

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, may I draw your attention to this fact that there is no Minister present on the Treasury Benches?

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh): Can there be a debate in their absence?

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA (Bihar): We can go on; there is no harm in going on.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: The House should be adjourned in the absence of the Minister. (*Interruptions.*) The House should be adjourned. Yes, Sir, how can you proceed without the Minister? If the hon. Minister is not present here, the House should be adjourned—we cannot wait for the Minister—may be adjourned for two minutes or five minutes.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: Either we adjourn for five or ten minutes, or we continue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): The House stands adjourned for ten minutes. We reassemble at 2-40 p.m.

The House then adjourned till 2-40 p.m.

The House reassembled at forty minutes past two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mrs. Sinha, you ought to have been here at 2.30.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA): Sir, I tender my apology and express my regrets because I came a little bit late. There was some displacement of my watch time and I was delayed. I again < express my regrets.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO.5) BILL, 1962—continued

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र : उपसभध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि दुश्मन की चिकनी चुपड़ी बातों में आकर, अपनी भल-मनसाहत के कारण सम्भव है शुरू शुरू में हमारी तरफ से कुछ भूलें हुई हों और इसी की वजह से कुछ सज्जनों ने हम पर आरोप लगाये। परन्तु हमारा प्राचीन इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि धर्म और अधर्म के युद्ध में अंतिम विजय धर्म और सत्य की ही होती है। आज भी इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि अन्तिम विजय धर्म और सत्य की ही होगी। आज हमारा देश श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में इस युद्ध का संचालन कर रहा है। कुछ लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी की टीका टिप्पणी और कड़ी भाषा का प्रयोग करते हैं। सम्भव है यह उनके हृदय की बात हो, और यह भी हो सकता है कि देश भक्ति से प्रेरित होकर वे इस तरह की बातें कहते हों। परन्तु मैं उनसे बड़ी नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात पब्लिक में करना आज की स्थिति में बहुत खतरनाक है और हमारे देश के लिये घातक है। आज जो जनता में बलिदान की भावना उमड़ रही है उसमें इस तरह की चीजों से बाधा पहुँचती है और युद्ध के प्रयासों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ सकता है। श्री जवाहरलाल जी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं हैं बल्कि इस राष्ट्र के वे मनोनीत नेता हैं और जनता के हृदय के सम्राट हैं। जनता को उन पर अटूट विश्वास है और उनके प्रति अथाह निष्ठा है। जब जनता ने पिछली स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई शक्तिशाली ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यशाही से लड़ी थी तब भी श्री जवाहरलाल जी ने बड़ी बहादुरी, हिम्मत, दिलेरी और निर्भीकता के साथ इस देश का सफल नेतृत्व किया था। आज भी इस युद्धकाल में किसी को इसमें जरा भी संदेह नहीं है कि श्री नेहरू जी उसी तरह हमारा नेतृत्व करेंगे।

[श्री कृष्णचन्द्र]

