is not proposed to interfere with the titles which they enjoy at present.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is there any proposal for the inclusion of Ajmer-Merwara in the proposed Rajasthan Union?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Government at present are not considering any such proposal.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Is it a fact that several times the wishes of the people of Ajmer-Merwara in this connection have been communicated to the Honourable Minister that it is in favour of inclusion with Rajasthan Union.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: I have no knowledge. It may be possible.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: Will the question of making Ajmer as the capital of Rajasthan Union be considered by the Prime Minister.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: It may be suitable for being the capital of India, but it may not be suitable for Rajasthan Union.

ADULT EDUCATION

***928. Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of provinces that have introduced adult education with their number of institutions and students separately;

(b) whether a central scheme of adult education is being worked out for all the provinces or whether the provinces have their own schemes; and

(c) what grants have so far been given to different provinces for adult education?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Adult (Social) Education has been introduced in the provinces of Bombay, C.P. and Berar, Madras and Delhi. In Bombay province there are 80 Adult Education Centres. About 1,000 adults are attending each Centre. In C.P. and Berar 451 camps of Social Education were opened in 1948, where 41,274 men and 20,924 women got their adult education certificates. Delhi Municipality has opened 60 Centres and about 800 persons have registered themselves at these centres. In addition there are a number of casual students.

Information regarding the number of institutions and students in Madras is not available.

(b) The Government of India have prepared a general scheme of Adult (Social) Education based on the final report of Adult (Social) Education Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Provincial Governments are working out their own schemes on the lines set forth in the central scheme.

(c) So far only block grants for general development purposes and no grants for specific purposes such as adult (social) Education have been given by the Central Government to Provincial Governments. The Government however realise the importance of Social Education and have therefore provided a sum of Rs. 90 lacs in the budget for 1949-50 for this specific purpose. This was considered at a Conference of Provincial Education Ministers held in New Delhi on 19th and 20th February, 1949, when a Scheme for execution for 1949-50 was prepared.

Seth Govind Das: In view of the fact that this Adult Education has been going on in several provinces, are the Government considering to appoint a Committee, so that the curriculum may be the same in every province?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: If that is the desire of the Government, they might consider it.

Shri Basanta Kumar Das: Is education imparted free?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice, Sir.

Shri O. V. Alagesan: Is the grant given on a 50:50 basis or the full grant made by the Central Government?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I want notice.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know, Sir, whether any grant is given to non-official bodies which are doing the adult education work?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I cannot give an answer off hand, but I do not know whether the Government.....

Mr. Speaker: The Honourable Minister wants notice.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration to call for the reports of the non-official institutions which are already undertaking to conduct adult education and social education classes?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I would like to have notice.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the fact that Education is a provincial subject, how is it that the Government of India is spending directly on such institutions in the Provinces?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I have not said that. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: May I know why aid is being given from the Central Funds; it is a transferred subject and the Central Government is entirely responsible?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: In cases where the Provincial Governments want a subvention from the Centre, that would have to be done.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I want to know about the grant given specifically for the purpose of opening these institutions of adult education.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: So far a block grant has been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government and it is for the Provincial Governments to work out their own schemes.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

ABSORPTION OF PERSONNEL FROM PAKISTAN OPTING INDIA

*929. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India-opted personnel brought from offices now in Pakistan are, on their being posted to the offices in the Dominion of India, entitled to get their seniority fixed in the office of their transfer *vis-a-vis* those already employed there with due reference to their length of service, date of confirmation and their grade under the normal rules of seniority; and

(b) whether the rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the absorption of staff from India-opted personnel from Pakistan are being followed by all the ministries of the Government of India and their attached and subordinate offices?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) In so far as the personnel referred to are absorbed in their respective Departments and Grades their seniority is governed by the existing rules on the subject. The principles which would govern seniority in other cases are under consideration.

(b) There is no reason to suppose that instructions issued by the Home Ministry which are intended to be of general application are not being generally followed.

AGE OF RETIREMENT OF MINISTERIAL GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*930. **Shri Damoder Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the age of retirement in case of all ministerial Government servants governed by Fundamental Rule 56 (b) has been fixed at 60 years, although Government still reserve the right to order compulsory retirement of an employee not considered fit for retention at the age of 55 years; and

(b) whether Government propose to lay down a suitable procedure, under which cases of all employees are reviewed sufficiently in advance of their reaching the age of 55 years before they are finally allowed to continue beyond that age?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) Under Fundamental Rule 56, the age of compulsory retirement of ministerial Government servants is 55 years or 60 years, according as they entered service on and after, or before, the 1st April, 1938.

(b) The instructions recently issued, and a copy of which I lay on the table of the House, are adequate for this purpose.

STATEMENT

No. 26/6/48-Ests.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 9th December, 1948.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:—Retention of ministerial Government servants after attaining the age of 55 years.

Consequent on the issue of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 26/6/48-Ests., dated the 8th September, 1948, on the above subject, doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to the correct position in regard to the age of retirement of ministerial Government servants governed by F. R. 56(b)(i). The position is therefore clarified in the following paragraphs.

2. A ministerial Government servant who is governed by F. R. 56(b)(i) is ordinarily entitled to be retained in service till the age of 60 provided he continues to be efficient and physically fit for service. He is not to be regarded as 'superannuated' until he reaches the age of 60, nor is his retention up to that age to be regarded as a case of "extension of service". If it is desired to retire such a ministerial Government servant between the ages of 55 and 60 years, the requirements of section 240(3) of the Government of India Act must be complied with, whatever the reasons for which it is desired so to retire him.

3. It would not, however, be inconsistent with the above position to prescribe a periodical review of the cases of all such officers between the ages of 55 and 60 to ensure that their efficiency has not deteriorated so as to render their further retention in service as contrary to the public interest. On the contrary, such a review is now more than ever necessary and it is suggested should be conducted regularly, at annual intervals, action being taken without delay to retire officers, after following the requisite procedure, where the review discloses this to be necessary.

C. B. GULATI,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

UNION OF COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE STATES

*931. **Sbrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether the representatives of Cochin and Travancore approached Government for the formation of a union of the two states and if so, with what result?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: No representative of these States has approached Government for the integration of the two States.

ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH AKALI CONFERENCE

*932. **Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons arrested in connection with the conference which some Akalis wanted to hold in Delhi in spite of Government's ban;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Akali leaders had given an assurance that no Akali conference would be held in Delhi;

(c) whether it is fact that instructions were issued by Master Tara Singh and some other Akali leaders to Akali Jathas in different places in United Provinces and East Punjab to reach Delhi;

(d) whether it is a fact that a number of Akalis found in the different parts of East Punjab and the United Provinces did reach Delhi on the 19th February, 1949;

(e) whether it is a fact that an Akali Dal conference was held on the 20th February, 1949 in Gurdwara Rakabganj, Delhi which passed a resolution calling upon the Sikhs all over India to observe the 2nd of March, 1949 as a day of protest against the arrest of Master Tara Singh;

(f) what action Government have taken against the organisers of the said conference; and

(g) whether it is a fact that some people holding responsible offices in the East Punjab Government were actively helping the organisers of the Akali Dal Conference and if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take against them?

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: (a) 46.

(b) to (e). Yes.

(f) Suitable legal action is being taken against them.

(g) Government have no information.

PAYMENT OF CASH CERTIFICATES TRANSFERRED FROM WESTERN PAKISTAN

*933. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether payment of cash certificates transferred from West Pakistan to India after 31st March, 1948 has been withheld?

(b) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

(c) Was this question raised in the recent Delhi or Karachi Inter-Dominion Conference?

(d) If not, how are the holders likely to receive payment of such certificates?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) No, Sir. Transfers of these certificates were allowed upto the 30th June, 1948 and there is no question of stopping the payment of the certificates so transferred.

(b) The arrangement at the time of partition was that transfers of Cash Certificates will be allowed upto 31st March 1948 and this was extended by the Directors General, Posts and Telegraphs of the two Dominions upto the 30th September 1948, but as no agreement could be reached with the Pakistan Government regarding the financial adjustments for transfers after the 31st March 1948, further transfers were stopped with effect from the 1st July, 1948.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

ENFORCEMENT OF HOUSE RENT CONTROL ACT IN CANTONMENTS

*934. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the names of the Cantonment areas in the United Provinces in which the House Rent Control Act is in force?

(b) Do Government propose to enforce the Rent Control Act in the Cantonment areas where it is not in force at present?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: (a) and (b). There is some doubt as to whether the United Provinces (Temporary) Control of Rent and Eviction Act applies to Cantonments in that province. The question is under urgent examination.

TRANSFER OF PENSIONS FROM PAKISTAN

*935. **Qiani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pensioners who have come to India from Pakistan during the disturbances of 1947;

(b) the number of such persons who have got their pensions transferred from Pakistan to India;

(c) what facilities the Government of India provided to such persons in getting their pensions transferred; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to expedite the transfer of such pensions as have not been transferred so far?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: The question will be answered by the Honourable Minister in charge of Relief and Rehabilitation on the appropriate date.

REFUSAL OF INFORMATION BY VICE-CHANCELLOR OF DELHI UNIVERSITY Re CERTAIN IRREGULARITIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

***936. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether several members of the Court of the University elected thereto by the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) jointly addressed the Vice-Chancellor and asked for information in regard to the alleged irregularities committed in connection with the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 25th November, but the Vice-Chancellor has not furnished the information and has also declined to have any further correspondence with them in regard to the matter?

(b) If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) I am informed by the Vice-Chancellor that he received the letter to which reference has been made in the question and that he has answered it fully, but declined to enter into further correspondence on the subject mentioned therein, as they were outside his responsibility.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSENT TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE STATUTE OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

***937. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court of the University of Delhi in their meeting held in May 1948 passed a certain amendment to an existing statute relating to "Recognised teachers of the University" and submitted the same to the Government of India for their assent;

(b) whether it is a fact that the University were informed by the Ministry of Education that the amendment was *ultra vires* of sections 28(h) and 2(h) of the existing Act of the University;

(c) whether it is a fact that in a recent subsequent communication, this decision has been superseded and that the assent of the Government of India has been accorded to the amendment to the Statute passed by the Court and if so, why; and

(d) whether the assent of the Government of India has been accorded with the concurrence of their legal advisers?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India revised its previous opinion on a reconsideration of the matter.

(d) Yes, Sir.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

73. Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state how much money has been spent in each province for preservation of monuments during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) How much money has been spent in each province for archaeological excavations, and where were those excavations made?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the necessity of a good access to the temple of Konarak by an all weather road from Bhubaneswar to Konarak (Orissa)?

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): (a) and (b). Two Statements giving the necessary information are placed on the table of the House.

(c) This is the concern of the Provincial Government and the Government of India will draw their attention to this.

STATEMENT I

Expenditure incurred by the Department of Archaeology on the repairs, upkeep and maintenance of ancient monuments during 1947-48, 1948-49

Circle Province	Expenditure during 1947-48		Total	Expendi- ture during 1948-49 on actual works
	Pre-Par- tition	Post Partition		
(1) Northern Circle, Agra. U.P.	75,300	2,28,500	3,03,800	3,27,900
(2) Central Circle, Patna. Bihar and part of Orissa	14,900	43,800	58,700	57,300
(3) Eastern Circle, Calcutta. Bengal, Assam and part of Orissa	7,600	35,200	42,800	45,800
(4) South-Eastern Circle, Vizagapatam. Parts of C.P., Madras & Orissa	..	39,700	39,700	89,500
(5) Southern Circle, Madras. Madras	19,500	59,100	78,600	70,600
(6) Western Circle, Poona. Bombay	21,700	60,500	82,200	1,75,600
(7) Delhi Circle, New Delhi. Delhi, Ajmer- Merwara and East Punjab	94,400	1,59,500	2,53,900	2,23,100
Total	2,33,400	6,26,300	8,59,700	9,89,800

STATEMENT II

Expenditure incurred by the Department of Archaeology for Excavation works during 1947-48, 1948-49

	1947-48		1948-49
	Rs.		Rs.
Excavations during March-May, 1947 at the sites of Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the Northern part of Mysore State.	50,000	Excavations during April-June; 1948 at the site of Sisupalgarh near Bhubaneswar in Orissa.	50,000
Total	50,000	Total	50,000

INSTITUTIONS EXEMPTED FROM INCOME-TAX

74. Shri Upendranath Barman: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what institutions up till now have been exempted from income-tax under section 15B of the Income-tax Act?

(b) Have Government extended the exemption in case of donations to schools recognised by provincial governments?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the categories of such schools?

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai: (a) The honourable member's attention is drawn to the various notifications commencing with the notification dated 21st October 1948 published in the *Gazette of India* dated 23rd October 1948 containing a detailed list of the institutions which have been recognised for the purposes of Section 15B.

(b) and (c). Schools have generally been deliberately excluded. Certain general principles have been followed in recognising institutions for the purpose of section 15B. These include:

(i) The institutions should at least be of provincial importance and not merely of local importance.

(ii) The number of approved institutions should be kept as low as possible, as administratively the grant of abatement after proper scrutiny of it would involve considerable work on the already over-burdened staff.

The reason why schools have been generally excluded is that they do not comply with the conditions mentioned above.

Monday
7th March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART B—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume II, 1949

(24th February, 1949 to 18th March, 1949)

Fourth Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE)

1949



सत्यमेव जयते

CONTENTS

Volume II.—24th February, 1949 to 18th March, 1949.]

	PAGES
THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Hindu Code—Discussion on motions to consider as reported by Select Committee to re-circulate and to re-commit to Select Committee—not concluded.	821—71
FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Death of Mian Mohd. Rafi.	873
Papers laid on the Table	873—76
Essential Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill—Introduced.	876—77
Hindu Code—Discussion on motions to consider, to re-circulate and to re-commit to Select Committee— not concluded	877—936
MONDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1949—	
Statement re Locomotives imported from U.S.A. and Canada	937—40
Papers laid on the Table	940
Hindu Marriages Validity Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	940—41
Hindu Code—Discussion on motions to consider, to re-circulate and to re-commit to Select Committee—not concluded.	941—56
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1948-49—Railways.	956—68
Presentation of General Budget for 1949-50	969—87
TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1949—	
Repealing and Amending Bill—Introduced	989
Cancellation of meeting for 2nd March, 1949	989
Chartered Accountants Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	990
Tea Committee for India Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	990
Indian Judicial Procedure Bill—Extension of time for Presentation of Report of Select Committee	990
Time for Study of Budget Papers.	990
Hindu Code—Discussion on motions to consider, to re-circulate and to re-commit to Select Committee—not concluded.	991—1030
THURSDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1949—	
Death of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu	1031—35
General Budget—General Discussion	1035—66
FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1949—	
Papers laid on the Table.	1067
Estate Duty Bill—Extension of time for Presentation of Report of Select Committee	1067—68
General Budget—General Discussion	1068—1107
SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1949—	
Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill—Introduced.	1109
General Budget—General Discussion	1109—64
Essential Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill—Withdrawn	1164—67

MONDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1949—	PAGES
Papers laid on the Table	1169
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	1169
Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Bill—Introduced.	1169
General Budget—List of Demands	1169—1223
Demand No. 28—Ministry of Defence	1170—1223
Demand No. 76—Defence Services, Effective—Army	1170—1223
Demand No. 77—Defence Services, Effective—Royal Indian Navy	1170—1223
Demand No. 78—Defence Services, Effective—Royal Indian Air Force	1170—1223
Demand No. 79—Defence Services, Non-effective charges.	1170—1223
Demand No. 103—Defence Capital Outlay	1170—1223
 TUESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1949—	
General Budget—List of Demands	1225—64
Demand No. 19—Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.	1225—64
Demand No. 39—Tribal Areas.	1225—64
Demand No. 40—External Affairs.	1225—64
 WEDNESDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1949—	
General Budget—List of Demands	1265—1314
Demand No. 29—Ministry of Industry and Supply	1265—1314
Demand No. 55—Industries and Supplies	1265—1314
Demand No. 56—Salt.	1265—1314
 THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1949—	
Criminal Law (Removal of Racial Discriminations) Bill—Introduced	1315
Merchant Shipping Laws (Extension to Acceding States and Amendment) Bill—Introduced.	1315
General Budget—List of Demands	1315—61
Demand No. 8—Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works met from Revenue.	1316—61
Demand No. 23—Ministry of Works, Mines and Power	1316—61
Demand No. 44—Geological Survey	1316—61
Demand No. 45—Mines	1316—61
Demand No. 69—Civil Works	1316—61
Demand No. 73—Stationery and Printing	1316—61
Demand No. 99—Delhi Capital Outlay	1316—61
Demand No. 100—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	1316—61
 FRIDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1949—	
General Budget—List of Demands	1363—99
Demand No. 21—Ministry of Commerce	1363—99
Demand No. 36—Ports and Pilotage	1363—99
Demand No. 37—Lighthouses and Light ships	1363—99
Demand No. 62—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.	1363—99
Demand No. 64—Joint Stock Companies.	1363—99
 WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1949—	
General Budget—List of Demands	1401—47
Demand No. 1—Customs	1401—47
Demand No. 2—Central Excise Duties	1401—47
Demand No. 3—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax.	1401—47
Demand No. 4—Opium	1401—47
Demand No. 5—Provincial Excise.	1401—47

WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1949—*contd.*

General Budget—List of Demands—<i>contd.</i>	1402—47
Demand No. 6—Stamps	1402—47
Demand No. 20.—Ministry of Finance	1402—47
Demand No. 31—Payments to other Government Departments, etc., on account of the Administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries.	1402—47
Demand No. 32—Audit	1402—47
Demand No. 66—Miscellaneous Departments	1402—47
Demand No. 67—Currency	1402—47
Demand No. 68—Mint	1402—47
Demand No. 71—Territorial and Political Pensions.	1402—47
Demand No. 72—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1403—47
Demand No. 74—Miscellaneous	1403—47
Demand No. 80—Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments	1403—47
Demand No. 81—Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	1403—47
Demand No. 82—Resettlement and Development	1403—47
Demand No. 84—Pre-Partition Payments	1403—47
Demand No. 91—Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	1403—47
Demand No. 94—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1403—47
Demand No. 97—Capital Outlay on Currency	1403—47
Demand No. 98—Capital Outlay on Mints	1403—47
Demand No. 101—Commuted Value of Pensions	1404—47
Demand No. 102—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	1404—47
Demand No. 104—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	1404—47
Demand No. 105—Capital Outlay on Development	1404—47
Demand No. 106—Payments to Government of Pakistan for Unique Institutions	1404—47
Demand No. 107—Interest-free and Interest-bearing Advances	1404—47

THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1949—

General Budget—List of Demands	1449—1506
Demand No. 10—Cabinet	1449—87
Policy regarding Subversive Organisations	1465—87
Demand No. 13—Ministry of Home Affairs	1450—87
Policy regarding Military or semi-Military Organisations established by Provincial Governments.	1465—87
Demand No. 34—Jails and Convict Settlements	1450—88
Demand No. 35—Police	1450—88
Demand No. 63—Census	1450—88
Demand No. 83—Civil Defence	1450—88
Demand No. 85—Delhi	1450—88
Demand No. 86—Ajmer-Merwara	1450—88
Demand No. 87—Panth Piploda	1450—88
Demand No. 88—Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1450—88
Demand No. 27—Ministry of States.	1488—1506
Demand No. 89—Relations with Indian States	1488—1506

FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1949—

Papers laid on the Table.	1507—09
Protective Duties (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill—Introduced.	15 09

FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1949—*contd.*

	PAGES
General Budget—List of Demands	1509—82
Demand No. 18—Ministry of Health	1510—22
Improvement of conditions of Nursing Services	1511—22
Demand No. 51—Medical Services	1510—22
Demand No. 52—Public Health.	1510—23
Demand No. 16—Ministry of Education	1523—56
Demand No. 46—Archaeology.	1523—57
Demand No. 49—Other Scientific Departments	1523—57
Demand No. 50—Education.	1523—57
Transfer of Colleges in Delhi to the University Area	1531—57
Demand No. 22—Ministry of Labour	1557—74
Unity of Trade Union Organisations.	1557—74
Demand No. 25—Ministry of Transport	1575—82
Demand No. 58—Delhi Transport Service	1575—82
Demand No. 70—Central Road Fund	1575—82

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 7th March, 1949

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PARTITION PROCEEDINGS

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister of Home Affairs and the States): Sir, I beg to lay on the table* a copy of the Partition Proceedings, Volumes I to III.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Minister of Home Affairs and the States): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898".

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Khurshed Lal (Deputy Minister of Communications): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Khurshed Lal: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS

SECOND STAGE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now discuss the Demands for Grants in respect of General Budget. I understand that a time table showing the dates on which the Demands for Grants in respect of the various Ministries will be taken up has already been circulated to honourable Members. Today, the House will take up the Demands for Grants in respect of Defence.

* Not printed in the day's debate. Copy placed in the Library of the House.—(Ed of U)

[Mr. Speaker]

As regards time limit for speeches the usual practice has been to fix a time limit of 15 minutes for all speakers including Movers of the Cut Motions if any and 20 minutes or more for the honourable Ministers replying.

If it is desired by the House that a large number of members should be allowed to speak, each honourable Member wishing to speak will strictly confine himself to very relevant remarks, avoid repetitions and close his remarks within ten minutes. I trust this suits honourable Members.

I place before the House the various Demands for Grants in respect of Defence.

DEMAND NO. 28—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,82,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 76.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,64,38,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 77.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,64,17,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Royal Indian Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 78.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ROYAL INDIAN AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,69,41,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Royal Indian Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 79.—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,41,31,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective charges'."

DEMAND NO. 108.—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,00,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh (Minister of Defence): Sir, last year, during the debate on Defence Expenditure, I expressed the hope that it might be possible to present the Defence Budget to the House separately in the same manner as the Railway Budget. The proposal has since been examined from all aspects and it has been found that it is not possible to do so as ours is only a spending department and has no revenue. I am sorry to have given an impression to the House which it has not been possible to carry out. The proposal was in fact contrary to the practice in other countries.