अब मैं कुछ बातें अपने वित्त मंत्री जी की वा में निवेदन करके उनका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने सारे मंत्रालयों को, राज्य सरकारों को इस बात का आदेश दे दिया है कि वे अपने खर्च में कम से कम दस प्रतिशत की कमी कर दें। यह बहुत अच्छी बात की गई है और इस बात की आज की स्थिति में सर्वत्र मांग थी। मैं उनसे यह और मांग करूंगा कि वे राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार का आदेश दें कि मिनिस्ट्रों और बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों के ऊपर आज जिस तरह शान शौकत से खर्च किया जाता है वह एकदम बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। यह कहा जा सकता है कि इस से कोई बहुत भारी बचत नहीं हो सकती। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इससे जनता के ऊपर बहुत भारी प्रभाव पड़ेगा। आज जनता में इस बात की शिकायत है कि छोटे छोटे लोग अपना सब कुछ न्योछावर कर रहे हैं, अपने आपको तकलीफों में डाल रहे हैं, अपनी कमाई की रोटी कम करके उस कमाई को दे रहे हैं। परन्तु जब वह यह देखते हैं कि मिनिस्ट्रों की वही शानशौकत है तो उन्हें बहुत दुःख होता है। जब किसी शहर में कोई राज्य का मिनिस्टर चला जाता है तो उसके लिये विशाल मोटर गाड़ियां दूर दूर तक से मंगाई जाती हैं ताकि वह उनको इस्तेमाल कर सके। शांति के समय में यह सम्भव है कि इस तरह की आवश्यकता रही हो लेकिन आज की परिस्थिति में इस तरह की चीजों को बिल्कुल बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इसका जनता पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। जिस घगह पर मिनिस्टर जायें वहां पर जिस तरह की गाड़ी म्यूसर हो उससे काम चलाना चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो इसका असर जनता पर बहुत अच्छा पड़ेगा। आज जो हमारे बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं जिनका जनता के साथ सम्पर्क पड़ता है वे अधिकतर जिला और राज्य के अधिकारी ही हैं।

भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों से जनता का सम्पर्क बहुत कम पड़ता है। लेकिन जिला अधिकारियों के तौर तरीके में इस संकट काल में भी कोई परिवर्तन दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। आज भी लोग देखते हैं कि उनकी वही शान शौकत है और वही हुक्कामबाजी है। इस बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्रीजी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इसके लिये उचित हिदायत भेज दें और राज्य सरकारों को इस बात के लिये प्रेरित करें कि वे इस तरह की तमाम चीजों को बन्द कर दें। आज यहां पर बड़े बड़े अमीरों के बारे में शिकायत की गई है कि उन्होंने अपना सोना जो उनके पास है, वित्त मंत्री जी के आह्वान पर, उनकी अपील पर, उस खुले दिल से नहीं दिया जिस खुले दिल से गरीब लोगों ने अपने जेवरों की बौछार कर दी। राजाओं की बावत यह कहा गया है कि उनको लम्बी लम्बी प्रिवी पर्सज मिलती हैं लेकिन उसमें कोई कटौती नहीं की गई, उन्होंने इस संकट में जितना योगदान देना चाहिये था, जितना उनसे आशा की जाती थी उतना नहीं दिया। माननीय सदस्य श्री आनन्द चन्द ने कहा कि आज इस तरह की टीका टिप्पणी करना उचित नहीं है; "सब बड़ों और छोटों से सहयोग की अपेक्षा की जा सकती है और जिससे जो कुछ बन पड़ेगा वह इस लड़ाई में जरूर न्योछावर करेगा।" यह सही है कि इस समय टीका टिप्पणी करने का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस तरह का वातावरण इस देश में है, जिस तरह से सर्वत्र यह बात चल रही है, चर्चा की जा रही है, कि बड़े बड़े अमीर लोग, राजा लोग उतनी कुरबानी नहीं कर रहे हैं, उतना त्याग नहीं कर रहे हैं जितना त्याग छोटे और बड़े लोग कर रहे हैं, इस तरह के वातावरण से इन लोगों की बदनामी होती है और अगर वे इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे तथा कम से कम दिखावे के रूप में ही अपने रहन सहन, तौर तरीके को बदलेंगे, जो कुछ भी वे सहयोग दे सकते हैं खुले दिल से देंगे

तो इसका बहुत बड़ा असर जल पर पड़ेगा और उनकी नेकामी बढ़ेगी, घटेगी नहीं।

कुछ राज्य सरकारों का मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आज कठोर परीक्षा का समय है और इसमें हर व्यक्ति से आशा की जाती है कि वह कठोर से कठोर परिश्रम करेगा। जितना काम वह पहले करता था, चाहे दफ्तर में हो या कारखाने में, किसी जगह भी हो, इस संकट की स्थिति में उससे दुगुना करेगा।