In the statement of the activities of the Defence Ministry which has been circulated, the honourable Members have a brief account of what we are doing. I would, with your permission, like to place some more details in order to help the members to have a clearer picture.

Our Armed Forces have made history since the 15th of August, 1947. We know all that fell to our lot immediately before and following the attainment of freedom. During those months of grim trials, till very recently, it was the

Armed Forces on whom fell the heaviest responsibilities of all manner and types and it was their loyal and patriotic work, labour and devotion to duty which has meant so much to so many of us over such a short period of time.

The full tale of how the Armed forces were placed at the time of partition cannot be told just yet. You remember we had begun tackling the problem of peace time strength and nationalisation of Armed Forces, almost immediately after we assumed office in September 1946. A Committee was appointed to study the nationalisation problem under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar now my colleague. The Report was completed by the end of 1947. Before that, however, the British Cabinet Mission had arrived and it soon became clear that the country would have to be divided. After the 15th of August, 1947, it was no more the question just of nationalisation; we were now also to divide the Armed Forces as a necessary consequence of the division of India. The problem was indeed grave. There were, on the one hand, widespread disturbances and on the other a process of rapid break-up of the Central and Regimental organisations almost all along the line. On Independence Day, as the Statement in your hands shows, we had at Headquarters but a mere skeleton staff of some 150 officers and 567 other ranks, both civil and military. Elsewhere, some units ceased to be, others were broken up and disabled for effective functioning. Such, very roughly, was the condition of the Army. Nevertheless the situation was faced boldly and without demur.

And, what we have since been able to do, is for the country to see. Lakhs of uprooted men, women and children, driven out of their homes were tended, led and brought away. Battles have been fought and won. Side by side, the problem of reorganisation was not ignored and that process too went steadily on. How it has all been done is indeed a marvel. Of more than 8,000 British officers in the Army before the 15th of August 1947, we have less than 200 to-day—and almost all of them in technical or advisory jobs. Executive command and control is now entirely in the hands of Indians. Many Indian officers had to be promoted far beyond their service and experience but on the whole they have worked extremely well. In this work of reorganisation and integration, we were given valuable help and guidance by General Sir Roy Bucher, the late Commander-in-Chief and other British officers and the process of nationalisation was completed when on the 15th January last, for the first time in the history of modern times, an Indian, General Cariappa was appointed Commander-in-Chief of our Army.

The House will be glad to know that he has made a good start. The process of nationalization of the Indian Air Force needs a little elucidation. This service as such was already almost completely Indian, our young men having taken to the air from its start as if-naturally. The problem now in hand is one of expansion and development. Today, except the Commander-in-Chief and less than a dozen R.A.F. officers on loan, the entire Force is manned by Indians. On the technical side we have only 14 British civilian technicians in various installations.

In the Navy which is in its infancy, the process of nationalization, as the statement shows, must necessarily be slow. As in the case of the Air Force, but to a larger extent, we will need foreign assistance in our Navy for yet some time to come. I am glad to be able to say that our Air Marshal of the Air Force and the Vice-Admiral of the Navy have been doing a magnificent job in assisting us with their rich experience and knowledge. Their interest and enthusiasm are of the greatest value to the Indian officers and men of these services.

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

During the year, in spite of our other commitments and preoccupations we have taken steps towards the organization and development of both the Territorial Army and the National Cadet Corps. The statement before you gives details of what has been done so far. I hope the honourable Members will agree that within the limitations to which we are bound, the progress is by no means meagre. Recruitment in the Territorial Force will begin early in the new financial year. As for the Cadet Corps, it has also gone into stride in most of the Provinces and States. The response of our young men in universities and colleges has been very encouraging and we are already planning to add to the number of units for which we originally planned.

A word about the facilities for higher and intensive training which we are providing for our armed forces will interest the House. Such training is the basis of an efficient Force. Until we attained freedom, we were dependent in this sphere almost wholly on the facilities available in the United Kingdom. This could not continue. In Free India we must have our own institutions for every type of training for our officers both in the technical spheres and in the ancillary services, as well as in the higher field of scientific research and military strategy. The field of work is formidable but as such training is the basis of an efficient Force, we have given first preference to the building up of these institutions in all the three Services. It is my hope that within a few years we shall have in our own country facilities for every kind of higher training of a high standard. Reference to some of these new institutions has been given in the statement. Among these the most important are the proposed new National Academy, the School of Military Engineering, the Armed Forces Medical College, the Defence Science Organization and the proposed Air Force and Naval Technical Schools. We cannot go ahead as fast as we would wish, as our effort is to lay secure foundations and our speed is limited by our resources.

My narrative of such institutions will be incomplete without a mention of our Ordnance Factories. It is in these factories that we produce our munitions of war and other equipment, such as small arms. Fortunately, some development had already taken place in this direction. What we possess of these factories therefore is a national asset of considerable importance. But here again we do not have all we need; nor is our technical staff sufficiently advanced, particularly in the higher grades. Therefore, during these last few months we have attempted to provide training to selected Indian technicians to enable them to assume more responsible positions. Ordnance Factories by themselves however are small comfort, however well-equipped or efficiently run.

11 NOON To make them function at their best we must find the necessary material, raw or processed within the country itself. In the past we depended for these on the United Kingdom. We are grateful for all the help we received and continue to receive from them, but we do need to develop our industrial potential on as wide a basis as possible. Basic industries have to be established; steel and other metals of requisite standards must be produced within India. The steel plant to which my colleague, the honourable the Finance Minister referred to in his Budget Speech will take some years to operate. But we have to go steadily ahead and until our own requirements have been completed, we must of necessity depend on imports to meet our requirements. And remember also, along with the development of industries, our own nationals must require technical knowledge and specialization of a high order, so that we may not have to depend on outside

assistance for long. All this will take time. Meanwhile we have to meet our present needs. These are being met in the existing Ordnance Factories or from foreign countries. Here I will again emphasize that with the first-class manpower we have and an Armed Force which the world recognises as one of the finest in war, we must also find equipment and armour of the highest standard for in the sum total of any appraisalment of a fighting force, it is the armour, the equipment, the supplies that count as much as the fighting qualities of its men. The Government is conscious of the imperative need to make our Armed Forces self-sufficient and will take action to that end.

An important factor that we have to bear in mind while planning our new Ordnance Factories is that in time of peace they can be utilised for manufacturing civil requirements without in any way effecting adversely the production of Ordnance Stores and other Armed Forces' equipment. All this is an ambitious programme and it involves huge sums of money. Much of it, as honourable Members will appreciate is inescapable. Some perhaps could be avoided. This has been done as we are not unmindful of the strain of this heavy expenditure on the economy of our country. The avoidable expenditure has been cut down wherever possible without however risking our supreme objective, namely, the security of our country.

In an earlier part of my speech I said that on assuming office we had actually began planning a return to the peace-time strength. This was as far back as 1946. Indeed, the process of demobilization had by August 1947 already gone forward to a very large extent but soon after for reasons already referred to, we were compelled to call a halt, and indeed had somewhat to strengthen our forces. Increased expenditure was inevitable and here I would like to give in brief some of the reasons which caused this toll of money.

Firstly, there was the campaign in Kashmir and the police action in Hyderabad. The police action lasted only a few days, it is true. But we could not take chances and much work had to be done and an organization had to be built up on land and in the air so as to ensure a speedy decision. Indeed, the reason why this police action ended so quickly and with so little loss of life and property was that in spite of our other commitments, we were able to concentrate on it a scheme of combined operations which worked with clock-like precision. But in terms of money the cost of this police action was heavy.

Secondly, we had to borrow forces from the States and this has added to the expenditure.

Thirdly, we had to borrow a contingent of Gurkha troops from Nepal to meet the needs of our internal security. The House knows well the important role that the subjects of Nepal have played in the Indian Army in the past. Gurkha units still form a part of our land forces and will continue to do so in the future. Our relations with the Government of Nepal have been most cordial and I am grateful to His Highness the Maharaja for having helped us with these contingent of troops at the time of our need.

Its cost of course had to be borne by us.

Fourth: there had to be increased provisioning of armour, equipment and stores. This item alone is responsible for a large increase in the expenditure.

Fifth: as a result of the division, a very substantial part of the permanent accommodation of the Army has been lost to us in the Frontier and the West Punjab. We have had to make improvisations, and new accommodation will cost a good deal of money.

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

Sixth: the rise in prices all along the line has contributed in no small measure to the increase in our expenditure. We have tried to do our best to economise; but have often found ourselves against a dead wall!

Finally, I am sure the House will appreciate that the increase in expenditure is inevitable with an increase in the strength of the Forces. The strength of the Forces had to be increased considerably. Unfortunately, for obvious reasons, I am not in a position to disclose this strength.

All this has made the bill of expenditure formidable. The main difficulty, as I have explained, has been that ever since our Independence, the call on our Forces has increased for reasons beyond our control. I would however like to assure the House that we are ready to take up the schemes of further improvement whenever practicable and reduction in expenditure as soon as normal conditions are in sight, because it is obvious that in normal times our expenditure on the Armed Forces must bear a much lower ratio than at present to the resources of our country. Comparisons may be odious. But a look at the following facts may be worthwhile without of course in any way suggesting that thereby we justify our own expenditure. The revenue estimate of the Government of India for 1949-50 including the net contributions to the general revenues from the Post and Telegraphs and Railway is Rs. 322.98 crores and the corresponding estimate of our neighbour's i.e., the Government of Pakistan is Rs. 66.66 crores. The estimates of net Defence Expenditure (net from revenue) of the two Governments for the year 1949-50 are Rs. 157.88 crores and Rs. 48.62 crores respectively. The percentages of Defence Expenditure compared with the total revenues of the two Governments thus come to:

Government of India	48.7 per cent.
Government of Pakistan	65.4 " "

I need say no more.

Some of the honourable Members referred to the new Scales of pay and how this has hit our officers particularly the younger ones. The new scale of pay was fixed after careful consideration by a committee which had representatives from the three services. In view, however, of the high prevailing prices some concessions have already been given. They are:

(a) Abatement of "War Excess" i.e., the difference between the emoluments drawn under the old pay code and those admissible under the new pay code, in nine instead of six half yearly instalments;

(b) grant of free accommodation and allied services for the officer himself when he is posted to a station in which he cannot be provided with family accommodation;

(c) special priority for accommodation at the ports to the families of Naval officers who are serving in afloat establishments;

(d) reimbursement within certain limits of excess charges for furniture hired privately with the approval of the M.E.S.;

(e) a fresh outfit allowance after every seven years of commissioned service;

(f) Qualification pay for officers of the rank of Commander, Lieut.-Colonel, Wing Commander and below who possess or acquire special qualifications which may be useful to the services;

(g) an entertainment allowance to senior officers holding certain selected command appointments such as independent command of sub areas or Areas, Groups, etc.;

(h) A flying bounty to certain categories of officers of the RIAF after completion of a minimum number of flying hours in service aircrafts;

(i) Service officers, ratings and other Ranks of the three Services are to be eligible to join the Postal Life Insurance Fund, from which they were previously excluded, on payment of the normal rates of premia payable by civilian government servants. The extra premia over the normal rates chargeable from such personnel on account of special risks of services will be met from the Defence Services Estimates;

(j) Forty per cent of the seats of the Schools in Lovedale and Sanawar have been reserved for children of officers and men in the Armed Forces. The question of giving scholarship to deserving students is under consideration.

I would like to assure the House that the Government has the interests of all their officers and men at heart and would try their best to minimise the difficulties and hardships within the basic principles laid down by the Pay Committee and the limited resources of the country.

One feature of some of our new activities, I would like to mention is the organisation we have set up to look after the rehabilitation of the displaced members of the family of our soldiers. A very large number of such families were among the lakhs of people who lost their homes in Pakistan. Their plight was a source of great anxiety to our men in service and affected their morale. The problem was serious. We therefore established a rehabilitation wing of our own under the command of a senior officer well qualified for the job. The relief since this wing was started is considerable.

Now, Sir, I have done with my explanation of the expenditure said of the Defence Ministry's activities. Unfortunately, the Ministry is one that has no income to its credit so far at least as money credit is concerned. But money is not all in the sum total of life of a nation as it certainly is not in the case of an individual. We have other things of which we can justly take credit. Last year it was my privilege to relate to you how after literally an overnight decision, our army aided by our Air Force had been rushed to the assistance of the people of Kashmir and how in spite of almost impossible conditions of communications, terrain and weather, we cleared the beautiful valley of marauding bands of looters who had entered Kashmir from across the borders. Since then, as the House knows, and particularly after the arrival in India of the United Nations Kashmir Commission, it could no longer be denied that in addition to tribesmen and others, the regular forces of Pakistan were also operating on a very large scale on every front wherever our troops were detailed. But now there is a lull on that front. A cease fire has been agreed to and ordered. I will not therefore say more for we long with all our hearts not only that the present cease fire may give way to a truce but that circumstances may lead to a final solution of the problem we are confronted with in that part of our territory. We sincerely hope for and desire peace in Kashmir and with our sister Dominion of Pakistan. This however does not prevent me from bearing witness to the magnificent manner in which our Army and our airmen fulfilled the mission assigned to them. They had a tradition to keep, a tradition of valour, grit and resolute will in action. In my judgment they have surpassed this tradition. They have literally broken all records. Fighting in Kashmir was a novel experience particularly for our youthful officers holding Command Ranks. I feel proud when I say that almost everyone of them, Officers and Men alike, has proved true to the trust placed in them by their Commanders. Rarely, even in the last Great World War, was warfare conducted in such terrain and weather conditions as our Forces had to face here. They carried heavy armour on altitudes as high as 16,000 feet and more and on roads so called, sometimes improvised within the space of a few hours. Our engineers and sappers cleared jungles and hills and built roads and

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

bridges in all manner of conditions often under heavy enemy fire, in places where no armies had ever ventured before. They faced unheard of difficulties, beat time, and then they beat the enemy wherever they could find him. The campaign will make an epic in the annals of the deeds of our Forces.

The part played by the Air Force was equally praiseworthy. The young pilots and Ground Officers and Men carried out duties that bear comparison with the most arduous and complicated tasks known in the history of aerial warfare. Their exploits, particularly the daring landings they made at high altitudes, in narrow river-beds unknown to them, except for a spot on maps, and on short shell ridden strips under gun-fire—both during day and night—were some of the deeds of which they and we all will ever be proud. All this was accomplished by our young pilots without much experience or any help by outsiders or foreigners.

We have lost valuable lives—Brigadier Usman, Col. Rai and many other Officers and Men—valiant, noble and true sons of India. Their memory is for ever enshrined in the hearts of their brothers-in-arms as in ours. I am sure the House will join me in paying homage to them.

Before I close my remarks I would like to say a word about the part played by the State Forces. They have fought side by side with our troops and everywhere have shown courage and comradeship of a high order. It is our plan to see that State Forces are trained and equipped on the same standards as our own Army. We are aiming at uniformity—particularly as the States are being reorientated and realigned and cast into new and bigger units.

And finally, I would, by your leave, Sir, like to express here in the House our sentiments of joy and pride that our Armed Forces have proved true and loyal to their Government, their people and their country. They have kept out of politics: caste or creed barriers have not influenced them. I have not the least doubt that these Forces will continue to serve our Motherland loyally, magnificently and faithfully at all times.

Shri B. K. Sidhva (C.P. and Berar: General): Sir, I pay my high tributes and compliments to the men of the army, navy and air force and their officers for the able, courageous and marvellous performances that they have made after the attainment of freedom. They have, as the honourable Minister has just now stated in his speech, proved their ability by their actions in the miniature war that took place in Kashmir. From all quarters encomiums have been paid to our men and officers. So magnificent was the planning by our Generals and Commanders of the police action in Hyderabad that it concluded within four days and it has been appreciated from every quarter. I remember in 1940 from the adjoining House of this House—I mean in the Council of State—the British Commander-in-Chief, while on the subject of Indianisation of the army officers, stating that India has not got the ability and the caliber to produce that type of officers who could command the army and their men. How false this opinion was has been proved beyond any doubt within such a short period of our attaining independence by our officers.

When independence was achieved we had nearly 300 British officers and the honourable Minister has stated that during 1948 the number gradually came down to 257 and in the pamphlet that he has circulated to the House he says on the 31st March, that is 23 days hence, there will be only 190 British technicians for the purposes of the army. It is a gratifying result. Though the people of India had never any doubts in the matter the Britishers who

wanted to keep their hold here and keep an army of occupation were always sceptical and doubtful about the efficiency of our officers. This they have amply proved, as I stated just now and as every word of the statement of the honourable Minister points out, in the miniature war which was played in Kashmir under extraordinary circumstances.

Having said that I do feel that our men in the army, navy and air force should be sufficiently paid and should be given all conveniences and comforts. I shall not today touch the strength of the army, navy or air force, nor do I want to discuss their emoluments. But I would certainly like to point out to the salaries and allowances that have been fixed for them, to which he made a reference, and I would like to state that the revised salary is certainly liberal. (*Mr. Frank Anthony: 'Question'*). Well, I will show to you. If you turn to page 89 of the Defence Budget, the second lieutenant gets Rs. 350, the lieutenant Rs. 400 to 450, the Captain Rs. 450 to 700, the Major Rs. 700 to 1,050, the Lt. Col. Rs. 1,100 to 1,400, the Colonel Rs. 1,450 to 1,550, the Brigadier Rs. 1,600 to 1,800, the Major-General Rs. 2,250, the Lieut. General Rs. 2,750 and the General Rs. 3,000. That is not all. If you see page 88 they are entitled to several allowances varying from the small officers to the big officers from Rs. 400 to 700 per month. These are the allowances—Parachute pay Rs. 45, Dearness allowance Rs. 40 to 150, Compensatory and Local Allowance admissible in Bombay and Calcutta Rs. 50 to 100, Specialist pay Rs. 75, then free accommodation, furniture free, lights and fans free, and conservancy free. Then fresh outfit allowance and uniform upkeep allowance Rs. 120. Officers of the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and below get Rs. 75 or Rs. 50 according to the special technical and staff qualifications they possess. Then there is entertainment allowance. Of course that goes to the Brigadier only. But having worked it out, it comes to on an average Rs. 500. Therefore, I do feel that while I appreciate what has been stated by the honourable the Defence Minister, I do not think there will be any justification for a grouse on the part of the officers for whom we have great regard and whom we want to see that they are sufficiently well-paid.

Having said that, I would certainly like to mention the items under 'Stores' to which the honourable Minister has referred. He stated that there should be no consideration of money but we should bear in mind the efficient Army, Navy and Air Force which we possess. In principle I accept that but it does not mean that we should overlook the extraordinary expenditure that is being incurred on stores. I shall give you some figures which are startling as compared to the salaries and allowances. The total expenditure is Rs. 157.37 crores. Pay and allowances of all sorts to the Army come to Rs. 54.48 crores, to the Navy Rs. 8.21 crores and to the Air Force 4.5 crores, making a total of Rs. 61.74 crores. Coming to Stores, Transportation, Purchase of Stores, Miscellaneous Items, Maintenance of Buildings, all these come to Rs. 93.13 crores—it is 1/3rd higher than the salary of the staff. Under this heading of 'Stores', the Army consumes Rs. 78.12 crores, the Navy Rs. 5.40 crores and the Air Force Rs. 9.61 crores, giving a total of Rs. 93.13 crores. Rs. 93.13 crores as against Rs. 61.74 crores for salary! Non-effective which includes rewards and pensions comes to Rs. 18.44 crores—I have no quarrel with that because that is pensions and rewards.

Now, what are these stores and what are these miscellaneous items? Has the honourable Minister given any attention on this matter to see that there is no leakage? Was this not raised in the House last year and was not an assurance given by him that he will closely go into the matter and see that economies are effected? Sir, on the contrary I find the expenses have increased and I fail to understand it. I want an explanation on this point. Of course I do not agree with some of the criticisms that took place during the General

[Shri R. K. Sidhva]

Discussion that the Army is heavily paid and that we have incurred much more expenditure than what we were spending during the pre-freedom period. But my friends forget that we have to maintain two borders; during the British regime we had only one border but now all the four corners, North, South, East and West, have to be maintained. Sir, I was one of those who used to criticise the Military Budget from the time when it was Rs. 20 crores till it rose to Rs. 42 crores. Pre-war it was something like Rs. 49 crores and we were criticising it. Today we have to pay Rs. 157 crores—I do not mind that because the circumstances are such. I associate myself with what has been stated, but at the same time I do not want any departmental leakage. In the name of an efficient Army we should see that we look to these discrepancies from time to time.

As I said above, what are these stores? If you refer to page 32 there are no details against it. Right up to page 31 there are some details provided but from page 32 there are no details. Against page 32 for an item Rs. 13.16 crores there are no details, the page is blank. Then page 34, total Rs. 30 crores, the explanatory note is left blank. Page 36, Rs. 1.72, explanatory note blank. Page 38, Rs. 8.29 crores, explanation. Page 40, Rs. 12.81 crores, explanation—blank. These are stores; I am mentioning stores, not salaries—remember I am not touching that question at all. Page 42, up to page 48, Rs. 9 crores, explanation blank. (An honourable Member: 'These are receipts') Some of these are receipts, I am sorry. Barring that all is blank. If you see page 34, purchase of stores for R.I.A.S.C and I.A.O.C. etc., the total amount is Rs. 80.65 crores. There are some details given, although the explanatory note is blank. 'Provision' itself comes to Rs. 16.92 crores. And what is this provision? Fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, fowl, ice etc.—fuel, charcoal, coal and firewood are separate, petrol is separate. Rs. 17 crores is the amount on fruits and other items. Now, how are the tenders invited? They are invited in various Commands for three month and six monthly periods. The items mentioned there are so many thousands of bananas, so many thousands of guavas, so many lbs. of grapes and so on and so forth. The interesting feature about this tender is that about ten or twelve items of these fruits—oranges, melons, etc.—are mentioned and the quantities and prices are shown against each item. The officer, whosoever he may be, who receives the tender draws the whole total, that is to say, if the banana is quoted at Rs. 4 a hundred and the oranges at Rs. 2, the total of the whole is divided by that item and considers the lowest tender and the order places. That is all right, but what happens? When the order is placed, the highest item of banana is placed without any consideration as to whether the remaining quantity is supplied or not. I would like the honourable Minister to go into this question. If he calls for the Controller of Military Accounts and sees the bills he will come to realise that the quantities which are mentioned in the tender and agreed to by the contractor have not been supplied.

The articles which were supposed to have been supplied according to the order have not been supplied and this leads to considerable leakage. He must therefore pay attention also to the actual delivery. I know of ice. Ice is tendered by other than factory owners. The merchants tender. There are in each city a limited number of factories. I know of instances where an anna per lb. was the rate of ice. The tender was accepted at 9 pies. You can very well understand that although the production of ice is very cheap, but the quantity given was so much less that between the price the other loss was reaped.

Then there is another item of Rs. 2 crores, miscellaneous, about which no details have been given. A separate Budget has been given to us; we are very

glad that this new innovation has been introduced, but the House is entitled to have all this information about this rupees two crores and other such so called secret items.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable Member has already exhausted his fifteen minutes.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: I would not take much time, Sir, I will finish in two or three minutes, with your permission.

Then there is employment of labour. The Railway Ministry has done away with the employment of labour through middle-men. They are employing directly through their headmen. There is a good deal of leakage in this and this forms a very large part. So it should be done away with.

I will now refer to the Cantonments. There are fifty three of them in the whole of India and they are governed by the municipalisation of Cantonment Boards. Despite that, we know that before 1926 there was nothing like a Cantonment Office or Director General in the Government of India. Now we have one Director of Military Cantonments and Lands, three Deputy Directors, three Assistant Deputy Directors and nine Military Estate Officers and the other paraphernalia in the Department. Now, when the Cantonment Boards are already in existence for purpose of maintenance of lands under the municipal local-self government acts, I do not see the necessity for continuing such a large force in the Secretariat. I would suggest to him to consider this point. I raised this matter and suggested the appointment of a committee. I am thankful to honourable Minister that he has appointed a committee and at the request of this House all the Ministers of the provincial governments who were here at the instance of the Minister for Health attended. They unequivocally said that the Cantonment areas should be revised and I am glad the Minister has taken some action. But one point I would like to know from him. He has appointed two official committees and a general committee. I want to know whether the general committee will have the power to investigate details or merely to examine the reports of the two official committees. This is not clear. If this is not done, the object of this committee will be frustrated.

With these words, I once again pay my compliments. I hope that the honourable Minister will look into the miscellaneous and store charges which form a major portion of his Budget, not minor but major, compared with the salaries and allowances of officers.

पण्डित ठाकुरदास भार्गव:—माननीय स्पीकर साहब, जब मैं यह ब्याल करता हूँ कि १५ अगस्त को अंग्रेज यहाँ से गये और इस मुल्क को स्वराज्य मिला तो उसकी आर्मी, ऐयर फोर्स और नेवी की क्या हालत थी, हमारी आर्मी ने किस तरह से मुसीबतों का सामना करते हुए हमारे देश की इज्जत कायम रखी और देश का मान बढ़ाया तो बिला ताम्बुल के मैं अपनी तरफ से और हाउस की तरफ से आनरेबिल डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को इस चीज के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

पांच हजार मील का हमारे देश का सी-कोस्ट (Sea Coast) है और दो तरफ से हमारे देश का फ्रान्टियर है। इतना बड़ा मुल्क है उसको हमले करने से बचाना है। इस वास्ते हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि इतने बड़े देश के लिए जब अंग्रेज यहाँ से गये तो उन्होंने यहाँ कोई बैटिलशिप नहीं छोड़ा, न कोई ऐयर फोर्स ही थी। जो कुछ वह यहाँ छोड़ गए उन चीजों के लिए भी हमारे देश को योरूप का

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मूंह ताकना पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में मेरा ख्याल है शायद रोम वालों ने ब्रिटेन को न छोड़ा होगा। डा० मुन्जे ने सन् १९२८ ई० में इसी जगह खड़े होकर जहां में खड़ा हूं अंग्रेजों से कहा था और भविष्यवाणी की थी कि आप हमारे साथ ऐसा सुलूक न करें। हमारे वास्ते हमारी ऐयर फोर्स और हमारी नेवी को पूरा विकास दें क्योंकि आप रोमन्स की तरह हमें छोड़ कर जा सकते हैं।

सन् १९४७ ई० में जितनी आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्रियां थीं उनकी भी हालत दिगरां हो चुकी थी। वहां पर काम करना बन्द कर दिया गया था। जब अंग्रेजों ने इस देश से जाना तय कर लिया तो उन्होंने इन फैक्ट्रियों की कोई परवाह नहीं की और जब पार्टिशन हुआ तो उनकी हालत और भी खराब हो गई। हिन्दुस्तान की दो तिहाई एकामोडेशन रिहाइश की जगह जो बर्री और बहरी व हवाई फौजों के लिये थी पाकिस्तान के अन्दर चली गई और २/३ फौजे हमारे हिस्से में आ गई और हमको सस्त मुसीबत के अन्दर काम करना पड़ा। लेकिन हमारी फौज ने जैसी की हमें उम्मीद थी अपना काम जानिसारी से किया और दुनियां में अपना नाम रोशन किया।

इससे पेशतर वह अपना पूरा कामकाज सम्भालते उनको काश्मीर के अन्दर और हैदराबाद के अन्दर और जूनागढ़ के अन्दर काम करना पड़ा। यह तो सब को ही मालूम है कि हमारी फौजों ने जिस तरह से काश्मीर और हैदराबाद में काम किया है उसकी मैं इस हाउस की तरफ से मिनिस्टर साहब को और अपने फौज के सब आदमियों को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। हमारे कमान्डरों ने और हमारे सिपाहियों ने जो कारनामों आज्ञादी हासिल करने के बाद दिखाये हैं उससे सारे हाउस, और देश का सर ऊंचा होगया। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे सिपाहियों ने १६ हजार फुट ऊंचाई वाले पहाड़ों पर लड़कर अपना नाम रोशन किया। इतना ही नहीं हमारे सिपाहियों ने जो कि काश्मीर के लोगों की सहायता के लिए गये थे उनके साथ इनसानियत का सुलूक किया और काश्मीर के बासिन्दों का दिल उन्होंने जीत लिया। जिन आदर्शों को हमारे पूज्य महात्मा जी बता गये थे उन्ही आदर्शों को कायम रखते हुए हमारी सेना ने काश्मीर में काम किया और गांधी जी के अनुयाइयों की शान को चार चान्द लगा दिये। काश्मीर की जनता को उन्होंने अपना भाई समझा और अपने भाई की तरह से उन्होंने अपनी खुराक में से भी उनको हिस्सा दिया उन्होंने अपने इन कारनामों से काश्मीर के लोगों के दिलों को जीत लिया और इस देश का नाम सारी दुनिया में ऊंचा किया। इन सब चीजों के लिए हम सरदार बलदेव सिंह जी को मुबारकबाद देते हैं।

लेकिन जब मैं दूसरी साइड की तरफ आता हूँ तो मुझे सिवा अफसोस के और कुछ नहीं होता। डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की स्टेनिडिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर की हैसियत से नेवी बेसेज देखने के लिए मैं बम्बई गया था। मैं वहाँ जाकर "दिल्ली" जहाज को देखा। दिल्ली जहाज को मैंने अच्छी तरह से देखा और उसके आदमियों से जो उसमें काम करते थे मैंने बहुत से सवाल पूछे तो जवाब मिला उसमें जितने औजार मशीन, टोरपीडो राडर और जो भी जहाज का सामान है वह सब हमको बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और दूसरे देशों का मुंह ताकना पड़ता है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि अगर इसमें जितना सामान काम में आता है अगर वह बाहर से न आया तो क्या हम अपनी हिफाजत कर सकते हैं। तो मुझको जवाब मिला, और ठीक जवाब मिला, कि डिफेंस का जितना सामान है बदकिस्मती से हमको बाहर से मंगाना ही पड़ेगा। अगर हमको बाहर से सामान नहीं मिला तो हम अपने मुल्क की हिफाजत नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर हमें किसी बड़े मुल्क से लड़ना पड़े तो खुदा न स्वास्ता हम अपने को बचा नहीं सकते।

इस चीज के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमको इन सब चीजों को अपने ही देश में तैयार करना चाहिए। इसके लिए डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट को बहुत तेजी के साथ काम करना चाहिये। लेकिन इसके लिए जो कोशिश हो रही है वह कोशिश भी बड़ी आहिस्ते से व सुस्ती से चल रही है। दुनिया के मुल्क हमको जबान से हमदर्दी करने को तैयार हैं मगर सामान हमको नहीं मिलता। तो हमारे वास्ते सिर्फ एक चारा रह जाता है वह यह कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी अपने मुल्क के अन्दर इस तरह की फैक्टरियां तैयार करें जिनके अन्दर हम अपना फौज का सब सामान पैदा कर सकें। इस काम को इतनी तेजी और मुस्तैदी से करना चाहिये कि हम हर चीज में सेल्फ सफीसेन्ट (Self-Sufficient) हो जायें। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बजट के अन्दर १५ करोड़ का प्रोवीजन किया गया है जिसमें से ११ करोड़ ८० लाख का सामान विलायत की कीमत है बाकी रह गया ३ करोड़ २० लाख, लेकिन इतने बड़े मुल्क के लिए यह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिए जितना डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी मांगे उतना उनको दिया जावे। हमारे देश में सिपाहियों की कमी नहीं है। हमारे देश में अँकल की कमी नहीं है। जिस चीज की कमी है वह सामान की और आजकल के जमाने में साइन्स की लड़ाई होती है जिसके जरिये से नये किस्म के हथियार बनाये जाते हैं। हमारी सरकार को हथियारों को बनाने के लिए हर मुमकिन कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हमारे देश के सिपाही दुनिया के किसी सिपाही से कम नहीं हैं।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

लेकिन जहां तक साइन्स का सवाल है हम अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि यह रिपोर्ट डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारे हाथों में दी है। इसके अन्दर दर्ज है कि अभी इस नये डिपार्टमेंट का रीआरगेनाइजेशन हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा और जोर के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस काम को आप पर लगा दीजिये, इसको आप तेजी के साथ जल्दी चलाइये। अभी यह बड़ा आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चल रहा है। अभी तक तीन साइंटिफिक एडवाइजर और एक अंग्रेज एडवाइजर, जिनने सब स्कीम हमें इसके वास्ते बना कर दी हैं, सिर्फ यही मौजूद हैं। और जो ४० सीनियर और १०० जूनियर साइंटिस्ट्स हैं उनको मुकर्रर नहीं किया गया है। आप उनको मुकर्रर कीजिये, जिससे आपके रास्ते में जो भी रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स हों वह आपसे दूर हो जायें। मुझे खुशी है कि एक ऐसा डिपार्टमेंट खुला है और बैम्पायर एरोप्लेन्स भी आये हैं। लेकिन अगर हम इन्हीं तीन बैम्पायर्स के पीछे पड़े रहेंगे तो दुनिया तो बहुत आगे निकल जायगी और हम पीछे ही रह जायेंगे। जो लोग हथियारों के मालिक हैं और जो हमको हथियार देते हैं वह हथियार बहुत पुराने होते हैं। इसलिये इस देश की गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह का काम करना चाहिये जिससे यह खुद रिसर्च करके आगे बढ़ सके। इस एज (age) के अन्दर नये हथियारों का काम है। इस एज के अन्दर हमारा फ्रॉन्ट है कि हम अपने दिमाग से काम लें। अब एटॉमिक एज (atomic age) का जमाना है। यह लाठी और राइफल का जमाना नहीं है। जब मैं आर्डनेंस फ़ैक्टरी की तरफ़ निगाह डालता हूँ तो मैं अपने देश में सिर्फ़ छोटे हथियारों की फ़ैक्टरी देखता हूँ— बड़े हथियार हम नहीं बनाते हैं। यहां एक राइफल फ़ैक्टरी भी है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह लाठी और राइफल का जमाना नहीं है आपके पास बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों के बनाने की न आरमी की फ़ैक्टरी है न नेवी की है और न एयर की हैं। आप सारी तबज्जह, सोल (Sole) तबज्जह, पूरी तबज्जह, सिर्फ़ इसकी तरफ़ दें अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह देश ठीक तरह से तरक्की करे। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो अब स्कीम साइंस बोर्ड की हमारे सामने रखी गयी है यह महज एक स्कीम है। अभी तक इस पर अमल दरामद नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मैं इसकी शिकायत आपसे कैसे करूँ क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि आप जो कुछ कर सकते हैं वह कर रहे हैं। अभी आपको दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर होना पड़ता है। यह सब मैं जानता हूँ और इसलिये कैसे आपसे शिकायत करूँ। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेजी अख्तियार करें। मैं इस पर इससे ज्यादा जोर नहीं दे सकता।

अब मैं पांच छः छोटे स्विशन्स देना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ मैंने आपकी इस रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ा और जो कुछ मुझे मालूमात उस वक़्त हुई जब कि मैं बतौर

मेम्बर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के फेक्टरीज को देखने और नेवेल बेस को देखने बम्बई और कलकत्ते गया उस वक्त जो चन्द चीजें मेरी नज़र में आईं उनकी बिना पर मैं आप से यह अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ। एक बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस रिपोर्ट में मैंने पढ़ा है कि एयर, नेवेल और आर्मी सर्विसेज़, इन तीनों को कोआर्डिनेट करने के वास्ते हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब हैं और वह इनको कोआर्डिनेट करते हैं। मुझे इसमें कोई शुबहा नहीं कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस काम को निहायत अच्छी तरह से करते होंगे। लेकिन मेरी अदब से यह गुज़ारिश है कि इस मामले में अगर इन तीनों फोरसेज़ के ऊपर एक अफ़सर मुकर्रर किया जाय जो इन तीनों फोरसेज़ के टेकनीक से वाकिफ़ हो और वह इन तीनों को कोआर्डिनेट करे तो शायद ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा। ऐसी सूरत में हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब सिर्फ़ उसकी पालिसी की तरफ़ तवज़्जह दें और उसके जनरल इनचार्ज रहें तो वह उस काम में ज्यादा तवज़्जह दे सकेंगे। अगर सिर्फ़ इस तरह का काम उनके जिम्मे हो तो वह ज्यादा काम कर सकेंगे। लेकिन यह काम ऐसे आदमी के हाथ में हीना चाहिये जो कि तीनों फनों में पूरा माहिर हो और जो आदमी इन तीनों के चार्ज में हो वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब के मातहत हों।

दूसरी बात जो मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि मैंने इस रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि टैरीटोरियल आरमी जिसके वास्ते हमने पिछले सितम्बर सन् १९४८ में एकट पास किया था उसकी तरफ़ तवज़्जह तो दी जा रही है लेकिन :

“recruitment will start in the course of the year 1949”.

मैं अदब से अर्ज़ कहूंगा कि मैं इस टैरीटोरियल आरमी की तरफ़ खास तौर पर तवज़्जह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज एक अरब ५७ करोड़ रुपये का खर्च इस एस्टीमेट में पास करने को हम तैयार हैं। जब तक कि ट्रांज़ीशन का जमाना है आप जितना चाहते हैं खर्च कीजिये क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि काश्मीर का मामला अभी तय नहीं हुआ है। कितने ही भूत हमारी तरफ़ देखते हैं जो हमें हड़प करना चाहते हैं। उस सब के लिये हमें तैयार रहना है। लेकिन अलटीमेटली इतनी बड़ी भारी आरमी हिन्दुस्तान नहीं रख सकेगा और इसका इलाज सिर्फ़ एक ही है और वह यह है कि टैरीटोरियल आरमी इसकी जगह ले। मैं अभी स्विटज़रलैंड गया था। वहां कोई बड़ी भारी आरमी मौजूद नहीं है। लेकिन वहां का हर आदमी और औरत २४ घंटे के अन्दर फौज में शामिल होकर फौज को तैयार कर सकता है और कई लाख की फौज स्विटज़रलैंड में इस तरह २४ घंटे में जमा हो सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि स्विटज़रलैंड

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

एक छोटा सा मुल्क है और वहां की कंडीशन्स और हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप टैरीटोरियल फोर्स को जितना बढ़ाएंगे उतना ही आप खर्च कम कर सकेंगे। यह टैरीटोरियल फोर्स एक तरह से सब से बड़ी भारी गारंटी है इंटरनल पीस की। यह नहीं कि सिर्फ दो चार लाख की यह टैरीटोरियल फोर्स हो, इसको आप २० लाख तक कम अर्ज कम बनावें। पिछले मौक़े पर हमारे डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने फ़रमाया था कि उनके ख़्याल के मुताबिक़ दस लाख की टैरीटोरियल फ़ोर्स बन सकेगी अगर उम्र २० और २५ तक की ली जाय। यह बतलाया गया था कि इसके लिये २५ करोड़ रुपयों का खर्च होगा। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि लांग टर्म व्यू से देखते हुए आप इस टैरीटोरियल फ़ोर्स को बढ़ाइये जिससे इस खर्च की कमी का हम पूरा फायदा उठा सकें।

इसके आगे मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बजट हमारे हाथ में दिया गया है उसके मुताबिक़ मिस्टर सिधवा साहब ने कुछ चीज़ें आपके ख़र्च अर्ज कर दी हैं कि इस बजट के अन्दर बहुत सी ऐसी चीज़ें हैं कि जिनके समझने के हम काबिल नहीं हैं। मैं आपकी तबज़ह मिलिटरी फार्म्स की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक करोड़ ८० लाख का खर्च हुआ है और मिस्सेलेनियस (Miscellaneous item) के नीचे खर्च ४ करोड़ ८२ लाख ७९ हजार का दिया हुआ है और इस खर्च के डिटेल्स इसमें नहीं दिये हुये हैं। हम यह समझने से कासिर हैं कि आया यह खर्च मुनासिब हुआ या नहीं। हाउस का वोट आप चाहते हैं तो हाउस के लिये ज़रूरी है कि वह इस चीज़ को देख सके। तो इसमें ज्यादा डिटेल्स देने की ज़रूरत है। मैं टेकनीकल और सीक्रेट (secret) डिटेल्स जानना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन आपको यह बतलाने में क्या हैज़ीटेशन हो सकता है कि कितने डेरी फार्म हैं और वह किस तरह काम करते हैं। इन चीज़ों के डिटेल्स मालूम होने से कोई सीक्रेट जाहिर नहीं होगा। हाउस को कम से कम यह तो मालूम होना चाहिये कि जिस बजट को हम पास कर रहे हैं उसको हम समझ भी रहे हैं या नहीं और इसको अच्छी तरह से देख रहे हैं या नहीं।

इसके अलावा मैं आपकी तबज़ह इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कलकत्ते में एक स्कूल देखा, गालिबन् वह राइफल फेक्टरी के साथ था लेकिन उस स्कूल को देखकर मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ़ हुई। उसके अन्दर भरती होने के लिये १०० लड़कों की गुंजाइश है। उसमें १०० लड़के टेकनिकल ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर सकते हैं। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वहां सिर्फ़ ४० लड़के हैं। इस की क्या बज़ह है? जिस स्कूल में १०० लड़कों की गुंजाइश हो, टेकनिकल

एजुकेशन के लिये, उसमें सिर्फ ४० लड़के पढ़ते हों तो यह एक बड़ी भारी क्रिमिनल नेग्लिजेंस है। जो हमारे देश में सबसे जरूरी पढ़ाई का काम है वह टैकनीकल ट्रेनिंग की पढ़ाई का काम है। हमारे देश में टैकनिकल एजुकेशन की जरूरत है, टैकनीकल परसानल (technical personnel) की जरूरत है। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि यहां फूडग्रेन्स की कमी है। अगर हमारे मुल्क में टैकनीकल एजुकेशन हो तो काफी फूडग्रेन्स पैदा हो सकते हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में ऐसे स्कूल में जो आरमी रन (run) करती हो, जिसका सारा खर्च आरमी देती है जिसके अन्दर बच्चीफे आरमी देती हो, उसमें १०० लड़के न मिलें। यह बात मैं नहीं समझ सकता। यह बात नहीं हो सकती कि इसमें भरती होने के लिये काफी लड़के न मिलें। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी तरफ तवज्जह दें।

एक चीज मैं आपसे शिकायत के तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि आपके जो रिस्क्रेटमेंट आफिसर्स हैं उनके बारे में मुझे इल्म है कि वह हरिजनों को रिस्क्रेट नहीं करते जब तक कि वह अपने आपको ऐसी गौम के अशस्वास जाहिर न करें कि वह मार्शियल रेसेज के हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह फर्क अब मार्शियल रेसेज का और नान-मार्शियल रेसेज का नहीं है और आपने खुद इसको खत्म कर दिया है। बजाय पुरानी मार्शियल रेसेज के आज मद्रासियों ने इतनी बड़ी ऊंचाई पर फ़ौज में, काश्मीर के अन्दर, बरफ (आइस) के अन्दर रह कर जो काम किया है उसने यह सब फर्क खत्म कर दिया है। लेकिन ताहम अगर हरिजनों के साथ यह सलूक होता है तो हम उनको क्या मुंह दिखला सकते हैं। हमने पास कर दिया है कि यह अनटचेबिलिटी नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन अगर हरिजनों के साथ यह सलूक होता है तो हम फिर क्या कह सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के साथ बेहतर सलूक होना चाहिये। तो आपकी इजाजत से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे आज जिस तरह फैक्ट्रियों में इन्तजाम है, उससे मुझे तसल्ली नहीं है। मैं यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि जब तक थ्राप उन स्टैन्डर्ड्स को जिन के मुताबिक सारी दुनिया की फैक्ट्रियां चलती हैं, जब तक आप उन स्टैन्डर्ड्स को अपनी फैक्टरीज में कायम नहीं करेंगे, उन्हीं तरीकों को इस्तेमाल में नहीं लायेंगे, जब तक आप इकोनॉमिक इन्तजाम फैक्टरीयों का ठीक नहीं कर सकते, न तो वह फैक्ट्रियां डेली कास्ट दिखलाते हैं और न कार्मशियल कास्ट दिखलाते हैं, इस तरह से आप कैसे फैक्टरीयों का इन्तजाम कर सकते हैं। फैक्टरीज के कर्मचारी कहते हैं कि हम किसी को इस तरह का हिसाब नहीं देते हैं। मैंने पूछा कि क्या आप बतला सकते हैं कि अगर आपका यह जॉब (job) जो रेलवे से मिलता है और फैक्टरीज जो काम करती हैं, क्या वह सस्ती करती हैं, या मंहगी करती हैं। लेकिन उनमें