एक राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि उनकी तरफ से पहले यह आदेश हुआ कि दफ्तर का समय १० बजे से साढ़े ५ बजे तक कर दिया जाय। लेकिन दो ही दिन बाद एक दूसरा आदेश होता है कि उसको घटा दिया जाय और १० से ५ बजे तक का ही समय रखा जाय। मैं उपसभाध्यक्ष जी से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इसका बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ता है जब जनता से छोटे छोटे आदमियों से हम इस बात की अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वे कठोर परिश्रम करें और अपनी मेहनत पूरे तौर से इस देश के लिये दें तो बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों से भी इस बात की तबक्को की जा सकती है कि वे भी उसमें पूरा योगदान दें।

जहां तक खर्च का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत से खर्च माननीय सदस्यों ने बताये हैं जो कम किये जा सकते हैं जैसे फेमिली प्लानिंग है। फेमिली प्लानिंग बड़ी अच्छी चीज है। कोई इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि यह हमारे देश के लिये परमावश्यक है। लेकिन इस संकट काल में फेमिली प्लानिंग उतनी आवश्यक नहीं है जितनी कि और चीजें हो सकती हैं जिनसे युद्ध को जीतने के प्रयास में हमको बढ़ावा मिल सकता है।

ऐसे ही समाज कल्याण का महकमा है। समाज कल्याण में भी आजकल बहुत भारी खर्चा हो रहा है और कहीं कहीं रुपये का अपव्यय

हो रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि समाज कल्याण का खर्चा देश के हित में है, देश के कल्याण के लिये है, परन्तु आज उसमें कमी करनी चाहिये। जिस बात की जरूरत न हो, जिस को बाद में किया जा सकता हो, बाद में चलाया जा सकता हो, उसको आज खत्म कर देना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। भरे अपने ही प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण के अन्तर्गत पांच प्रोटेक्टिव होम्स चल रहे हैं, हर एक होम पर एक लाख से ज्यादा खर्चा प्रति वर्ष हो रहा है। कई एक होम्स ऐसे हैं कि उनमें इन्मेट्स जो हैं, संवासीनी जो हैं, वे केवल एक या दो हैं और एक या दो संवासीनी पर जब लोग एक लाख से ऊपर खर्चा आज देखते हैं तो स्वाभाविक रूप से यह शिकायत होती है कि जब इतना अपव्यय सरकार कर रही है तो संभव है कि जो हम दान दें उसका भी अपव्यय हो। उन पर इसका अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता।

सोने के बारे में मैं स्वीकार करूँगा कि आज सोने के दाम घटाने के लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री का बड़ा प्रयास है और मैं उनको मुबारकवाद दूँगा कि वे इस प्रयास में बहुत कुछ सफल हुये हैं और सोने की कीमत गिर गई है। इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं उनके सामने एक मुझाव पेश करूँगा। आज हमारे यहां जो लिक्विड गोल्ड बनता है, जिसे सोने का पानी कहते हैं, उसमें कम से कम १५ हजार तोला सोना हर महीने में खर्च हो जाता है। वह लिक्विड गोल्ड चूड़ियों पर सुनहरा रंग करने के काम आता है या जो हमारी आकरी है, प्याले हैं, उनके किनारों पर सुनहरे रंग का काम करने के काम आता है। वह सोना बिल्कुल बरबाद जाता है। गहनों का सोना तो फिर भी हमारे पास रहता है। किसी वक्त भी देश उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। लेकिन यह सोना एकदम बरबाद हो जाता है, वह कभी वापस नहीं आ सकता और हम कभी उसका इस्तेमाल अपने देश के लिये नहीं कर सकते। पिछली लड़ाई में जब यह लिक्विड गोल्ड बाहर से

[श्री कृष्णचन्द्र]

आता था तो ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने उसपर रोक लगा दी थी, उसका मंगाना बहुत कम कर दिया था। आज भी हमको इस लिक्विड गोल्ड के उद्योग को बहुत नियंत्रित करना चाहिये और बहुत कम करना चाहिये ताकि हम इस तरह से सोना बचा सकें।