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

से कोई साहब इसका तसल्ली बरख जवाब नहीं दे सका। इसलिये में अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप करोड़ों रुपया देश का खर्च करते हैं, आपके वास्ते चीजें मुहयया करते हैं जैसे कपड़ा, मशीनें वगैरह। लेकिन वह सब का सब जहां तक कि उनकी वर्किंग का ताल्लुक है वह तरीके से होना चाहिये। आप इन का जरूरी इन्तजाम करें।

मैंने जो बात अर्ज करनी थी, वह अर्ज कर दी। घंटी बज चुकी है और मैं हाउस का ज्यादा वकत नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं आपकी खिदमत में फिर मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं, आपके काश्मीर के रेकार्ड के बारे में और आपने जो इस फौज के अन्दर तीन चार बातें जो कायम रखी हैं, उनके लिये। जब राउन्डटेबिल कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी और महात्मा गांधी वहां पर तशरीफ ले गये थे, लार्ड शेन्की ने उनको ताना दिया था कि जब तुमको स्वराज्य मिल जायेगा, तब यह बतलाओ कि तुम यह सारी फौज कैसे कायम रखोगे। आज आपने उसका अच्छी तरह से जवाब दे दिया है, वह बेहतरीन है और अंग्रेजों की जो यह एक मेन्टल ट्रबुल थी उसको बेबुनयाद जाहिर कर दिया है। पिछले साल मैं खुद काश्मीर गया था, और मैंने देखा कि आपकी फौज बिल्कुल नान-कम्युनल थी और हर एक आदमी जो फौज के अन्दर मौजूद था, वह जिस तरह से काम करता था जो उसका फर्ज था, मैं उसकी जितनी तारीफ करूं उतनी थोड़ी है। मेरे दिल से यह आवाज बेसास्ता निकलती है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में किसी मिनिस्टरी ने शानदार काम किया है तो दो मिनिस्टरीयों ने काम किया है वह है डिफेंस और स्टेटस मिनिस्टरी। स्टेटस मिनिस्टरी ने करीब करीब सारी रियासतों का सवाल हल कर दिया और जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी हैं उसने हमारा नाम हर तरफ बढ़ा दिया और दिखला दिया कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की फौज किसी भी बाहरी ताकत वा या अन्दूनी झगड़े का मुकाबला हर समय करने को पूरी तरह तैयार है। और उसकी रक्षा में हमारा देश महफूज है।

(English translation of the above speech) ⁸⁰

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): When I think that, when on 15th August the British left and our country attained freedom, what was the condition of her army, air force and navy. So for the manner in which our army facing great odds upheld the honour of our country and exalted her prestige, I, on my own behalf as well as on the behalf of the House without any hesitation highly congratulate the honourable the Defence Minister for this.

Our sea coast extends to five thousand miles and forms the frontier of our country on two sides. Such a vast country is to be defended against invasions. To our greatest misfortune when the British quitted India then for such a vast country they did not leave behind any battleship, and there was no air force

even. The things that they have left here, for them also we have to look towards Europe. I think that perhaps the Romans even would not have left Britain in such a condition. In 1928 Dr. Moonje, speaking in this very House where I am standing today, visualised all this and told the British not to treat us in this manner. He asked them to expand our air force and navy for us as he feared that the British could quit and go back like the Romans.

The conditions of those ordnance factories that were present in 1947, had also become deteriorated. There the work had been stopped in those factories. When the British decided to quit India they do not take care of these factories and when partition took place the condition deteriorated still more. Two thirds of the military accommodations meant for army, air force and navy went over to Pakistan and two thirds of India's forces fell to our share, and we had to labour under great hardships. But our troops discharged their duties, as we expected of them, with great devotion and acquired a name for themselves throughout the world.

Before they could set to work they had to discharge their duties in Kashmir, in Hyderabad and in Junagarh. Everybody is well aware of the fact as to how our troops discharged their duties in Kashmir and Hyderabad, and for this I, on behalf of the House, congratulate the Honourable Minister and the all personnel of the Indian army. By the deeds of bravery done by our commanders and troops after attaining independence the prestige and honour of this House, of the whole country has been raised. Not only this our soldiers made a name for themselves by fighting on mountains at a height of 16,000 feet. Not only this, our soldiers, who had gone to render help to the people of Kashmir, behaved towards them with utmost gentiemanliness and thus they won the hearts of the people of Kashmir. Upholding the very same ideals that had been laid by our much respected Mahatma Gandhi, our troops conducted operations in Kashmir and raised the honour of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi to an exalted height. They took the people of Kashmir as their brothers and like brothers shared with them their rations also. By such deeds they won the hearts of the people of Kashmir and made a name for this country throughout the world. For all these things we congratulate Sardar Baldev Singh.

But when I turn towards the other side then I feel nothing except regret. As a member of the Standing Committee for Defence I had gone to Bombay to see the naval bases. There I saw the cruiser "Delhi". I made a thorough inspection of "Delhi" and when I asked the officers working thereon they told me that they had to import from foreign countries all the instruments, machines, torpedoes, radar and spare parts of the ship, and so have to look towards other countries. I asked them that if as much materials that are utilized here could not be got from foreign countries then can we defend ourselves? Then I got an answer and a right answer of course, that we will unfortunately have to import from foreign countries all the materials required for the defence of the country. If we fail to obtain these materials from foreign countries then we cannot defend our country. If we had to fight against some powerful country then God forbidding we can not defend ourselves.

Thus it is essential that we must manufacture these things in our country. For this the Defence Department must work at top speed. But what ever efforts are being made in this direction these efforts are going on very slowly and indolently. The other countries of the world are ready to pay lip sympathy towards us but we do not get war materials. Then the only course that is left to us is that we should, at the earliest possible set up such factories in our country wherein we could manufacture all our war materials for the forces. This work should be done with such a speed and promptness that we may become self sufficient in all these things. A provision of 15 crores has been made in this Budget and which includes the amount of 11 crores and 80 lacs as the

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

value of the things imported from foreign countries leaving a balance of 3 crores and 20 lacs; I cannot understand this, this amount is highly insufficient for the needs of such a vast country. For this work whatever amount the Defence Ministry demands should be given to the Ministry. Our country does not lack good soldiers. Our country does not lack intelligence. The thing that we lack are materials and goods. These are the days of scientific warfare and for this sake new types of weapons and arms are manufactured. Our Government should make every possible efforts to manufacture these modern types of arms in this country. The soldiers of our country are in no way inferior to those of the other countries. As far as the question of science is concerned we are far backward. I am glad that the Honourable the Defence Minister has given this report to us. It is mentioned in the report that just now the re-organisation of this Department is being done. Very respectfully I would submit and with full emphasis at my command I like to submit that you should do this work with top speed, proceed with this work as quickly as possible. For the present the progress is very slow. Till now there are only three Indian scientific advisers and one English adviser, and they have prepared for us all the schemes for the re-organisation. The other 40 senior and 100 junior scientists have not yet been appointed. You must appoint them at the earliest so that whatever restrictions might be in your way may be removed. I am pleased to learn that such a department has been set up and some Vampire aeroplanes also have come. But if we were to dance attendance on these three Vampires only then the world would advance far beyond us and we would be left behind lagging. The countries that manufacture arms and the arms that they give to us are generally old. Therefore the Government of our country should act in such a manner whereby this country by doing research work herself, may make rapid progress. In this present age modern arms are wanted. In the present age it is our duty that we use our intelligence. This age is the Atomic Age. This age is not of lathis and rifles. When I turn my attention towards Ordnance factories, then in my country I see factories for making smaller arms, we do not manufacture heavier types of armaments. We have here a rifle factory also. But I like to submit that this is not an age of lathis and rifles. You have no big factory either of the army or of the air force or of the navy for the manufacture of heavy machines and armaments. If you wish your country to make sound progress then you must pay your sole and undivided attention towards this only. Therefore I wish to submit that the scheme of the Board of Science, that has been placed before us, is merely a scheme only. The scheme has not yet come into operation. But how does it lie in my mouth to make a complaint about this when I see that whatever you could do you are doing. As yet you have to fall back upon other countries. I know all this and so how can I make a complaint. But I wish to submit that you should give more acceleration to this work. I cannot lay any more emphasis than this on the point.

Now I wish to give five or six minor suggestions. Whatever I could gather on going through your report and whatever things I could see when as a member of the Standing Committee I went to Bombay and Calcutta to inspect the factories and naval bases there; I wish to submit something based on these experiences. One thing that I wish to submit is that I have read in this report that for the co-ordination of the air, naval and army services there is the Honourable the Defence Minister and he himself co-ordinates these services. I have not the least doubt that the Honourable the Defence Minister must be doing this work most efficiently. But very respectfully I beg to submit that if for this co-ordination work an officer well conversant with the techniques of all the three kinds of forces is appointed and placed at the head of the three forces, and if he were to do this co-ordination work then it would be far better and expedient. Under these circumstances if the Honourable the Defence Minister were to pay attention towards the general policy and remain

in the general charge then he would be able to pay more attention to this work. If only such work is placed in his charge then he would be able to do more work. But this work must be entrusted to such a person who must be an expert in all the three branches of the defence forces and all the persons in charge of all the three branches must be subordinate to the Honourable the Defence Minister.

The second thing that I wish to submit is that I have read in this report that though attention is being paid towards the Territorial Army, for which we had passed an Act in September 1948, yet "recruitment will start in the course of the year 1949". Very humbly I would like to submit that I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable the Defence Minister particularly towards the Territorial Army. Today we are ready to sanction an expenditure of 157 crores of rupees in this estimate. Till the transition period lasts you may spend as much as you like because we know that the problem of Kashmir has not yet been settled. Many evil spirits look towards us and who wish to swallow us up. We have always to be ready for them. But ultimately India would not be able to maintain such a big army and the only solution for this is that the Territorial Army may take its place. Quite recently I had gone to Switzerland. There is no big regular army. But there within 24 hours every man and woman can report for duty and enlist in the army and so in Switzerland within 24 hours an army of several lakhs in this way can report for duty. I know that Switzerland is a small country and there the conditions are quite different. But I know the greater expansion you would give to the Territorial Army the lesser the expenses you would have to incur. This Territorial Army is in a way the biggest guarantee of internal peace. It may not be so that the strength of the Territorial Army may be only 2-4 lakhs you should raise an army of at least 20 lakhs. On the last occasion our Honourable the Defence Minister had stated that in his opinion a Territorial Force of 10 lakhs strength could be raised if the age limit was to be restricted to 20-25 years. It was stated that this would entail an expenditure of 25 crores of rupees. I would submit that taking the long term view in consideration. You should expand the Territorial Army so that we may be able to take full advantage of this reduction in expenditure.

After this I like to submit that about the Budget, that has been presented before us. Mr Sidhva has submitted some facts for your kind consideration and has stated that there are certain items in the Budget which we are not competent enough to understand. I wish to draw your attention towards military farms. On this item Rs. 1,80,00,000 has spent, but under Miscellaneous Items the total of expenditure is given as Rs. 4,82,79,000 and no details of this expenditure are given.

We are quite unable to understand whether this expenditure has justly been made or not. If you want to get the vote of the House then it is essential for the House that it may be able to judge this thing. So it is necessary to give more details. I do not want to ascertain technical and secret details. But what hesitation can you have in informing us as to how many dairy farms are and in what manner they function. By knowing the details of these things no secret information would be disclosed. The House must at least know this that the Budget we are passing we are understanding it or not and are critically examining the same or not.

Besides this I wish to draw your attention towards this side. At Calcutta I saw a school which was perhaps attached to the rifle factory. But I was highly pained to see that school. The school has accommodation sufficient enough for admission of 100 students. Therein 100 students can get technical training. But unfortunately, there are only 40 students. What is the reason for this? In a school where accommodation be sufficient for 100 students for technical education only 40 be getting training then this is a very serious type of criminal negligence. In our country the most important

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

branch of education these days is the imparting of technical training. In our country there is a need of technical education, and a need of technical personnel. I do not admit that there is a shortage of food grains in our country. If there be technical education in our country then sufficient food grains can be grown here. Then in such circumstances I am not able to understand that such a school, which is run by the army, whose entire expenditure is footed by the army, wherein scholarships also are given by the army, cannot attract even 100 students for admission. It cannot be the case that sufficient number of students may not be found for admission to this school. Therefore I want you to pay more attention towards this.

I wish to submit one thing by the way of complaint. Your recruiting officers, as far as it is in my knowledge, do not recruit Harijans till the time they do not disclose that they are members of those castes that are termed as martial races. I know that now there is no differentiation of martial and non-martial races, and you yourself have ended it. Instead of the old martial races the deeds of glory done today by the Madrasis, who have been recruited in army, while fighting at great heights and in snow fall in Kashmir have ended all this differentiation for good. Yet still if this treatment is meted out to Harijans then how can we appear before them with confidence. We have passed that untouchability will not be allowed to exist. But if such treatment is meted out to the Harijans then what would we be able to say. Therefore I respectfully like to submit that better treatment should be meted out to Harijans.

Sir, with your permission, I wish to submit one more point. I am not satisfied with the present system of management in the factories. I am not prepared to accept that till you would not establish those standards in your factories, according to which all the factories throughout the world run, till you would not utilize them properly; you cannot set the economic management of the factories in order. These factories neither show daily costs nor commercial costs. Then how can you manage these factories? The officers of the factory say that they do not give such accounts to anybody. I asked them if they could tell me whether the job work that they get from the railways, and the factories that do the job, do it cheaply or dearly. But none of them could give a satisfactory answer hereof. Therefore I would respectfully submit that you spend crores of rupees of this country and provide many things like cloth, machines etc. But all these things, as far as their working is concerned, should be done systematically. You must certainly organise them.

What I had to submit I have submitted. The bell has gone and I do not want to take more time of the House. I once again congratulate you for your Kashmir record and for maintaining the two or three salient features of the army. When the Round Table Conference was called and Mahatma went there to participate in it, then Lord Shanky taunted him by saying that when you would attain Swarajya then how would you maintain the entire army. Today you have given an appropriate answer to that gibe. Your answer is the best and has proved the Britisher's mental trouble, to be perfectly groundless. Last year I myself had gone to Kashmir and there I saw that your army was absolutely non communal and everybody in the army did his work in a manner as befitted his obligation and duty. However much I praise the army it would always fall short. Spontaneously my heart gives out that if any Ministries have done splendid work then only two Ministries have done so and these are the Defence Ministry and the States Ministry. The States Ministry has solved the problem of nearly all the States and the Defence Ministry has glorified our name and prestige in the eyes of the world and has shown that the armies of Independent India are always fully prepared and competent to combat any external forces or internal squabbles and under its protection our country is perfectly safe and secure.

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

The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: I presume the honourable Minister will require about half an hour. That means we carry on the discussion up to 4-30. I will request honourable Members to keep strictly within the time limit.

Kazi Syed Karimuddin (C.P. and Berar: Muslim): I congratulate the Minister in charge of Defence for the reorganisation of the army in spite of the tremendous difficulties after the partition of this country. We really pay a tribute to the Army for bringing refugees, for fighting the police action in Hyderabad and our operations in Kashmir.

It has been referred to in the speech by the Minister that the process of nationalization is being completed. I lay very great emphasis on the point of nationalisation of the Technicians in the Army and Navy. If all soldiers are recruited from India and if the key posts of the technicians and experts go to foreigners, I would say that there is no nationalisation at all. In the set up of international politics today, Military being the most important department, I would urge that there should be complete nationalisation as far as technicians and scientists organisation is concerned. I would urge upon the Minister in charge that speedy steps should be taken for this and within at least two years, if not more, the entire band of technicians should be recruited from India.

Shri B. Das (Orissa: General): But, it takes a long time to train them.

Kazi Syed Karimuddin: My next point is the expenditure on Defence. I entirely agree with these speakers who have said that looking to the politics, international and domestic, it is necessary to maintain the Army as we are maintaining. Happily for me, I have got a ground of argument and discussion, because the Minister in charge of Defence compared the figures for Pakistan and India. We find that the Defence expenditure is 157 crores in India and 47 crores in Pakistan. If the Minister in charge quoted these figures to show that there is a race for armaments and a justification for these armaments to be increased, then, my submission is, that a stage has been reached when Pakistan and the Government of India should examine and find out whether there is any conflict for which such huge armies ought to be maintained. We have succeeded in our police action in Hyderabad and now, about Kashmir, the matter is left to the plebiscite. The Prime Minister of India and the Government of India have declared not once, but on several occasions that they have no intention to attack any other country, that they have no schemes of aggrandisement. It would be madness to suppose that Pakistan can invade India with our resources, with our military, and with our strength, as the Minister in charge has said. If there is no occasion for any conflict now, it is up to the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India to reduce their armaments with a view to have the internal economy of the country improved and with a view to see that both countries enhance their reputation in the economic and other fields. The only method by which this race for armaments can come down is, as I have suggested at the time of the general discussion, the signing of a non-aggression pact. If it is a question of prestige as to who should approach, we are having several inter-dominion conferences and if there is no cause for any conflict now, it passes my imagination why there should not be a non-aggression pact between the two countries, and why there should not be joint defences, to the lasting good of both the countries. When there is no conflict except the elections in Kashmir, my submission is that this should be resorted to if the defence expenditure is to be brought down from 157 crores. About the good intentions of the Government of India, if any proof is needed, the

[Kazi Syed Karimuddin]

proof is there that at a time when there was undeclared war between India and Pakistan, the Government of India made a reference to the UNO about the Kashmir affair. That is proof of the good intention of the Government of India that they did not want to declare war against Pakistan. When such proofs are forthcoming, when good intentions are there and both realise that there should be amity and friendliness between the two countries, there is no reason why such a pact should not be signed, and there is no reason why joint defences should not be created. Both the countries have got to meet the menace of chaos and anarchy on both sides, East and West. In view of this, and in view of the fact that we should have an Asian bloc to fight out foreigners on our soil, it is very necessary that such a pact should be translated into action.

Shri B. Das: Who will bell the cat?

Kazi Syed Karimuddin: That is the point.

One thing more, and I have done. I was very glad to hear when the Minister in charge of Defence stated that with our Army in India, there was no question of caste, creed and community. I was very glad to know that communal considerations never weighed with our fighting forces either in Kashmir or Hyderabad. We have also found that the Muslims, particularly in the Hyderabad action, were entirely with the Government of India. I would respectfully submit that the recruitment of Muslims in recent years after August 1947 has been very negligible. If there are political reasons which are cogent, they should be stated on the floor of the House. If you have Sheikh Abdulla in Kashmir and a band of loyal Muslims, in the country, there is no reason why Muslims should be excluded as a class from general recruitment to the Army and Navy. Therefore my submission is that there would be a time in the country when Muslims should fight shoulder to shoulder for the honour and prestige of this country and there is no reason why they should be excluded from the defence of this country when they regard themselves as nationals of this country. In the great war of 1914-18, the Muslims of India fought against Turkey. They have fought against Arabia. Even your troops have fought in Kashmir. Therefore my submission is that exclusion of those people as a class, if at all it is resorted to, is not correct. I say that there has been a negligible recruitment of Muslims into the Indian army. If such is the case, this policy should be reversed, and I would make an appeal to the Minister in charge not to allow the Muslims of India to feel that they are humiliated or insulted on the ground that they are not fit to be in the army.

Shri C. M. Poonacha (Coorg): At the outset I wholeheartedly associate myself with the tributes paid by the honourable the Defence Minister as well as by all sections of this House to our Armed Forces. The previous speakers associated themselves in a similar manner with the sentiments expressed by the honourable Minister for the magnificent services rendered by our Armed Forces, both in the Kashmir campaign and also to what is now historically known as the "Police Action" in Hyderabad. From point of brevity I would like to confine myself to a few things which have not been covered by the previous speakers. I do not intend to traverse the same points which have been made out by the previous speakers.

After having heard my honourable friend, Mr. Karimuddin, I felt that in so far as our discussions relate to this Defence Budget, there is a sort of feeling which has given expression to some sort of misleading conclusions. I mean to say that certain references made here give a false impression that India is, on a sort of "War Path" (Kazi Syed Karimuddin: 'I have never said that!')

or on a sort of "Amendment Race." No. I shall say, far far from it, India is not at all on the path of what might be called by a few as an Armament Race, because if you look into the Budget and scrutinise the figures, you will very clearly find there that because of certain unavoidable circumstances which have placed India in a very pitiable condition compelling factors have forced our hands to develop certain things in so far as defence measure are concerned. Mostly, they are of the nature of building accommodation, providing equipment, buying stores, and more than all these things, providing the minimum amount of training facilities for our Armed Forces. It has been said that on account of the partition the set up of our Armed Forces suffered very much. We lost practically two-thirds of our accommodation establishments and we were just left with one-third of the housing accommodation in India, whereas two-thirds of it went over to Pakistan. On the other hand, according to the division of the Indian Army of the undivided India, we got two-thirds of it—two-thirds of the personnel to be accommodated with this less than one-third of the housing accommodation. It is a problem by itself, and most of our expenditure, if you would like to go into it in detail, would be for housing the armed personnel, the equipment, the stores and all manner of things, and then above all these to afford the minimum amount of scientific training facilities for our three Services, particularly the Navy and the Air Force. Therefore, it has been a sort of unhappy reference in this particular matter and I should like to clear all doubts in the minds of every one here that so far as India is concerned there is absolutely nothing like a race for Armament. Much more than that, I should say that this budget is not the one which arises out of a Fear Complex. We do not see any signs of aggression from any side. On the contrary we are in very happy company as our neighbouring States and Governments are so friendly with us that there is no possibility of any sort of threat across our frontiers and we are quite sure about it. Therefore, there is no point in India trying to resort to what might be called in the modern term a Race for Armament. On the other hand, the standard of our defence forces is so low as compared to the modern standards of armies, that it is necessary that we have got to develop, and do research with a view to improve the capacity as well as the constitution of our armed forces. That is an inevitable thing. No nation can escape that and in that line we are attempting to make a very slow humble and modest progress. I welcome this Budget from that point of view.

If we could just look into the figures of expenditure of the other nations, we could just find that a country like Australia spends about twelve times more on defence than what it used to spend before 1938-39. America today spends ten times more than what she used to spend before 1938-39. The United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. in similar manner spend more than three times its pre-war budget figures of 1938-39. Supposing if we compare our own, we will find that we have in no way exceeded these limits except for the compelling reasons that we have been subjected to on account of the partition of India.

Next I come to the point of demobilisation. In the speech of the honourable Minister for Finance, there was a mention that demobilisation would be resorted to in a very progressive manner. I for one feel that this would be a rather very unwise step to resort to at the moment. I do not at all endorse the idea of demobilisation and in any case I do not think that the present strength of the Indian Army or the Armed Forces of India is in any way out of proportion to the requirements and considerations of our country. I would like to suggest that before resorting to any plan for demobilisation our Government must first think of absorbing all the forces of the Indian States and then bring them under one unified Command, and after that review the whole position and if we find that there is surplus of armed personnel, by a method

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

of categorisation we can plan for a sort of demobilisation. Not until we have integrated all the Armed Forces of the different States in India should our Government think of demobilisation.

Incidentally I would like to refer to another point also. While we have got to integrate all the State forces in India it is also necessary that we should look into the other side of the picture. I see in quite a number of provinces semi military units called the *Gram Rakshak Dals* or Home guards etc., which have been raised by the provinces. I do not agree with this idea. So far as internal security is concerned I think the Police Force should be adequate to meet the requirements of the provinces. Apart from that there should not be anything like quasi or semi military units being raised in the provinces. On the other hand, the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Defence must go ahead with the scheme of the Territorial Army and also the National Cadet Corps so that they can build up a second line of defence and not allow the provinces to develop their own organisations in a haphazard manner. I hope the Defence Minister will take up this matter at a very high level and deal with the provinces and see that there is uniformity brought about in this respect, because any kind of military organisation should be organised and constituted on an all India footing. It cannot be on a purely provincial footing. So far as provincial requirements are concerned the training and constitution of the police force is sufficient and is more than enough.

I would now like to deal with the question of amenities to troops. In this respect I would request the honourable Defence Minister to pay sufficient attention to create more recreation centres for our Armed Personnel and thus see that more amenities are provided for our fighting forces.

So far as the new Pay Code is concerned, Mr. Sidhva made out a point that there is no hardship to the officers. I beg to differ from him. I should like to tell him that so far as the lower rungs of the officer class are concerned they have been hard hit by the new Pay Code. It is so full of anomalies, which require revision and they should be set right.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: What are the anomalies?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I have very little time to give the details and I have some other points to speak upon. So far as the pay scales are concerned I think they require careful examination and revision. As regards pension terms I was happy to note that the honourable the Defence Minister in his statement referred to this point and I hope that he will look into this question and see that the terms are revised and brought up to date.

Then I come to the Reservists who have a liability to be called for active service whenever required. They are given a paltry sum of five rupees per month. On the face of it this is very unjust and requires revision, because this was fixed some twenty or thirty years ago. This allowance must be suitably enhanced.

I come to the question of accommodation, particularly married accommodation for the rank and file. So far as the army is concerned they have hardly about ten to fifteen per cent. married accommodation, whereas in the Navy and Air Force it is completely nil. I wish sufficient attention is also paid to this question. The Armed Forces Accommodation Committee which was constituted by the Ministry of Defence sometimes ago submitted its report sometime in 1947. I wonder whether the suggestions made by that Committee have been taken into consideration.

There is the question of the compulsory age of retirement. In normal times only Cadets were taken into the officer class but during War time on account of the demand they had to recruit personnel from higher age groups, so much so the compulsory age restriction for retirement works very adversely on this class of Officers who have been recruited from the higher age groups. This should be examined and suitable rules must be framed to remove the hardships.

With these remarks, Sir, I resume my seat with the hope that the honourable the Defence Minister will take these few suggestions of mine into consideration.

श्री मोहन लाल गौतम : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, अभी कुछ एतराजात जो पेश किये गये हैं उनमें मैं समझता हूँ काफी जान है। जब यह कहा जाता है कि डिफेंस पर हमारा १५७ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है, और हमारे कुल बजट का ४८ फी सदी रुपया खर्च हो जाता है, तो वाकई बात यह है कि इस गरीब मुल्क के लिये जो भूखा है, नंगा है, यह काफी बड़ी रकम है। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि क्या यह रकम खर्च करना जरूरी है या नहीं। अब तक अंग्रेजों के जमाने में आर्मी के दो काम थे। एक तो External aggression से अपने आप को बचाने के लिये और दूसरे Internal security कायम रखने के लिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वराज्य हासिल होने के बाद, हालांकि अब तक यहां हालत ऐसी पैदा नहीं हुई है कि Internal security के लिये हमें फौज की जरूरत न हो। लेकिन मुझे यह उम्मीद है, और मैं यह समझता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट को इस तरह चलना होगा कि Internal security के लिये फौज का इस्तेमाल न किया जा सके। और सूबों और मुकामी जगह वह इस तरह का अपनी पुलिस का इन्तजाम कर सके कि वहां फौज की जरूरत इन्टर्नल सिक्योरिटी के लिये न हो। लेकिन जब तक यह नहीं होता, जब तक हम यह देखते हैं कि बंगाल में आज फौज की जरूरत है इन्टर्नल सिक्योरिटी के लिये, और दूसरी जगह भी, तब तक हमको यह देखना पड़ता है कि जितनी फौज हमारे पास है, वह हमारे लिये काफी है या नहीं। काश्मीर का मसला आज हम देखते हैं तय हो गया है, लेकिन कहा नहीं जा सकता कि दोबारा फौज को आप हुकम देंगे लड़ाई लड़ने के लिये या नहीं। यह अभी हम या गवर्नमेंट नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन यह रुपया कम खर्च हो सके तो ठीक है, लेकिन जितना खर्च हो रहा है उसमें बहुत ज्यादा criticism की गुंजाइश नहीं दिखाई देती।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कुछ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उससे कहीं ज्यादा खर्च हो सकता है अगर हमारे मुल्क में इतनी गुंजाइश हो, अगर हमारे मुल्क के पास इतना रुपया हो कि वह खर्च कर सके। शायद लोगों को अन्दाजा नहीं है, जैसा कि अभी हमारे दोस्त मौलाना साहब ने कहा है, कि हमारे

[श्री मोहनलाल गौतम]

पास फ़ौज तो दो तिहाई आईं लेकिन एकोमोडेशन (accommodation) एक तिहाई ही हमारे हिस्से में पड़ी। फ़ौज के मकानों की हालत बहुत काफ़ी ख़राब हैं। हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारे लैंड फ़ोर्स तो काफ़ी अच्छे हैं, लेकिन जहाँ तक समुद्री बेड़े और हवाई बेड़े का ताल्लुक है वह नाकाफ़ी है। समुद्री बेड़ा तो हमारे पास न होने के बराबर था, अब शायद धीरे धीरे कुछ हो रहा है और शायद आपको यह सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि अगर दस साल तक हम लगातार कोशिश करते रहें तब भी हमारे समुद्री बेड़े की ताक़त उतनी न हो सकेगी जितनी कि आज एक छोटे से मुल्क न्यूजीलैंड की है जिसकी आबादी सिर्फ़ २० लाख है। बीस लाख की आबादी के मुल्क के पास हमसे इस वक़्त समुद्री बेड़ा ज़्यादा है और हमारे पास उतना बेड़ा दस साल के बाद तक नहीं होगा जिसको कि हम करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके यहाँ बनायेंगे। हवाई फ़ौज का भी यही हाल है। उनके पास इक्विपमेंट (Equipment) नहीं है। समुद्री बेड़े के पास इक्विपमेंट (Equipment) नहीं है। एक क्रूज़र (Cruiser), बड़ी मुश्किल से मिला है। तीन डेस्ट्रॉयर्स (Destroyers) आ रहे हैं। यह हमें नहीं मालूम कि वह किस किस के होंगे। मैं यह नहीं मानता कि कोई मुल्क अपने यहाँ से फ़र्स्ट क्लास इक्विपमेंट आपको देदेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी रुपया तो बहुत ज़्यादा खर्च करने की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी। इसलिए यह मानते हुए भी कि यह रक़म बहुत काफ़ी बड़ी है, हमें यह भी आगे के लिए ख़याल रखना होगा कि हमें इससे और ज़्यादा खर्च करना है। लेकिन जब मैं यह कहता हूँ तो उसके मानी यह नहीं हैं कि जो कुछ खर्च हो रहा है उसमें हर तरह से जितनी इकोनोमी (Economy) हो सकती थी वह हो रही है और इससे ज़्यादा नहीं हो सकती। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिपार्टमेंट और मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कर रहे होंगे हर तरह की इकोनोमी के लिए, लेकिन फिर भी गुंजाइश इस बात की है कि हमेशा इस तरफ नज़र रखी जाय, एक सख़्त और कड़ी नज़र रखी जाय इस बात पर कि फ़िज़ूलखर्ची न हो। उसके लिए मेरी तजवीज़ यह है कि कोई कमेटी इस बात के लिए बिठाई जाय जो हमेशा यह Watch करती रहे कि फ़िज़ूलखर्ची न हो।

अभी जैसा मैंने अर्ज़ किया कि हमको समुद्री बेड़ा या हवाई ताक़त काफ़ी बढ़ानी है, वहाँ दूसरी चीज़ यह भी है कि हमारे पास आर्डिनेन्स फ़ैक्टरियां जो हैं वह छोटे हथियार ज़रूर बना लेती हैं, लेकिन बड़े हथियार बनाने के लिए हमारे पास कोई आर्डिनेन्स फ़ैक्टरी नहीं है। उसको हमें बनाना पड़ेगा। आर्डिनेन्स फ़ैक्टरीज़ के मुताल्लिक मैं दो एक बातें आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि आर्डिनेन्स फ़ैक्टरीज़ के लिए एक-

ऐसा प्लान होना चाहिए जिसको कि आप कुछ साल तक पूरा करने के बाद एक ढंग की आर्डिनेंस फ्रैक्टरीज को इस मुल्क में जारी कर सकें। मैं नहीं जानता कि जितनी आर्डिनेंस फ्रैक्टरीज हैं वह सब महफूज जगह पर हैं या नहीं। अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो आपको अल्टीमेटली (Ultimately) उनको वहां से बदलना पड़ेगा। आर्डिनेंस फ्रैक्टरीज में जो पुरानी मैशिनरी है उसको भी आपको बदलना पड़ेगा। और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आर्डिनेंस फ्रैक्टरीज के मुताल्लिक एक कोआर्डिनेशन (Co-ordination) चाहिए। हमारे यहां इस कोआर्डिनेशन की कमी है और उसकी तरफ मैं खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट और डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट दोनों अलहदा अलहदा नहीं किये जा सकते। अभी कुछ हफ्ते हुए कि इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से एक कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई गई थी, लेकिन उसमें डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट का कोई आदमी नहीं बुलाया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत बड़ी गलती है कि इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट और डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है। हमको आर्डिनेंस फ्रैक्टरीज को भी इस तरह संगठित करना होगा कि लड़ाई के जमाने में वह हथियार बनायें और जब लड़ाई न रहे तो इस तरह की चीजें तैयार करें जो कि आम जनता को मुहय्या की जा सकें। जब तक ऐसा न होगा तो उसका मैतीजा यह होगा कि लड़ाई के वक्त तो जो टैकनीशियन आपने रखे हैं वह कुछ चीजें तैयार करेंगे मगर ज्यों ही लड़ाई खत्म होगी आपको मजबूरन उन टैकनीशियन्स को निकालना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वह जनता के काम की चीजें नहीं बना सकेंगे। टैकनीशियन्स चले जायेंगे और दूसरी जगह काम शुरू कर देंगे। अगर फिर दोबारा आप उनको चाहेंगे और फ्रैक्टरी को पूरी ताकत तक चालू करना चाहेंगे तो वह आपको नहीं मिल सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि टैकनीशियन्स को ट्रेन करने के बाद खो देना डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के लिहाज से अच्छा नहीं होगा। जहां तक हो सके ऐसा नहीं होने देना चाहिए। लेकिन जब आप इस तरफ तवज्जह देंगे और मजदूरों और टैकनीशियन्स को वहां रखने की सोचेंगे तो कई एक और सवालात पैदा होंगे। वह यह है कि मजदूरों के बारे में ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पिछली पे कमीशन ने बहुत सी ऐनामलीज (Anomalies) छोड़ी हैं। मैंने यह सुना है कि डिपार्टमेंट ने एक मिस्टर साहनी को इसके लिए मुकर्रर किया है, लेकिन १४ महीने हो गये अभी तक उनकी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है और यह मालूम नहीं होता है कि वह उन ऐनामलीज को किस तरह दूर करने की तजवीज कर रहे हैं।

जैसा कि आर्ड्स फोर्सों के बारे में है, वैसा ही फ्रैक्टरी लेबर के लिए भी हाउसिंग का प्रोबलम एक बड़ा प्रोबलम है। रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि कलकत्ते के मजदूरों को मकान मिलना मुश्किल है। अगर आप उनको मकान मुहय्या :

[श्री मोहन लाल गौतम]

नहीं करते तो मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि, कलकत्ते में मजदूर किस तरह रह सकते हैं। इसलिए आपको फ्रंक्चरीज को इस तरह आर्गेनाइज (Organize) करना होगा कि लेबर भी कन्टेन्टेड (Contented) रहे। यह न हो कि जब तक वह स्ट्राइक की धमकी न दें उस वक्त तक आप उनकी बात ही न सुनें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है और अगर आपने इस तरीके को कायम रखा तो आप कहां जायेंगे मैं यह नहीं कह सकता।

मजदूरों में एक बड़ा भारी मसला है जैसा कि आर्ड्स फोर्सेज में भी है, और वह है टैम्पोरेरी लोगों का। ऐसे बहुत से लोग टैम्पोरेरी हैं जो कि दस दस, बारह बारह, पंद्रह पंद्रह और २० २० साल से मुलाजिम हैं। आप ख्याल फरमाइये कि उनको इतना असा हो गया और वह टैम्पोरेरी हैं। उनको पता नहीं कि वह कब निकाल दिये जायेंगे। उसे मालूम नहीं कि अगर उसे कल निकाल दिया गया तो उसे कहां मुलाजिमत मिलेगी, और दूसरी तरफ वह यहां पर रह कर भी पूरा ध्यान अपने काम पर नहीं दे सकता। इसलिए उसका इनएफिशिएंट (Inefficient) हो जाना जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मसला एक बार तै हो जाना चाहिए कि आप कितने आदमियों को Assimilate कर सकते हैं और टैम्पोरेरी लोगों का कुछ इन्तजाम हो जाना चाहिए।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने जब अपनी सुबह की स्पीच दी तो उन्होंने रियासतों की फ़ौज की बहुत तारीफ़ की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि वह फ़ौज बहुत माकूल है। और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, यह आज सुबह हम मिनिस्टर साहब से सुन चुके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वह जमाना आ गया है कि जिस तरह से स्टेट का इंटीग्रेशन (Integration) हो गया और जिस तरह से कि मुल्क को एक बना दिया गया है, उसके बाद यह जरूरी नहीं है कि रियासतों के मातहत अलग अलग फ़ौजें रहें। उन सबको भी एक हो जाना चाहिए। वह सब फ़ौजें एक कमांड में और एक आर्गेनाइजेशन में होनी चाहिए और रियासतों के हाथ में सिर्फ़ पुलिस रह जाय। इससे फ़ौजों के खर्चे में बहुत सा ख़या भी बच जायगा और जो बहुत सी इनएफिशिएंसी छोटी छोटी रियासतों की फ़ौजों में है वह दूर हो जायगी और आपकी फ़ौज की बहुत ताकत बढ़ जायगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमको इस तरफ़ बहुत जल्द ध्यान देना होगा और इस फ़ौज को भी Integrate करना होगा।

एक चीज़ जिसकी तरफ़ मैं गवर्नमेंट की ओर तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि, और जिसके बारे में अभी तक हमको बहुत दिक्कतें शायद नज़र आती हैं, कि हमें अपनी फ़ौज के लिए बाहर से सामान मंगाना पड़ता है।

मुझे इसमें शक है कि हम जो कुछ भी सामान मंगते हैं वह हमें फर्स्ट रेट मिलता है। इसके अलावा हम दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से से माल लें, हमको यह भी देखना होगा कि हम उसको अपने यहां किस तरह बनायेंगे। अगर हम बाहर से सामान लेंगे तो उस पर असर फारिन पालिसी का भी पड़ेगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है जिसके बारे में मैं उस एक या डेढ़ मिनट के वक्त में जो मेरे पास है ज्यादा अर्ज नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन हमें अब इस बात पर अच्छी तरह गौर करना होगा कि हम अपने मुल्क को किस तरह से मजबूत बना सकते हैं और किस तरह हम यह सामान दुनिया से ले सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि जो कुछ हो रहा है हालांकि वह काफ़ी है लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ बाकी है।

अभी यह कहा गया है कि हमारे यहां यूरोपियन टैकनीशियन हैं। मैंने भी इस मसले को देखा है और इसकी काफ़ी जांच की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कोई भी हमें हिन्दुस्तान में मिलता है वह रख लिया जाता है, लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि अभी हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रेड टैकनीशियन्स काफ़ी संख्या में हैं नहीं और उनको ट्रेन करने में देर लगती है, और यूरोपियन इस वजह से रखने पड़ते हैं कि हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तानी टैकनीशियन नहीं हैं। जिस वक्त मिल जायेंगे उस वक्त उनको हम रख लेंगे। उनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए इन्तजाम हो रहा है और अब वह ट्रेन किये जा सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब जो कुछ मैंने उनकी खिदमत में अर्ज किया है उस पर ध्यान देंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam (U.P.: General): I think there is sufficient force in some of the objections which have just now been raised. When it is said that our Defence Expenditure amounts to Rs. 157 crores and it constitutes 48 per cent. of our total Budget, then it is in reality a fact that this is a very huge amount for this country to bear—a country poor, famished and naked. But the question arises as to whether such an expenditure is absolutely necessary or not. Uptil the time of the British regime the Army had to perform two functions *vis. firstly to safeguard the country against any external aggression and secondly to maintain internal security.* I feel that even after the attainment of independence, conditions have not yet been restored here which may obviate the necessity of maintaining an Army for internal security. But I hope and also feel that our Government shall have to change its line of action and abandon the use of Army for preserving the internal security, and it should make arrangements to employ its own Police Force both locally and in the Provinces and thus the necessity of maintaining the Army for internal security may not be felt any longer. But as long as this is not done and so long as we find that there is a necessity of keeping an Army in Bengal and other places for the maintenance of internal security, then we shall have to see whether the Army which we have is sufficient to meet our requirement or not. Today we see that the Kashmir problem has been solved, but it can not be anticipated whether

[Shri Mohan Lal Gautam]

you will give fresh orders to the Army to fight or not. Neither we nor the Government can visualize this at the moment. But it would better if we can reduce this expenditure and there is apparently not very much scope for criticism of the whole expenditure that is being incurred at present. I realize that if our country can afford, we can spend far in excess of what we are doing at present but this all depends on our country's finances. Perhaps 3 P.M. people have no idea, just as my honourable friend Maulana Sahib has stated, that while we got two-third of the army we got only one-third of the accommodation. The condition of the buildings intended for the Armed Forces is bad enough. We can say that our Land Forces are quite sufficient but so far as our Naval and Air Forces are concerned, these are inadequate. Our Naval Force existed in name only. Now perhaps its strength is being raised gradually. You will perhaps be wonderstruck to know that even if we strenuously try for the next ten years, we cannot raise the strength of our Naval Force to the extent it is possessed by a small country like New Zealand which has got a population of 20 lakhs only. A country with a population of twenty lakhs has got at present a much stronger Naval Force than that owned by us, and we will not be able to raise the strength of our Navy to that extent even after the expiry of ten years, and spending crores of rupees. The same is the case of our Air Forces. They have not any equipment. The Navy also lacks in equipment. We could get one Cruiser and that only after much difficulty. We are shortly receiving three Destroyers. We do not know even as to what their type would be. I do not think if any country will like to part away with its first-class equipment for our sake. I therefore, feel that we have still got to spend a lot. Even though after taking this as granted that this is a huge expenditure, we shall have to keep in view that a far greater amount has got to be spent further. But when I say this, it does not mean that all possible economy is being effected in the present expenditure and nothing more can be done in the matter. I think the Honourable Minister and his Department might be doing something to launch economy drive in every direction, but still there exists an ample scope for doing this and exercising a strict vigilance that no extravagant expenditure is incurred. To achieve this end, I would propose the setting up of a Committee which should always watch that no money is spent extravagantly.