जैसे इस सदन में और भी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, हमको अतिरिक्त मुनाफे पर कर लगा देना चाहिये। जो इस बड़ाई के कारण लोगों को भारी मुनाफा होने वाला है उनके उद्योग में, उसपर हमको एक्सेस प्राफिट टैक्स लगा देना चाहिये।

नमक कर भी हम चालू कर सकते हैं। नमक कर की बड़ी शिकायत पहले थी। महात्मा गांधी ने उसको बन्द कराया था, इस वास्ते उसके लिये हमारे दिल में हमारी भावना है। परन्तु इस संकट के समय में हमें इस नमक कर को भी लगा देना चाहिये ताकि हर आदमी कुछ न कुछ इस देश की रक्षा के लिये दे सके।

(Time bell rings.)

पूँजी कर का भी जिक्र किया गया है। पूँजी कर भी हमको लगा देना चाहिये।

अन्त में चूँकि मेरा समय हो गया और आपने घंटी दे दी, मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूँगा कि आज प्रत्येक देशवासी से, छोटा हो या बड़ा, गरीब हो या अमीर, मजदूर हो या पूँजीपति, मिनिस्टर हो, अधिकारी हो या साधारण नागरिक, सबसे बलिदान, कठोर परिश्रम तथा पसीना—यह देश आज मांगता है और मुझे इसमें तनिक भी सन्देह नहीं है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक इस बलिदान के महा पर्व में अपने को सच्चा साबित करेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY
(Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chair-

man, the national upsurge which has* given a thundering blow to the aggressor goes down in history as one of the most remarkable features to show how a democratic people can rise when the occasion demands. As students of history, Sir, one must have noted that always a democracy takes a little more time than other types of political organisations to rise to the occasion. But when once the mobilisation is there, the momentum and speed with which mobilisation can take place in a democracy would be more remarkable than in any other type of organisation.

May I, Sir, in this context say that when we are dealing with clouds of war, I am afraid some of the peace conferences being held all over the world look like a monumental mockery of peace?

Dealing with the Appropriation Bill, Sir, I strongly support the Appropriation Bill. In this context I wish to state that in terms of estimates it is wrong and difficult to fix up figures and fix up estimates. In a fluid state like this, I suppose that the Appropriation demands placed in the Appropriation Bills are only symbolic rather than what is actually necessary. I may be permitted to refer in this context to some of the points made by Roland Wilson Esq., who had been one of the Economic and Statistical Advisers to the Commonwealth during the year 1940. He had been asked to advise the Commonwealth countries when the Commonwealth countries in those days, that is, the British Empire, had to face a war situation similar to this. The members of the Government would tie well advised to go through the pamphlet. In my opinion*, it is a very useful one, because Mr. Wilson was an Economic Adviser to the Commonwealth when the Commonwealth countries had to face a similar war situation as we are very suddenly facing now. How the war on the economic front will have to be co-ordinated with the war on the battle fronts has been well laid down.

by him under various items. He Mtys:—

"In the mad world of today such questions cannot be answered even by the best-informed in advance of actual events, but without some weighing of the possibilities and assessment of the probabilities preparations for war could not go on. It is obviously unwise to attempt to prepare for all possibilities, for this would ordinarily involve a dissipation of effort which would defeat its own purpose. Each possibility must be carefully weighed, not only in the light of its probability and the seriousness of its potential consequences, but against the amount of resources which would be drained away in providing against it, and which would, therefore, be no longer available for guarding against other possibilities."

I P.M.

In other words, he has said that while it is desirable to have a long range plan for an industrial base which would support any war effort, the ideas of long range planning should not cloud our vision regarding the immediate possibilities because long range planning, when an emergency situation arises, is altogether different from immediate planning. While it is true that a strong industrial base and industrial manpower are the necessary *sine qua non* for building up any war machinery to defend a country, nevertheless it also must be realised that unless we are conscious of the immediate necessities, whatever might be the sources through which we can get the articles on which we must depend otherwise, the long range planning will be of no use in relation to the immediate necessities of the situation.

I do not wish to take any more time. I only hope that in this context let all of us and all the people there-fore make more willing surrender of their comfort, their convenience and their old ways of thought in the confident belief that what we are going

to sacrifice would be fully utilised and the necessary results would be attained. Thank you.

PROP. M. B. LAL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I rise to extend my wholehearted support to the Appropriation Bill that is before the House. I am prepared to extend my whole-hearted support to another Appropriation Bill which the Finance Minister may deem necessary to strengthen our defences. But I beg to submit, Sir, that my whole-hearted support is not unconditional. It is conditional. It is conditioned by the demand for the proper use of funds that are being voted upon by this House today. I beg to submit, Sir, that there is no contradiction between whole-hearted support and conditional support at least in a democracy. In a democracy even whole-hearted support for the defence of the Motherland will have to be conditional support because in a democracy there is no loyalty to any Party, to any Government, to any leader, which is not conditional. Not to speak of the opposition Parties and of the people at large, even the Government Party, the ruling Party cannot extend unconditional support to its Government and to its leader. Even the ruling Party retains power to scrutinise the activities of its Government and its leader, retains power to see that the authority which the Government or the leader exercise on behalf of the Party, in the name of the Party, is exercised in accordance with the policy laid down by the Party in a conference or in a committee. I beg to submit that a person who demands unconditional support or unconditional loyalty may be a "Devata", may be an embodiment and incarnation of the Almighty God, but he cannot be a democratic leader. A democratic leader always understand! his responsibilities to the people, to the Legislature, to the Party to which he belongs. And when a person is appointed a leader, when a Government is appointed, they are appointed on the condition that they will function in accordance with the will of the people, will be responsive to the will of the

[Prof. M. B. Lai.] people, will be answerable to the will of the people. .

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: The country is supreme to any leader. So the question of conditional or unconditional support does not arise because the support was for the country. So he should not raise this question.

PROF. M. B. LAL: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr. Yajee has at least once interrupted me in support of my contention. That is what I was going to say, that the country is above the leader. The Appropriation Bill is voted upon not because Mr. X or Mr. Y is the leader of the country or is the leader of the Government, but because the representatives of the people assembled in this House and in the other House feel that for the protection of the vital interests of the nation this Appropriation Bill must be voted upon and the people must be prepared to suffer austerities for the sake of the protection of our Motherland. I beg to submit, Sir, that we will have constantly to remember that the country is above the leader. The leader is to serve the country. The country is not to subserve the interests of any particular leader

What happened in the last World War in the Soviet Union? The great Communist leader, Stalin, during the Second World War built up a personality cult. With what result? Fifty per cent, of the members of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party elected according to the wishes of Stalin were liquidated during the War. So this hero worship, this personality cult is not only dangerous to the opposition Parties but it is a menace even to the existence of the ruling Party. I beg to submit that the personality cult has deformed the dictatorship in the Soviet Union. It will destroy democracy if personality cult is promoted.

SHRI SONUSING DHANSING PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, on a point of order. May I ask whether all this

discussion is relevant to the Appropriation Bill?

PROF. M. B. LAL: I think the hon. Member was not present perhaps when some Member talked of complete faith in the Government and the leader.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: That was unconditional support to the country. Why are you raising this question?

PROF. M. B. LAL: He wanted unconditional support and complete faith in the Government and in the leadership, and I am speaking about the dangers in such a thing. I am glad that Mr. Yajee agrees with me, I am sure that the majority of the Congress Party agrees with me, but I am only sorry that some members of the Congress Party think otherwise. I wish only to point out to them that their ideas are anti-democratic in character. It will destroy democracy. What for are we fighting today?

AN. HON. MEMBER: For the country.