Just as I have now stated, we have to raise a sufficient strength of our Naval and Air Forces. Apart from this, I would like to say that our existing Ordnance Factories do manufacture small arms only but we have not got any such factory which is capable of manufacturing big arms. We shall have to set up such a factory. I would like to tell the Honourable Minister one or two things in connection with Ordnance Factories, namely that a plan covering a number of years should be formulated so that after the expiry of a specified period you may be able to set up a particular type of Ordnance Factory in this country. I do not know whether all the Ordnance Factories are located at safe places or not. If this is not the case, you shall have to shift these ultimately from those places. You shall have to replace the worn-out machinery in the existing Ordnance Factories. And above all, there should be some sort of co-ordination in respect of Ordnance Factories. Such sort of co-ordination is lacking here and I would like to invite special attention of the Government towards this aspect. Both the Industry and Defence Departments cannot be separated from each other. Only a few weeks ago a Conference was convened by the Industry Department, but no representative from the Defence Department was invited to attend that. I think it is a great blunder that no co-ordination exists between the Defence and Industry Departments. We shall also have to reorganise Ordnance Factories in such a manner that these

should manufacture ammunition in the time of war and after the cessation of hostilities these should be employed to produce such articles as might be made available for the use of the general public. So long as this is not done, the result would be that the technicians which are employed during the war-time will only manufacture a few articles, but as soon as the war is over, you will be compelled to discharge them because they will not be able to manufacture goods of public utility. The technicians will go and seek employment elsewhere. Next time if you want to re-employ them and run the factory to its maximum capacity you will not be able to get them back. Therefore, I think it will not be advisable from the point of view of the Defence Department to lose the technicians after having trained them. Such a state of affairs should be obviated as far as possible. But when you look towards this respect and devise various ways to absorb the technicians and labourers, then this would give rise to many other questions. These are: it so appears that in the case of labour the last Pay Commission have left over many anomalies. I have been told that the Department have appointed one Mr. Sahni for this purpose. But a period of fourteen months has elapsed and he has not as yet submitted any report and it is also not known as to how he proposes to remove all those anomalies.

Just like the Armed Forces, the housing problem has assumed a gigantic form in the case of factory labour as well. It has been mentioned in the report that it is well nigh impossible for the labour to get accommodation in Calcutta. In case we do not provide them with accommodation, then I would like to know as to how can the labour manage to live in Calcutta? For this reason you shall have to organise the factories in such a manner so that the labour may remain contented. This should not be the case that so long as they do not threaten to go on strike, you should not listen to them. I feel that this is a wrong course and if you continue to act in this manner, then I cannot say as to what would be the consequences?

Just like the Armed Forces, there is another serious problem which confronts the labour and that is of the temporary personnel. There is quite a large number of such temporary personnel who have put in ten to fifteen and twenty years of service. You may just see that even after having rendered such a long service, they are still temporary. They do not know as to when they might be discharged. They also do not know where to go in case of their services being terminated the next day, and moreover, while continuing to be employed here they cannot put heart and soul in their work. Thus they are surely bound to become inefficient. Therefore, I feel that this problem *viz.*, as to how many men you can assimilate should be tackled once for all, and some arrangements should be made in respect of temporary personnel.

While speaking today morning, our Honourable Minister paid glowing tribute to the States' Army. He stated that they are perfect armies and have rendered meritorious services. This we have heard today morning from the Honourable Minister. I think the time has now come that after the integration of the States and unification of the country, it is no longer necessary that the States should be allowed to maintain separate armies under their control. All these should also be integrated. All those armies should be brought under our Command, and one Organisation and the police only should be left under the control of the States. This would not only result in a considerable saving being made under the Defence Expenditure, but would also remove the inefficiency that exists in the Armies maintained by smaller States and increase the strength of your Army. I feel we shall have to devote our immediate attention to this aspect and integrate these armies also. Another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of the Government and in respect of which we have perhaps upto now been feeling many difficulties is that we have to import from abroad the equipment for our Army. I doubt it that whatever

[Shri Mohan Lal Gautam]

goods we purchase, we get first-rate. Apart from this, from whatever part of the country we may obtain the goods, we have got to see as to how will we be able to manufacture these in our country. If we purchase the stores from abroad, it will also affect our foreign policy. This is a very gigantic problem over which I cannot say much within one or one and a half minutes which is left at my disposal. But now we shall have to consider over this matter carefully as to how can we make our country strong and how can we purchase these stores from the other parts of the world? Therefore, I would submit that although adequate action is being taken, yet there remains lot to be done.

It has just been stated that we have got European Technicians. I have also studied this problem at a great length. I think that whoever is available in India is employed by us. But unfortunately, we have not as yet got a sufficient number of trained technicians in India and it takes time to train them. The Europeans have got to be employed on account of the reason that we do not have adequate number of Indian Technicians. As soon they become available, we shall employ them. Arrangements have been made to train them and they can now be trained.

With these words, I hope that the Honourable Minister would consider over the various suggestions which I have ventured to make.

Shri Biswanath Das (Griisa: General). Sir, I rise to congratulate my friend for having been able to raise an efficient Army, which is in formation, out of the ashes of the combined Indian Forces that we lost as a result of August 15th, 1947. Sir, the Cabinet Mission in its plan of 15th May 1946 have given weighty economic, administrative and above all military reasons against the partition of India. They had laid special stress on the military aspect of the question and I do not think I could do better than quote one sentence out of it:

“The Armed Forces have been built up as a whole for the defence of India as a whole, and break them into two would inflict a deadly blow”.

Sir, we were necessarily very nervous when this partition came, and it is to the glory of the Cabinet and especially of my honourable friend to have brought out something brilliant and glorious out of the ashes. Without meaning any exaggeration, I think our defence position is fairly secure and we today have a fairly good Army enough to give us security in the whole of South-East Asia.

All these have been effected certainly at a heavy cost. We have to spend 48 per cent. of our revenues this year, as has been plainly stated by my honourable friend. The question, therefore, comes in whether we have to accept bread and butter or guns and munitions. I must, in this connection, draw the attention of the honourable Members of this House to the severe comments offered by the *Eastern Economist*. It claims that the defence expenditure could have been cut short by at least Rs. 35 crores, fixing it at about 120 crores. But, Sir, we have to realise that we are in a stage of formation. When Britain left us, the British Navy was guarding the Indian shores, the British personnel was commanding the Indian Army and we were dependent upon not only British officials but also on British equipment and research. Therefore, our Army, big or little as it is, is in a stage of formation, it is still forming, and it would be ideal to criticise today about the finances involved or the expenses that we have to incur. The world conditions, and above all the internal security conditions and also the feelings of neighbours, all combined—which have been brilliantly summarised by my honourable friend the Minister for Finance—make it incumbent on India to spend more for her se-

curity. It is unfortunate that our expectations have not been fulfilled, namely of the League of Nations, of which India is a permanent Member. She was expected to have an international army to look to the peace and security of all the nations of the world. Our anticipations have so far been falsified; we have neither peace nor any sense of security. Pakistan, our neighbour till yesterday was with us and part of us, but it is difficult to find out what her intentions are. Sometimes she gives us kicks, sometimes kisses. What to accept, kisses or kicks?—it is difficult to know. I realise the anxiety of my honourable friend Mr. Kaimuddin and I reciprocate his feelings. The time has come when there should be a sort of a defence agreement or arrangement with Pakistan but how long it will take remains to be seen—God alone knows it.

Some of my friends have consoled themselves with the idea that we are having a good Army and we are having some amount of security. But to what purpose? So long as your Army is merely Indian without Indian equipment, I think to that extent our dependence is lasting—and our so-called independent Army is nothing. Therefore, I would appeal to my honourable friend the Minister in charge, and especially my honourable friend the Minister for Finance to take every step in order to keep for India a ready and efficient Indian Army for her security purposes. For this, India should also be able either to start different industries and have Indian armaments herself by starting State-organisations or take all necessary and possible action to encourage private enterprise so that India will have very soon not only Indian troops but also Indian equipment. In this connection, let me say this about the purchase of battleships and cruisers, old, antiquated, probably some of them rotten—I do not know—but I have to believe our military officials. We have to purchase these—to what purpose? Why not take up a building programme? America, England and all other free countries have taken to such programmes, why not India do it? Do it yourself or encourage private enterprise. We have got enough possibilities for encouraging ship-building yards in different parts of the country. Stating as a witness, Capt. Choudry gave very good evidence before the Indian Industrial Commission which sat between 1914 and 1916, advocating the starting of a ship-building yard in Orissa at that time. He said that in the East Coast there are very good places where ship-building yards and the ship-building industry could be started. Why not do it? Why depend on British and American antiquated, and rejected ships?

Having stated so much about equipment, I come to the question of the Indian Army. Sir, I have nothing but praise for them. They have none of the protection provided for them under Sections 232 to 239 of the Government of India Act. The adaptations have taken away all the protection that was given to British officials and today our men are as nationalist as nationalists could be. I thank them through you and request the Minister in charge of the Department to convey our feelings to them.

Not only this, but the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Forces is no more His Excellency today. Nor is he drawing the fat salaries that his predecessors were drawing, and yet he is called upon to take heavier responsibility and more onerous duties. He has to defend India, he has to defend our frontiers, he has to defend the coast. It falls to me therefore to give him a warning. When the Japanese war came, the first naval action took place in the Orissa coast and I still recollect the hurry with which the officials in Orissa had to receive the injured and pay attention to the distressed that had to land as a result of the naval action. Now, you have neither Akyab nor Chittagong to help you in giving protection and as for Pakistan, I have told you it is a question of

[Shri Biswanath Das]

alternative kicks and kisses. Unless they come to some sort of understanding with the Government of India, I think it is fair that the Government of India should see that the eastern coast, particularly the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, are properly safeguarded.

Need I, in this connection, state that you have got the Chilka lake, which is the biggest one in India. My honourable friend Sri Umacharan Patnaik, a member of the Orissa Assembly, who was in the Territorial Forces, has written a valuable book on this problem of utilisation of Chilka for purposes of defence and trade. Looking to history you will see that there was a time when Chalka was a very flourishing port in the eastern coast. I would therefore appeal to the Ministry of Defence and the other concerned Departments to explore the possibilities of utilisation of this great natural benefit that God has given to India.

Now, I come to another question and that is equally important. Having shaken off our dependence on the British Navy, we have to build up our Navy. We have to prepare ourselves to build our Navy. You are building up institutions in Cochin. Why concentrate your activities only at concentrated places? Why not have it diffused in three or four places in the wide coastal line of 4000 miles, so that you will have them at various places. You do not know from what direction troubles come. Sometimes they come from the west; sometimes they come from the east. Is it not fair, necessary and desirable to have institutions at different places instead of concentrating them at one place? I, therefore, appeal to you to give due consideration to this aspect of the question.

I had a number of things to say, but I am sorry there is little time at my disposal. I have stated and I will state again that the time has come when I would appeal to my honourable friend to instruct the Commander-in-Chief and the Generals to visit various provincial headquarters and also university centres and give our young men an idea about the Military, the Navy and the Air Forces, so that they will get some instructions about defence and discipline which is so much wanting in educational institutions and thus you will find very good recruiting ground in these universities.

As my time is up, I wish to repeat as I have begun. I thank my honourable friend and also our Army for the very good and splendid way in which they have discharged their responsibilities equally both in war and in peace—war, because in Kashmir and Hyderabad as also in other places they have shown their mettle. Even Muslim friends have joined the Indian forces giving a direct lie to the anticipations and expectations of communalists, in peace because at times of internal trouble our Army has shown its grit. Although it is now mainly Hindu and Sikh, it has given enough protection to Muslims. I, through you, Sir, convey our sense of appreciation of the Army.

One word more and I shall have done. It is this. Mr. Karimuddin sounded a note of warning in the sense that there are very few Muslims in the Army. I think my friend will agree with me that the Ministry and the Army have shown the greatest confidence by allowing General El Edroos to command even today the army in Hyderabad. No further proof is necessary to the world and to my honourable friend of the genuineness of non-communal feeling of the military, the Ministry and the Cabinet.

Mr. Frank Anthony (C. P. and Berar: General): Sir, in the short time at my disposal, I do not propose to elaborate on the tribute that I feel it is necessary to pay to the officers and men of the Armed Forces. Personally, I do not think

any tribute which is too high can be paid to the officers and the men for the manner in which they have weathered the shock of division, our Army was denuded of senior officers and we had to carry on with junior men, many of us felt justifiable misgivings at that time as to whether we would be able to recapture the first-class standards which had been obtaining in our Armed Forces. To-day I do not believe that any one who has any knowledge of our Armed Forces has any misgiving whatsoever. I believe that the first-class standards of efficiency, soldiering, discipline and leadership which obtained and for which our Armed Forces have been rightly famous have been more than recaptured.

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (one of the Panel of Chairmen.)]

Sir, it is because I am anxious that these acceptedly high standards of leadership, efficiency and discipline should be maintained and if possible strengthened, that I wish to draw the particular attention of the Defence Minister to a matter which, I believe, is creating widespread discontent among all sections of the officers of the Armed Forces. I refer, Sir, to the new Pay Code. It is only right that members of the Armed Forces should not be allowed to agitate for the redress of their grievances. That is an accepted axiom in all the democracies, but while we have this axiom that they should not be permitted to agitate for the redress of their grievances, to that extent it places a greater responsibility on the Defence Minister and those dealing with this problem to see that no removeable grievances exist among officers and men. We would be blinking at facts if we were told that there is no widespread discontent among the officers today as a result of the new Pay Code. If my honourable friend will listen to me, I feel that he will be inclined to agree with what I am attempting to tell this House. It is a known fact that the officers today receive very much less than they were receiving formerly. That by itself is no justification for giving them the former scales of pay. But this is a fact. I was a member of the Pay Commission. Comparing what the Pay Commission gave to his civilian counterpart, I feel that the New Pay Code has not been completely fair with the Army Officer. The Pay Commission accepted a fundamental principle that no officer would have his salary reduced. For instance, if an Officer was getting Rs. 1,100 by no process could he be made to get less than Rs. 1,100. When the question of promotion came, he might have been promoted to the next higher grade and put at a point where he would get a little more than Rs. 1,100, but at no point of time would he be made to receive less than the pay he was receiving, namely, Rs. 1,100. But what has happened in the Armed Forces? My friend there will say: 'Though we have reduced their salaries, we have staggered the reduction over a period of four to five years.' I can give him hundreds of instances. Majors with wives and children who were getting Rs. 1,400 to 1,500 today find their salaries reduced. They have received promotions only in name. They are Colonels and so far commanding battalions. Their positions are much more responsible now and yet they are now getting about Rs. 350 less than what they were getting formerly. Sir, I join issue with my friend Mr. Sidhva. I do not think he has studied this question as much as I have done. He was satisfied with the answer that the Defence Minister gave that the scales given to the new men are liberal. I join issue on this statement. I say that they are not liberal. They are definitely unfair. I hope my honourable friend the Minister is aware of this and would not like me to say that the facts given by him are incorrect. I know of Captains today who are getting Rs. 450 a month. They have wives and on an average three children. They are paid this flat rate. You have done away with their marriage allowances, children's allowances and the like. What is the result? Captains are living today in the different messes in little better condition than that of coolies and servants. I have seen

[Mr. Frank Anthony]

this for myself. They have to pay rent and live in conditions suited to an officer. You expect them to live like officers and gentlemen. They have to pay rent and messing charges for their wives and children: these account for as much as Rs. 420 out of the Rs. 450. You leave a Captain with Rs. 30 to pay for his servants and all his other needs. This is what is happening today. My friends will never understand this. They want to apply the civilian standards to the Army. You expect these men to subscribe to certain minimum standard. You want them to maintain the standards of gentlemen, a certain smartness and the like. My friends there do not understand these things and they will never understand these things. My friend will be quite prepared to make Captains and Majors live like coolies going about the streets shabbily dressed. This will undermine their morale and their smartness. If you apply civilian standards to the army you will be reducing it to a second class army, make it a rabble army such as in the Middle East.....

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): Does not the Government provide them with uniform?

Mr. Frank Anthony: That is the trouble. There is so much gross ignorance. I am talking with some authority. I know something about the subject. When a man is commanding a battalion.....

Shri B. K. Sidhva: What is your authority, may I know?

Mr. Frank Anthony: I have done some soldiering and was for many years a member of the National Defence Council.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: All rank snobbery.

Mr. Frank Anthony: There are certain imponderables that may be maintained if you want to maintain first class leadership. Our soliders are the best in the world. But this is an axiom that an Army is only as good as its leadership. Take away the first-class leadership of the army and you will reduce it to a rabble army such as we see in the Middle East. I feel very strongly about this matter. I meet officers of all ranks and they tell me that this is what is happening. There is a perceptible undermining of the efficiency of the officer class. Two results have emerged immediately. There is bitterness. How can you expect these officers to live on lower incomes with added responsibility? If you allow your senior officers and your junior officers and the Air Force men the right to premature retirement, tomorrow 80 per cent. of them are likely to leave, because they get much more as salaries in civilian life. I do not want to cause any sense of agitation among the officers. I am asking you to give them a reasonable standard of life. Why are we maintaining discrimination between the Sandhurst men and Indian trained men? Your pay scales are iniquitously inadequate that a Sandhurst man is getting much more than an Indian trained man. You treat the Sandhurst man as a key man and he refuses to accept the iniquitously low salaries you are paying his counter part trained in this country. (*Interruption*). There is this differential treatment between a Sandhurst man and an Indian Commissioned officer, because the Sandhurst man will not accept the new Pay Code and you have willy-nilly to pay the Sandhurst man more. What need is there for this discrimination? Is it your intention that the Indian trained officer should not have a reasonable standard of life? I cannot help feeling that this is false economy, fatal economy. I am not pleading any particular man's case, because I have no axe to grind. But it is false economy. If you think that you cannot meet the bill of an army of the present size, cut down the army; have a small force led by first-class men. But don't have a large rambling army or undermine the qualities of leadership which we have built up over several decades.

There are only two more points I wish to make. I am very glad that a person of the stature of General Cariappa has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. I feel that his appointment has met with general approval. I am certain that with him as the head of the army, the old standards of efficiency, discipline and leadership will be maintained.

There is one other matter I wish to refer to. The army and the armed forces have set up an exemplary standard in the matter of unity, brotherhood and the complete absence of communalism and sectarianism. I am one of those who feel that all those traditions of unity and sense of nationhood should be maintained. I feel that every possible step should be taken immediately to remove the last vestiges of sectarianism in the armed forces. I remember that the Wilcox Army Re-organisation Committee recommended that all communal names of units, communal units, etc. should be abolished immediately. I would ask the honourable Minister to see that this is done immediately.

I want to refer to one other matter. I feel that while our armed forces ensure the protection and the integrity of the country, they will do so only as long as the intrigue and nepotism of civilian life are not allowed to seep into the armed forces. Army men are expressing the fear that the nepotism and intrigue of civilian life are seeping into the armed forces. This is one of the greatest of responsibilities that the Minister for Defence and his Department face. I feel that the Commander-in-Chief with his high reputation will set his face sternly against any attempt at nepotism. But it should be the business of the Ministry, to strengthen his hands and see to it that politicians, the members of your Ministry, civilian members, do not interfere with the running of the Armed Forces. In a new-found freedom, there is an understandable tendency for politicians and civilians—I am both—to over-reach themselves, to interfere in matters which they do not understand. I would like the honourable Minister to see to it that his Secretaries, joint Secretaries or Under Secretaries, merely because they happened to have passed the Indian Civil Service Examination, do not think that they have a greater mental calibre than the Generals commanding the army, and dictate that this or that should be done with regard to the Armed Forces. This is a grave danger. You have professional men, first class men. Let them do the job of soldiering. It is almost gratuitous for me to emphasise that this whole approach to the Armed Forces today is perhaps the most vital problem that faces us. It is our greatest trust and our greatest responsibility, and on how we discharge that trust will not only depend the integrity and strength of our Armed Forces but also the safety and existence of India.

Shri B. Shiva Rao (Madras: General): Sir, as I sat listening to the debate, it struck me that if my honourable friend, the Finance Minister could feel envious of a colleague—he has very good reason to be so of the honourable the Defence Minister; because while in the course of the general discussion of the Budget, speaker after speaker raised the point of economy in the Civil administration, today the debate has been more in favour of extra expenditure rather than that of economy. I am not against extra expenditure on Defence, if I can be assured of full value for my money. It is of the utmost importance in a world where the situation is uncertain and may indeed break down, it is of the utmost importance that Independent India should build up as soon as possible an efficient, balanced and all-round fighting machine. But I would like to be assured that the money spent is well spent, and that the utmost economy is exercised in putting forward schemes for expenditure. I was not impressed this morning when the Defence Minister made a comparison between the Defence Budgets of the Government of India and of Pakistan. It may be true that Pakistan spends a larger proportion of her annual budget this year on defence than we do in this country. At the same time, we must remember that a nation with a smaller budget is bound to spend a larger proportion on defence

[Shri B. Shiva Rao]

than a country with a much larger budget like ours. I hope, Sir, that the Finance Minister will remember to have a separate scrutiny of Defence expenditure at the end of the Budget Session and satisfy himself and the House that every scheme that is put forward is necessary to improve the efficiency of the fighting forces. The main reason why I have intervened in this debate is to put forward what I may call the 'lay man's point of view' in regard to certain aspects of schemes of development and the re-organization of the Armed Forces to which the Defence Minister referred in his speech this morning.

At the end of the First World War, there was Lord Esher's Committee which went comprehensively into the structure and methods of the Army of that time. I remember that in the very first session of the Reformed Legislature in 1921, the main business of the Budget Session of that year was to review Lord Esher's report and to base certain conclusions thereon. I can well understand that during the last eighteen months, the Defence Ministry has been preoccupied with numerous problems of Kashmir and Hyderabad and the maintenance of law and order. But now that those preoccupations are beginning to recede into the background, the time seems to me ripe for the formulation of long-term plans for the building up of our fighting forces; but before the Defence Ministry proceeds very far, I hope the House will have an opportunity of knowing first hand from him, to the extent that he can take us into confidence, the objectives he has in view in building up our own fighting machine.

Speaking for myself, I welcome the provision in the Budget for the appointment of 40 senior scientists and 100 junior scientists to work on scientific problems in relation to the Army, Navy and Air Force. Sir, science has gone so much into the technique of war, that we cannot hope to build a modern fighting machine without a very large demand on scientific research. There is another aspect to which I would devote a moment. Just before the beginning of the war there was Lord Chatfield's Committee which went into the question of mechanization of the Army, and I believe the process of mechanization has gone very far today; but I would like the Defence Minister to consider whether having regard to the conditions in this country, it is either practicable or desirable to complete the process of mechanization. I am saying this because I remember that in the early phases of the war, when Burma was overrun very rapidly by the Japanese, the British Commander in charge of the Allied Forces in Burma at a Press Conference, which he held here, confessed that one of the blunders which led to the disaster in Burma was that while the Japanese did not hesitate to use country-craft and even bullock-carts in Burma, the British threw into a country with very few communications a highly mechanized force. I think that too is an aspect to be borne in mind in going ahead with our plans for the building up of the Army.

Turning to the Budget estimates for this year, I welcome the provision for an expansion of the Territorial Forces and of the National Cadet Corps; but like my honourable friend, Mr. Poonacha from Coorg, who spoke earlier this afternoon, I too have my apprehensions about allowing provinces to develop their own battalions for the maintenance of internal security. On the one side, I think it is undesirable that our Regulars should be called upon to help the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order. On the other hand, in a Federal Constitution, I think one must proceed with a certain amount of caution in allowing the provinces to develop provincial battalions. I say this particularly because last August I raised a short Notice question in this House on a communication issued by the East Punjab Government in the course of which that provincial Government said that it had offered certain terms and conditions to General Mohan Singh to build up a volunteer corps in certain districts in the East Punjab. I think, Sir, on the question of law and order, the Government of

India will have to think afresh and see whether it cannot have a National Militia rather on the lines of the Canadian Military Police, entirely at the disposal of the Central Government and distinct from the regular Army. Sir, there is very little in the explanatory memorandum which has been supplied to us and in the statement which was made this morning to explain why almost a crore of Rupees is being spent on the Frontier Corps. I would like to know when the Defence Minister speaks on this subject later some more details as to the nature of this expenditure. I am referring to it because until very recently, the Frontier meant the North West Frontier. I know how many crores of Rupees were spent from year to year on it by the British on a policy which seemed to be a combination of coercion of the tribes and bribery. Having spent a few days in Waziristan on the eve of the war, I was convinced that the right policy would have been to increase the expenditure on hospitals, on schools, on irrigation schemes, rather than in keeping the tribes under submission by methods of repression. I hope the present Government of India will lay more emphasis on social development and on the formation of local militia very much on the lines of the Waziristan Scouts so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned.

There is one final point I would like to make before sitting down. War today is global. When war is declared, the top-ranking military officers have to take into account a great many things more at the present moment than in the earlier wars. It seems to me the time has come when the Defence Ministry should apply its mind seriously to adding to the courses at the Staff College at Wellington, subjects such as economics, politics, sociology and science. It is very necessary that the Ministry should attempt to build up both in the Staff College at Wellington and in the regimental units libraries dealing especially with international problems.

I was interested in the suggestion which was made by my friend opposite regarding the possibilities of a non-aggression pact with Pakistan. Recently, immediately after the Asian Conference on Indonesia, which was held here, the leader of the Ceylonese Delegation in a speech which he delivered under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs, threw out a similar suggestion, not a non-aggression pact, with one country only, Pakistan, but a Defence Pact which could cover Ceylon, Pakistan, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia. I do not say that the time is ripe for going ahead with any scheme of that kind. On the other hand, I think that the Defence Ministry should have one section which would devote very careful and serious attention to possibilities of this kind. There is at the present moment, a joint defence scheme between Australia and New Zealand, which covers a great many subjects. It is possible for these two Dominions to have coordination not only in regard to the organisation, equipment, training and exercise of the Armed Forces, but also joint planning, interchange of staff, production of munitions, aircraft and numerous other items necessarily be considered in connection with defence problems. I do not say that it would be possible for us immediately to think in these terms; but, there are looser types of joint action, like the Atlantic Pact for instance, or the Union of the Latin American Republics. I suggest this because, all the countries which I have just mentioned have achieved independence recently and the burden of defence for independent countries is becoming so intolerably heavy that one is compelled to think in terms of joint action. Anything that we can do to facilitate such action, I suggest, must be welcome to the Defence Ministry.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam: General): Sir, I congratulate the honourable Minister of Defence for the esteem and affection which he enjoys of his countrymen. We are certainly grateful to him for his achievement of the past two years. Though insufficiently equipped, by dint of constant

[Srijut-Robini Kumar Chaudhuri]

vigilance and restless activity, he was able to avoid a situation which might have been more serious. By and by, he has been able to instil in our minds a sense of security which is very beneficial for the welfare of the country. If I covet any office, I am frank in this matter, my other friends are not so frank, I covet the office of the Minister for Defence. With the able guidance of two of our foremost leaders, namely Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, he, I am sure, will be able to bring back to India the past glory of *Bharat Varsha*.

He is now trying to build up the Army, Navy and the Air Force. We all wish him God speed in this. My only grievance, and a personal grievance, against him is that he does not look as formidable as the Defence Minister should be. His adonis like appearance,—I am only quoting one of the ladies who has just spoken,—his soft look, his gentle manners, tempt many of the politically minded ladies to waste some of his time. But I hope when his age grows, as time passes on, he will be able to put up a sterner appearance and a more luxurious beard on his face which will carry an impression of awe which a Defence Minister ought to carry. Particularly, because, we have not today a Commander-in-Chief who also occupies the position of a Minister and I stoutly disapprove the idea of having a Commander-in-Chief now who will be able to stand out stoutly to three other Commanders. I hope if I am here next year, I would be able to see in my honourable friend a sterner appearance which he ought to possess.

I have heard the criticism, not so much in this House, as outside it, that we are following the British budget so far as military expenditure is concerned. I ask the honourable Minister,—I have no particular axe to grind at the present moment,—if he is satisfied with the amount which has been given to him. If he is satisfied well and good; if he is not satisfied, I would be prepared to vote further grants. The reason is quite obvious. We have seen what our position is with regard to the Navy. On 15th August 1947 when the partition took place, we had only a few sloops, and frigates; nothing that could be called a really equipped force. Most of the Navy men who belonged to Pakistan, left us and joined the Pakistan force. We had practically nothing in our hands and we had to get a lot of things. If we want to have a fully equipped Navy, we have a long list to acquire; at the present moment we have none. Similar is the case with the Air Force. What we have is quite insufficient. I want my country to be so fully equipped that my Army, my Navy and my Air Force will be the pride of the world. I want such a force as would be able to maintain not only peace in Asia and India, protect Asia and India, but by dint of its own strength, by show of its force, would be able to make war a rare thing in this world. It is for this reason that I unhesitatingly say that I am prepared to vote for him further grants if he is only in the position to spend it properly. I fully endorse the viewpoint

4 P.M. which has been put forward by my honourable friend, Mr. Anthony. I know that this armed force had acquitted itself wonderfully well in spite of the great personal disadvantages which they had to undergo. That was due to a sense of patriotism: that was due to a sense of relief from a transfer of control from the British to Indian hands. But are you going to bank on this feeling for a long time? Can you really depend on this feeling and continue to reduce their pittance to the present position in which they are now? My honourable friend, Mr. Anthony, has explained by giving figures whereby it is clearly shown that it is impossible for any officer to make both ends meet now after all their allowances have been reduced in the manner that it has been done. Has the necessity of the defence of our country been less now than it was during the British regime? What then is the justification for the sudden reduction of

expenditure on allowances? If you really want to have a good army, make it well contented. It is no use, as Mr. Anthony has said to have a big and huge army, most of which is discontented. I believe in a well-dressed, and well-equipped officer and soldier. I do not want an officer to be reduced to a position where instead of smoking cigarettes he will have to go about smoking a *biri*, and instead of having his tobacco he should go about chewing *pan*. I cannot picture that kind of an Army officer. I do not wish to see an officer going about with a uniform which is crumpled: an uniform that has not been ironed for days together. But all this I tell you is going to happen in a short time because you have not left any other alternative on account of the poor pay, on account of the poor position to which you are driving them. They must go and see a *jatra* performance: they must smoke *biris* and they must go on chewing *pan* and bespatter their dress. This is a state of affairs that is haunting me now.

I do not really understand what is the object of doing away with the marriage allowance altogether. If the honourable the Defence Minister discourages—either on account of his personal experience or otherwise—the idea of marriage, or of having children I could quite understand. But there are in his Forces already married men and already men who are fathers of children. What is he going to do with them? It is impossible for them to bring their wives and live in hostels because the allowance is too little for them. Does he want a perpetual separation as a sort of compliment to the advocates of the Hindu Code—separation between husband and wife? If that is his intention, I cannot have much to say. If that is not so, then I submit that all these allowances should be restored.

I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to another aspect of the matter. On account of the poor allowances and pay which they get they are not able to insure their lives in a proper manner, with the result that when a sudden casualty of an officer takes place—as I know of an officer who has met with death recently, who has left behind a wife and three children—the wife gets an allowance of Rs. 200 p.m., and this is a Major's wife. How can that family exist? Is this the treatment which you should meet out to the family of a man who has lost his life in the service prematurely? All those criticisms on military expenditure were of a type when the British were ruling: but those criticisms will not apply to military expenditure today.

We have budgeted almost the same amount as the Pakistan Government has budgeted in their own Dominion and yet it is known to every one that Pakistan is much better off than ourselves so far as the military position is concerned. They have not hesitated to budget as much as we have. This allotment of money for defence expenditure has been misinterpreted by some public men and an important daily paper in India to mean that we are in an armament race in which Pakistan and India want to vie with each other. So far as we are concerned, I think the honourable Minister will bear me out that we have no such intention. We have provided so much money because we need not only this but more than this amount. There is no question of an armament race and there is therefore no question of a compromise or an agreement so far as defence expenditure is concerned between Pakistan and India.

As I close, I would only like to draw the attention of the honourable the Defence Minister to my own province, the Eastern Frontier. There is danger brewing in that frontier. There is a State which is on the border of India, and that State as far as my information goes—I may be wrong or I may be right—is already full of Communists: and from that point—from that State to the neighbouring districts, that is the neighbouring tribal areas—the march

[Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri]

is only of a few hours. God forbid if anything should happen to Burma! The conquest of Assam, Bengal and even Bihar will be only a question of time. The forces which come from the tribal areas do not care much for the whip of the Bihar Minister. If they can only cross the Assam and Bengal frontier, it will not take the twinkling of an eye for them to get hold of Bihar. So, I say, that you must take time by the forelock and you must see to it that proper defence arrangements are made for Assam. I regret to have to say that the Government is not giving the attention which was due to the making of roads in the province. The road to Tripura is lying absolutely unprotected.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: There is a provision for Assam.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: Unless you have a road from Shillong to Tripura through Silchar, you will not be in a position to protect Tripura in an emergency and yet the Government of India is quarrelling at the present moment with the Government of Assam as regards the allocation of expenditure for those roads. The road to Ledo.....

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for Assam.

Mr. Chairman: May I remind the honourable Member that there are two more members to speak. May I request him to close his speech.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: If you request me, I shall stop.

Mr. Chairman: Certainly. I do request you.

Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri: So, I have two words more to say. The road which is there from Ledo to China, which was built at considerable cost, has been neglected and that is the road which is necessary for our purpose. The road from Goalghat to Dinapore through which only transports can go from Assam to Manipur State is also in a dilapidated condition and it will give way.

श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय : श्रीमान अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज वैसे तो कटमोशन्स के लिय समय था, लेकिन जनरल डिसकशन के तौर पर ही हम लोगों को कुछ कहना है। हिन्दुस्तान अंग्रेजों के कब्जे से निकल कर अब आजाद हो गया है और हम सब लोगों पर यह जिम्मेदारियां बढ़ गई हैं, जैसे देश के रक्षा की। यहां जितने मॅम्बरस हैं वह उन सबको यह महसूस करना चाहिये कि देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, यह सिर्फ कैबिनेट या गवर्नमेंट की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, बल्कि हम सब को इस विषय में सोचना चाहिये और देश की रक्षा के वास्ते पूरी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। यहां जो कुछ भाषण हुये हैं, उनके विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ साहबान ने कहा फ़ौजी अफ़सरों की तन्ख्वाहें कम हैं और उनको ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिये। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हम एक नुमाइन्दे के तौर पर या कुछ लोगों की इस विषय में कठिनाइयां व्यक्त करें, लेकिन उससे कुछ अच्छा असर पैदा होने वाला नहीं है। हम लोग अगर देखेंगे तो उधर रेलवे में हम काफ़ी मजदूरी नहीं दे रहे हैं, इधर हम गवर्नमेंट सरवेन्ट्स को काफ़ी तन्ख्वाहें नहीं दे रहे

हैं, उधर हम फ़ौज के लोगों को काफ़ी तन्ख़्वाहें नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो आखिर आप इतना रुपया कहां से लाने वाले हैं। सवाल यह है कि आज जब देश में हमें अपने बजट को बैलेन्स करना है और जो देश के थोड़े से resources हैं, या जो साधन हैं, उनके अन्दर काम चलाना है। तो हम यह यहां नहीं कह सकते कि उनकी amenities या हर तरह के एलाउन्सेज (allowances) बढ़ाये जायें। थोड़ा बहुत करने के लिये तो मैं जरूर मुनासिब समझूंगा। लेकिन जो अफ़सरान हैं अगर तन्ख़्वाहें और दूसरे एलाउन्सेज उनके नहीं बढ़ाये जाते, तो और दूसरी सहूलियतें बढ़ाने के विषय में डिफ़ेंस मिनिस्टरी को गौर करना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस पर गौर करेंगे। लेकिन जहां तक कोई ज्यादा खर्चा बढ़ाने का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि कुल बजट को देखते हुये जो कि इस वक़्त भी काफ़ी बड़ा हुआ है, मुनासिब नहीं होगा। फ़ौज पर हम १३२ करोड़ रुपया देने वाले हैं। समुद्री सेना पर ८ करोड़ ६४ लाख और हवाई सेना पर १३ करोड़ ७५ लाख और दूसरे खर्चे (Defence Services Non-effective) १३ करोड़ के हैं। इस तरह से कुल खर्चा १६८ करोड़ के करीब आ जाता है। जब यह कुल इतना बड़ा मालूम हो रहा है तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि हम अफ़सरों की तन्ख़्वाहों और एलाउन्सेज किस तरह से बढ़ा सकते हैं। यहां के भाषणों में एक भाषण इस विषय का रहा कि हम पाकिस्तान से कोई डिफ़ेंस पैकट कर लें। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे लम्बे चौड़े मुल्क के लिये यह कहना कि वह इस समय race of armaments में पड़ा हुआ है, ग़लत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह महज़ पाकिस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में जब वहां बजट पेश किया गया और वहां फ़ौज का खर्चा पेश किया गया, तो उसको जस्टीफ़ाई करने के लिये जो दलील दी गई है, उससे जो सिलसिला चालू हुआ वह सिलसिला हमारी पार्लियामेंट में भी शुरू हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमको इस तरीके से कोई मुक़ाबिला करने की जरूरत नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान तो पहले भी self-sufficient नहीं है। हम यहां फ़ौज पर इतना भारी खर्चा कर रहे हैं, हम अपनी नेवी पर और ऐयर फ़ोर्स पर बहुत ज्यादा रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। हमारी नेवी का खर्चा ८ करोड़ और हवाई सेना का १३ करोड़ है। लेकिन असलियत यह है कि यह बहुत ही नाकाफ़ी है और आजकल क जमाने में आप आरमी चाहे जितनी बढ़ाते चले जायें, लेकिन जब तक आपकी हवाई फ़ौज ऐसी न हो, और उसको बनाने के लिये बड़े-बड़े कारख़ाने न हों, जब तक आप यहां डिफ़ेंस इन्डस्ट्रीज़ यहां पर अच्छी तरह कायम नहीं करते, तब तक आप मुल्क की कोई तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये जरूरत तो यह है कि जैसा अभी श्री चौधरी साहब ने कहा कि आरमी की हमें बहुत जरूरत है। हिन्दुस्तान इतना लंबा चौड़ा मुल्क है, और हमारे पास नेवी इतनी कम है कि हमको नेवी की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये, हमको हवाई सेना की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये, और इन बातों की तरफ़ इस बजट में बहुत कम गुंजायश है। मैं समझता हूँ कि

[श्री गोपीकृष्ण विजयवर्गीय]

इन दो सेक्शनस में हमको बहुत ज्यादा गौर करने की जरूरत है और जो डिफ़ेंस इन्डस्ट्रीज हिन्दुस्तान में बनने वाली हैं, उनकी तरफ ज्यादा खर्चा करने की जरूरत है। तो इसलिये यहां armaments की रेस तो है ही नहीं, जैसा कि काजी करीमुद्दीन साहब ने कहा था। यहां हिन्दुस्तान इस दृष्टि से आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान किसी का मुकाबिला नहीं करना चाहता, हिन्दुस्तान किसी मुल्क से लड़ना नहीं चाहता। इसलिये race of armament की दलील देना गलत है। हम अभी तक अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने लायक अपनी फ़ौज और हवाई सेना और नेवी नहीं बना पाये हैं। नेवी के एक्सपैन्शन (expansion) का जो प्रोग्राम है, वह अभी अधूरा है। श्रीमान् अध्यक्ष महोदय में अभी बम्बई गया था और वहां नेवी के विषय में थोड़ा देखा। हमारी नेवी हमारे मुल्क की लम्बाई चौड़ाई के लिहाज से काफी नहीं है। दूसरे मुल्कों के पास जैसी नेवी है, उसके लायक हमारे पास बिल्कुल नहीं है और इसलिये हमको बहुत जल्द अपनी नेवी को बढ़ाना चाहिये और हवाई फ़ौज को बढ़ाना चाहिये। और उसके लिये बजट में जो गुंजायश रखी गयी है, प्राविजन रखा गया है, वह बहुत कम है और उस तरफ गवर्नमेन्ट को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये, ताकि हम दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के मुकाबिले में कमजोर न रहें। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पिछले दिनों पिछले साल काश्मीर, हैदराबाद और दूसरे कारणों से ज्यादा खर्चा हुआ है। और उसमें हमारी फ़ौज ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

लेकिन फ़ौज के जो यह दो हिस्से हैं अंग हैं उनको हमें बनाना है नेवी और ऐयर फ़ोर्स की तरफ बहुत जल्द ध्यान देना चाहिये और डिफ़ेंस इन्डस्ट्रीज हमारे यहां बहुत जल्द बनाई जानी चाहिये।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय में एक रियासत से आता हूँ जिसका नाम है मध्य भारत। मैं रियासती फ़ौज के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। देश की कई छोटी छोटी रियासतों में नाम मात्र की फ़ौजें थीं और कहीं तो बहुत छोटी रियासतों में दस सिपाही तक थे और कहीं पन्द्रह थे और इन सब का नाम फ़ौज था। न उनके पास ठीक बर्दियां थीं, न हथियार न एम्प्लूनीशन, कुछ भी नहीं था। वह तो महज एक तमाशा थीं। अब कई छोटी छोटी रियासतें इकट्ठा होकर एक यूनियन बन गई हैं और उसमें जो फ़ौजें हैं उनमें जैसी हिन्दुस्तानी फ़ौज में efficiency होती है, वैसी नहीं पाई जाती। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रियासतों में जो फ़ौजी खर्च हो रहा है, वह बहुत बेगरज है और गवर्नमेन्ट को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और रियासती फ़ौजों को हम आल इन्डिया (All India) फ़ौजों में शामिल कर लें। वहां उनके अलग राजाओं के राजप्रमुख कान्स्टीट्यूशनल हेड्स (Constitutional heads) की तरफ से रक्षा कर रहे हैं, तो उनको अलग फ़ौजों को रखने

की जरूरत नहीं है। वह तमाम रियासती फौजें हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में इनकोरपोरेट (incorporate) हो जानी चाहिये और रियासतों में अलग अलग फौज रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी फ़ैक्टरीज के विषय में एक शब्द कहकर खत्म करता हूँ। बड़ी फ़ैक्टरीज में हमको चाहिये कि हम अपने ही एक्सपर्ट्स और अपना ही इन्डस्ट्रीज तैयार करें, ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान में हर तरह का शस्त्राशस्त्र तैयार कर सकें। अभी तक जो बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैक्टरीज है, उनमें जैसा कि मालूम हुआ है कुछ चुने हुए यूरोपियनस हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि वह बहुत बफ़ादारी से और इमानदारी से हिन्दुस्तान के लिये काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी आज जरूरत यह है कि हम हर जगह पर हिन्दुस्तानी आदमी रख सकें और ऐसे हिन्दुस्तानी एक्सपर्ट्स हों जो हथियार तैयार कर सकें इसलिये बड़ी बड़ी फ़ैक्टरीज में यूरोपियनों के साथ साथ हमारे देश के लोगों को काम सिखाया जाय और बाहर भी भेजा जाय और इस तरह से जितनी जल्द हो सके हिन्दुस्तानी एक्सपर्ट्स और विशेषज्ञ तैयार किये जायें ताकि हमारा देश दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों से पीछे न रहे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya (Madhya Bharat): Sir, though the day was allotted for the discussion on Cut Motions, yet we have to say something by way of general discussion only. India has now been emancipated from the yoke of the Britishers and the responsibilities of all of us have been considerably increased; especially the defence of the country. All the members present in this House should realize that the responsibility for the defence of the country devolves on us—it is not merely to be confined either to the Cabinet or the Government, but all of us should consider this matter and seriously think over the problem of the Country's defence. With regard to the speeches delivered in this House, I would like to observe that some of my honourable friends have stated that the military officers are not being paid adequately and an increase should, therefore, be made in their salaries. There is no doubt in it that our action in representing the difficulties experienced by certain individuals is not likely to yield any wholesome effect. If we see, we will find that we are not giving a fair wage in the case of Railways. Here we are not paying handsomely to the Government servants, and we are also not paying adequately to the Defence personnel. After all where from do you expect to get all this money? The question is that today we have to balance our Budget and depend upon whatever meagre resources are available in the country. Therefore, we cannot urge here that they should be provided with all sorts of amenities and their allowances increased. I would, however, deem it proper to give some relief at least. But if the salaries and the allowances of the officers are not increased, the Ministry of Defence should consider over to allow them other facilities and I hope they will do the needful. But so far as the question of increasing any extra expenditure is involved, I feel that it would not be advisable to do so at present, specially when the whole Budget anticipates very heavy expenditure. We have provided for Rs. 182 crores in respect of Defence Services (Army); Rs. 8.64 crores for Royal Indian Navy; Rs. 18 crores for Royal Indian Air Force and Rs. 18 crores for other expenditure viz., Defence Services, Non-effective. Thus the total expenditure comes to about Rs. 168 crores. When this itself appears to be a very heavy amount, I fail to understand how can

[Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya]

we increase the pay and allowances of the officers? In one of the speeches made here, it has been suggested that some sort of Defence Pact should be entered into with Pakistan. It would be quite absurd to say that a vast country like India is in armament race at present. I realize that this very argument was put forth in the Pakistan Parliament at the time of the presentation of the Budget proposals merely with a view to justify the huge defence expenditure shown therein; and as an offshoot of that this has been put forth in our Parliament too. I think it is not necessary for us to vie with each other in armaments. India is not even self-sufficient. We are already spending such a huge amount on our defence expenditure; we are incurring a heavy expenditure in respect of our Navy and Air Force. The expenditure under Navy and Air Force amounts to Rs. 8 and 13 crores respectively. But in reality, this is quite inadequate. To whatever extent you may expand your Army, but so long as we have not got an Air Force and big factories for the manufacture of necessary material and you do not establish the Defence industries in a proper manner, you cannot make your country a progressive one. Therefore, just as my honourable friend Mr. Chaudhuri has stated there is a great necessity for having an Army. India is a very vast country but we have got a relatively small Naval Force and we should, therefore, devote more attention towards the building of Navy. We should also pay more attention towards the Air Force. But very small provision has been made in this Budget in these respects. I feel that there exists a vital necessity for us to devote particular attention to these two branches of the Army, and still greater is the necessity of investing more money in the Defence industries contemplated to set up in India. Thus, there does not exist here any race in armaments, just as had been pointed out by my honourable friend Kazi Syed Karimuddin. India neither wants to have any rivalry nor does it desire to fight with any country. Therefore, it would be quite improper to put forth the argument of 'race of armaments.' We have not as yet been able to build up our Defence, Naval and Air Forces by means of which we may stand on our own legs. The Naval expansion programme is still incomplete. Sir, I had recently gone to Bombay and happened to see there a few things concerning the Navy. Our Navy is not quite adequate as compared to the length and breadth of our country. Our Navy does not stand any comparison with that possessed by other countries, and, for this reason we should forthwith expand our Navy as well as Air Force. The provision made in the Budget in these respects is quite inadequate and Government should devote more attention towards this aspect so that we may not remain weak as compared with other countries in the world. There is no doubt in it that during the last year we had to incur a heavy expenditure on account of Kashmir and Hyderabad operations and other reasons and our Defence Forces have throughout played a very meritorious role. But we have to build these two Branches of the Army *viz.*, Navy and Air Force and should devote immediate attention to this matter. Defence industries should also be established in our country without any delay.

Sir, I come from a State which is called Madhya Bharat. I would like to say something in respect of the State's Army. In some of the smaller states in this country, the armies existed in name only and most of the smallest states had hardly ten to fifteen soldiers and still they were termed as 'Army'. They had neither the uniforms, nor arms nor ammunitions. They had nothing. That was all a fun. Now some of the small states have integrated into Unions, and the armies they have do not display the efficiency that is found in the Indian Army. Therefore, I would like to say that the expenditure which is being incurred towards the maintenance of armies in the states

is altogether a waste and Government should pay attention to this and merge the States' Armies with the All India Army. There the Rajpramukhs on behalf of the Princes acting as Constitutional Heads are safeguarding their interests and there seems absolutely no necessity for maintaining separate armies. All those States' Armies should be incorporated in the Indian Army and there is no longer any necessity to keep separate armies in the states. After saying a few words with regard to the working of big factories in India, I would conclude. We should train our own experts and develop our industries in the big factories so that these may be able to produce locally all sorts of arms and ammunition. Just as we have been told, there are still some European experts employed in these big factories. There is no doubt in it that they are working for India most honestly and faithfully but today we are faced with a primary necessity to employ Indians in every place and we should have such Indian experts who are capable to manufacture arms. Therefore, I would urge that the Indians should be trained along with the Europeans in all the big factories and they should also be sent abroad for training and thus Indian experts and specialists may be trained as early as possible so that our country may not lag behind the other countries of the world.

Shri Upendranath Barman (West Bengal: General): I join in the chorus of appreciation of the performance of our Defence Forces and for what they have done since the partition of our country. Within the limited time at my disposal I think it prudent to refer to two most important matters. One is that from all quarters of this House the Honourable the Defence Minister has got benediction and good-will for his budget. I also have no hesitation in according my approval to it because of the condition of time and the circumstances that we are passing through. But I would like to tell the honourable Minister for Defence that he should not be complacent about the future. The national economy of our country has so many demands on it that such a huge expenditure cannot be approved by the country for any more years to come. But at the same time we realise the importance of defence which is a defence of our civilization and of our independence. I therefore ask the honourable Minister and the Cabinet to think over the matter and take a comprehensive view of all things so that the defence budget may be reduced consistent with efficiency and that a larger and larger portion of it may be released every coming year for national reconstruction and development. It is poor consolation to a man who has not enough to eat to be defended by an expensive force. I think for that purpose my honourable friend Mr. Anthony has made one suggestion that instead of maintaining a huge army the Ministry should think over here and now to make the army efficient and reduce it as far as practicable and at the same time equip it with the best of machinery that are prevalent during this scientific age—keeping that force which is absolutely necessary contented and well equipped.

Having said that I would refer to another matter for due consideration of the honourable the Defence Minister. I know that even without my mentioning the honourable Minister has got it in his mind, but still as the matter directly concerns us it is my duty to refer to it—and that is the Eastern Command. By the partition of the country unfortunately more than about 800 miles of frontier have been added to our eastern frontier. The frontier that existed before partition was quite unsafe and unscientific; there was practically no boundary demarcation or scientific boundary between Burma, Tibet and India. In addition to that we have now got another 800 miles to defend. It may not be a defence against Pakistan army—or it may be, I do not know—but the eastern frontier is now threatened in many ways from many ideologies. There is no doubt about it and the recent occurrences must

[Shri Upendranath Barnuan]

have given some indication to the Cabinet here. In regard to the safeguard of the eastern frontier I would like to say to the honourable the Defence Minister that just as in the western frontier it is the Punjabis that have been brought up as a martial race by the British it is necessary to look with the same consideration to the east also. After all it is Assam and Bengal first and foremost which will have to bear the onslaught if there be any attack in the future. And the first and foremost consideration for a man is to protect his hearth and home. Therefore it can be expected that if the Bengalis and Assamese can be now trained militarily they will do the best in order to protect that frontier than perhaps anybody else. They will not hesitate to pour their life-blood like red wine in order to defend their hearth and home, the prestige and honour of their women, and also to protect India. I would submit that Bengal had been denuded of that glory after the British conquest because Bengalis were always suspected. But even in the first world war the Bengali regiment proved its mettle in the fields of France. Even today—I may not boast very much—we take pride that it is the Bengalis, Bengali youths, Bengali Captains, Generals that have fought our enemies in Kashmir, in Hyderabad and at other places. (Shri H. V. Kamath: "And Netaji.") My honourable friend Mr. Kamath mentions here revered name of Netaji. I can tell you that even in the British days it was in Bengal that the throne of England was first attacked. It was on the soil of Bengal that a young boy of 17 years of age did not hesitate to attack the Chittagong Armoury and did it successfully. I do not want to say much now. All these things are passing into ancient history. I can only say this to the honourable the Defence Minister that provided opportunities are given the Bengalis and the Assamese will prove as much heroic and chivalrous as other regiments under his command and it is their just right and claim that they should be given the opportunity which will help my honourable friend in defending the eastern frontier. With these few words I congratulate the honourable the Defence Minister for the task that he has accomplished.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: I rise to thank the House for the valuable support that they have given me during the discussion on the defence budget. The eloquent tributes that have been paid to the armed forces of this country will go a long way to encourage them and infuse them with greater enthusiasm to work for the safety of this country. Several suggestions have been made during the discussion and I would like to take up the more important ones first and if time permits I will deal with the others later on.

To begin with Mr. Sidhva complained about the lack of information that has been given in this book. I admit that the explanations are not exhaustive but he was referring to some pages which do not contain any explanation at all. I would refer him to page 13, main heads 5 and 6, which give the information which he wanted in connection with the Military Lands Department and the provision of stores, etc.

Another point that he raised was in connection with the appointment of the Committee for the Cantonments. The Defence Ministry has appointed a Committee to go into this matter and with this view we have appointed several Primary Committees in almost all the Cantonments that we have in this country. These Primary Committees will collect factual data and they will put all the relevant information before the three Command Committees. All this matter, after careful scrutiny will come before the Central Committee. I would like to assure him that these Primary Committees and the three Committees which have been formed in the three Commands

will not in any way interfere with the working of the Central Committee. In fact, if the Central Committee does not feel satisfied with the working of these Primary Committees or is not satisfied with the information that has been collected by them the Central Committee is at liberty to ignore the recommendations of the Primary Committee and start their work afresh and visit any Cantonments they like. While appointing this Committee, we did not have any reservations; we want to go thoroughly into this question and make such amendments as are considered necessary.

Then I will come to the question of the ordnance factories. Several honourable Members have given valuable suggestions; they will be borne in mind. But may I point out that the question of ordnance factories is not an easy one? Some honourable Members have pointed out that we should immediately proceed with complete nationalisation and turn out every foreigner that is now working in the ordnance factories. Sir, I am conscious that we should have as far as possible Indians in almost all posts. As the House must have noticed from my speech this morning, we have proceeded with nationalisation as far as we possibly could, but the case of Ordnance Factories stands on quite a different footing and I would like to assure the House that whereas I am anxious that we should have Indians in almost all the important places, at the same time I would like to say that I will not hesitate to get the best possible expert advice from foreign countries and if necessary to bring experts from outside, not for permanent employment but to train our officers. Sir, the country has become independent; we should not be afraid of a foreign technician working here and there. In fact, we should welcome them and the best way that we could train our officers is to bring experts here and give training on a bigger scale than send a handful of our officers abroad for training. The Department is following this policy and I am sure in the next few years you will see what the result has been of the policy that we have adopted.

Then reference was made by my friend Mr. Anthony to the new Pay Code of the officers. This morning when I stated some of the amenities that we have given to our Indian Commissioned Officers, most probably he was not present in the House. I would like to state, for the information of the House that before the War the difference in the pay of the K.C.I.Os. or Sandhurst officers, as my honourable friend put it, and the pay of Indian Commissioned Officers, was great. During the War, the Indian Commissioned Officers agitated and I think it was in the year 1941 or 1942 that the pay of Indian Commissioned Officers was raised to the same level as that of King's Commissioned Officers, with the clear understanding that after the termination of the War the scale of pay would be reduced to the same level as before the War. These officers, young officers, have done really good work and I have got every praise for them and realising the difficulties, the hardships that have been caused to them, due to rise in prices, my Ministry has taken every possible step to give them the maximum possible relief. If I were to reopen the question of their pay now it would create innumerable difficulties. The King's Commissioned Officers of whom we have got about 90 in our Service will disappear in the course of the next twelve or fifteen years and after that we will have only Indian Commissioned Officers and the disparity which is causing so much discontent now will not exist any longer. During this period we are taking steps and we have already taken steps, as I mentioned this morning to give the maximum possible relief within the basic principles laid down by the Pay Committee. May I mention one more point, namely that this Committee which went thoroughly into the question also examined the scales of pay of officers in other countries. I have not got the figures before me, but I went into them and examined them and on a careful examination I found that the scales of

- [Sardar Baldev Singh]

pay under the new Pay Code that have been proposed here compare very favourably and I should say in some cases they were higher than the pay given in other countries. But some increase has been given in other countries and I would say it will be wrong on our part if we compare the scales of pay in this country with the scales of pay in other advanced countries.

Mr. Frank Anthony: May I ask my friend whether he will consider restoring the marriage allowance? That is all I ask—not the basic pay.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Sir, if my honourable friend will wait, I was coming next to this question. This morning as I stated, quite a large number of concessions have been given and I will be prepared to consider any further relief that can be given within the basic principles of the recommendation of the Pay Committee, but it is impossible for me to go beyond the recommendations of the Pay Committee.

Coming to marriage allowance, to which my friend Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhuri also referred, this question was thoroughly examined by this Pay Committee. The present scales of pay have been fixed after taking into consideration the marriage allowances. Therefore, this marriage allowance was abolished in the new Pay Code.

I was rather pained to hear some remarks from my honourable friend Mr. Anthony about the interference on the part of the Joint Secretaries or Secretaries in the Defence Ministry. I have kept a careful watch and I can assure the House and I can say it with all the confidence at my command, that as far as I know there is not a single case which has been brought to my notice where there has been interference by the Secretary or by the Commander-in-Chief in each others work. There are bound to be complaints; I hear lot of rumours—people come to me and complain and when I enquire into these allegations they are not substantiated. If Mr. Anthony has got any substantial data in his possession, I would request him to come and discuss with me and I can assure you, Sir, that as long as I am here it will be my endeavour to see that in the Armed Forces nepotism or favouritism does not get in as is alleged in the case of the civil side.

I come next to the criticism of my honourable friend Mr. Karimuddin. From the remarks that I made about Pakistan's Budget, he construed that there is a race for armaments between the two countries. Sir, I have nothing of the kind in my mind. I can assure you—I cannot stand guarantee for what others do—but as far as this country is concerned, we have only one consideration, namely that we want to go ahead without expansion programme, we want to establish training institutions, and we do not care for what other countries do. I simply made a reference to Pakistan budget to show that the impression which the speech of the Pakistan Finance Minister gave as if we are to blame for everything, as if we are guilty, as if we are spending more on the Defence forces as compared with Pakistan, is not correct. I just wanted to show to the House that as far as India is concerned, we are not at all competing with any country and our expenditure on defence is less as compared with Pakistan expenditure. I would repeat that we have got every desire, it is our earnest desire—the Prime Minister has stated it on several occasions, that we want to have friendliest relations with Pakistan. I would therefore suggest that we have already given a lead in this matter and Pakistan should take the lead that we have given and reduce their expenditure on defence to the same level as we have done.

Then, Sir, Mr. Karimuddin referred to the recruitment of Muslims in the Armed Forces. The House is aware that we had a large number of Muslims in the Armed Forces. On 15th of August 1947 the percentage of Muslims in the Indian Armed Forces was about 33. Almost all of them, except a few, I should say about half a dozen officers and perhaps a few hundred other ranks, opted for Pakistan. That is the main reason why the percentage of Muslims in the Indian Armed Forces is low.

Then, again, he also is perhaps under the impression that there is a certain bar for the employment or recruitment of Muslims. May I assure the House that as far as this country is concerned, the recruitment to the Armed Forces is open to all the communities, irrespective of caste or creed? I would invite all Muslim friends who are living in this country and who are prepared to make equal sacrifices for this country, to join the Armed Forces; and as far as my information goes, we have recruited all those who offered themselves for recruitment and were found fit from medical point of view.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar: General): What about Harijans?

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Now to come to the employment of Harijans in the Armed Forces, I regret that recently a circular did go out which created misunderstanding, particularly in Bihar, and as soon as it was brought to the notice of the Government it was withdrawn and revised instructions were issued expressing regret for the mistake and making it perfectly clear that Harijans are welcome to the Armed Forces. I can assure the House that there is no bar. For some arms there were in the past some conditions attached before Harijans could be recruited to certain units, but that distinction has now disappeared and the Services are open to everybody.

A reference was also made by my friend Mr. Shiva Rao whether the time has not come to have joint defence with Pakistan. As I have said before—perhaps the House does not know—this question was discussed several times in 1947 in the Joint Defence Council and examined thoroughly and after careful consideration of the matter we came to the conclusion that the time was not ripe then to have an organisation of this kind. Both Pakistan and we were reluctant due to the intense feelings then prevailing. But ultimately when the bitter feelings that have existed disappear, when cordial relations are restored I am sure that some proposal of this kind would be examined and before it is finalised, I am sure the House would have an opportunity to discuss it. It is difficult for me to say anything more definitely for the present—several suggestions have been made—and all I would like to say is this, that we have every desire to be on the best terms with Pakistan.

Reference was again made regarding the Territorial Army by my honourable friend Mr. Bhargava. He wanted to expedite the recruitment to the Territorial Force. As the House will realize the main difficulty in this has been the shortage of officers. We are trying to overcome this, now that the cease fire in Kashmir has taken place. As soon as arrangements can be made, I am sure the Territorial Force will make a start.

Then, Sir, suggestions were made and to some extent dissatisfaction was expressed with the slow pace at which we have proceeded with the scientific organisation. This organisation is absolutely essential in the defence science and also for development in the Ordnance Factories. With that point of view and to meet this difficulty, we have established the science organisation with Dr. Kothari as the head scientist. This organisation has not made rapid progress on account of its peculiar difficulties, but I would like to assure the House that as far as the employment of junior and senior scientists is concerned,

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

the recruitment has to be made by the F.P.S.C.—it does not rest with my Ministry—it must go through the F.P.S.C. and the F.P.S.C. will naturally take some time in advertising, then interviewing and finally selecting candidates. As far as we are concerned, we are most anxious that this organisation should be brought to its full strength as early as possible.

Criticism was again made about the huge expenditure on stores. Mr. Sidhva perhaps this morning forgot when he was mentioning the amount of Rs. 16 crores under the head "provisioning" that it did not include only bananas, onions and stuff of that kind; it included rice and atta also.

May I inform the House that, as far as the purchase of stores is concerned, my Ministry assesses its requirements and forwards them to the Ministry for Industry and Supply. It is that Ministry that settles the prices and finalises the contracts.

Sir, as far as equipment is concerned, we are faced with peculiar difficulties. Under the old regime, these difficulties were not there. Then there used to be a British Commander-in-Chief and he used to be also Minister in charge of Defence. Under that arrangement, whatever developments were made in the United Kingdom, they were automatically adopted here. But that is not the position now. The House will have to bear in mind that we are now an independent country and to some extent we have to depend on the help of foreign countries. Most of our equipment in the Army, Air Force and the Navy comes from the United Kingdom. It will be idle to think that we will be in a position to manufacture all our requirements in the next few years. As I said this morning, we are now proceeding with the establishment of an iron and steel industry. It will take five to seven years before it starts functioning and only after that we can proceed with the manufacture of a large number of items that are required by us. The House will fully realise that today there is an extreme shortage of iron and steel in this country. Iron and steel are the main items that are required for the manufacture of arms and equipment as far as the requirements of the Armed Forces are concerned. It will interest Members to know that iron and steel prices have gone up tremendously and therefore it will be difficult for us to make any headway unless these supplies are made available locally.

There is another point regarding the large number of vehicles that we are using. We are fortunate in having large stocks from the last war and we are carrying on with these stocks left over here by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Now new developments have taken place. The United Kingdom and the United States of America have discarded all the vehicles that they used during the last war. They have now designed new vehicles and in their own country they have scrapped the vehicles they were using during the war. In the next two or three years when our present stock of vehicles runs out, and these spare parts are not available, we will again have to incur heavy expenditure in replacing all the vehicles that we have at present. I am just mentioning this for the information of the House to illustrate the difficulty, the big difficulty that we have to face. It will take some time before all our requirements can be manufactured in this country.

I have nothing more to say. It is difficult for me to reply to all the points that were raised by honourable Members. (*Shri Harihar Nath Shastri*: "What about labour in Ordnance Factories?") About labour in ordnance factories, I may say that there are two kinds of labour. One section consists of temporary

employees who have been working for a number of years and the other type is extra temporary establishment where the number is very large. The temporary establishments are on a different footing. As regards the temporary labour working in the factories, that question is being examined and those who are found fit for promotion will be promoted to permanent jobs.

Now I would like to thank the House for the valuable support given to me. I am encouraged by that support and I will endeavour my best to do what we can for the Defence Forces in the matter of equipment. I shall also economise expenditure as far as possible. I do hope that the House understands the difficulties that we are faced with. In the end I thank the House again for the support they have given me.

Shri Biswanath Das: The honourable Minister in the course of his speech referred to some expansion. May I know whether he means expansion of training institutions? He might be misunderstood by people who read it between the lines.

The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes, What I said was that we have now decided on an expansion programme of all the institutions necessary for the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,82,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence,'"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,64,38,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army,'"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,64,17,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Royal Indian Navy,'"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,60,41,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Royal Indian Air Force,'"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,41,31,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective charges,'"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,00,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay,'"

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 8th March, 1949.