PROF. M. B. LAL: The present war, as has been pointed out by Mr. Chavan, is an ideological war. It is a conflict between Communist imperialism of China and democracy of India. Let us fight this war in order that democracy is preserved. Let us not destroy democracy in the name of fighting the Chinese imperialism. That is what I wish to say. I beg to submit that I am fully conscious that an overwhelming majority of the Congress Party stands for democracy and they asserted that democratic right and that democratic responsibility when they demanded the reconstitution of the Defence Ministry. If they had only . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: The Professor Sahib will agree that in the present context of things the only person who could fight and defend the country is the leader of the ruling party.

PROF. M. B. LAL: The ruling party has every right to rule. I am not demanding a share of power of the ruling party. I am only reserving my right to offer my support subject to certain conditions.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: But you are defending the argument of the Swatantra Party by bringing in the question of conditional support or unconditional support.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am only opposing the argument of certain misguided members of the ruling party.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE: It is those, who want to give conditional support, who are misguided. They are not true patriots to the cause of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Mr. M. B. Lai, your time is over.

PROF. M. B. LAL: But there were many interruptions. Won't you give me some concession for those interruptions?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA) : And we are considering the Appropriation Bill here.

PROF. M. B. LAL: I am also speaking on the Appropriation Bill. I am only saying . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA): Please wind up.

PROF. M. B. LAL: . . . that while I extend my whole-hearted support to this Appropriation Bill, I extend that support subject to this condition that the funds would be properly used for the purposes for which they are being voted upon.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: We are all agreed on that.

PROF. M. B. LAL: And I am prepared to vote for further Appropriation

Bills for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the land provided the money that is being voted upon today is properly utilised. So I am only submitting to you that while I extend my whole-hearted support for the war effort I reserve my right to place before the Government, to place before the nation, the shortfalls of the Government. My loyalty is to the country and not to any particular person or to a particular Government and I wish to submit that this distinction will have to be maintained that in a democracy our loyalty to the Government and our loyalty to a leader is subject to our fundamental loyalty to the motherland.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in spite of what the hon. Member just now said about conditional support, I am very grateful to the House for giving unconditional support to this Appropriation Bill and even the hon. Member who spoke just now said that he would give his whole-hearted support. We would very much like his wholehearted support. We also welcome the constructive suggestion that there should be, considering the emergency, more resourcefulness in our planning, more economy in the Administration, and all the other constructive suggestions he has given but I do not think that anyone can agree that his arguments asking the Government to do something useful and improve the Administration, can have anything to do with his so-called conditional support to this Appropriation Bill. I have been in this House a number of times piloting many Bills but this is the first time when the House has supported an Appropriation Bill with such a generous heart.

[THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

It has not minded the additional burden of Rs. 100 crores on the country. I can understand the sentiments. The real sentiments of the people of the country can be known only in a time of crisis. We probably did not know ourselves that we have this feeling of

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.] dedication, this feeling of sacrifice, this sense of perspective and this maturity of thinking. This has given us an occasion not only to see a shameless aggression on our borders but also to search our hearts and find out with what depth of feeling and dedication we are pursuing the cause of war. I am reminded of the hon. Member who said yesterday—probably he was the first speaker—that wars are fought not only with arms and ammunitions but wars are won by a feeling of dedication to the country. And this feeling of dedication will be a great source of strength to us because when we are not demoralised, nobody can make us demoralised. It is this appreciation by the country, by the House, which gives us more strength, more courage, to face the enemy and to prove that right will always be right and there will always be victory ultimately of the right and not of the wrong.

Now I shall come to some of the points. About the question of cut or not cut in the Plan, some hon. Members had certain apprehensions which do not exist today. Nobody proposes a cut in the Plan. The whole Plan has been chalked out for a certain purpose. The priorities of the Plan may be changed. A particular target in a particular sector may have to undergo a certain change in the perspective of today. A certain sense of urgency will have to be created. If there is a certain expenditure which we find is not necessary for the fulfilment of our one and only objective, that is to drive out the enemy, we shall certainly see that such items are pruned down. But I would like to tell the House that the purpose of the enemy is not only to take possession of a few thousands of miles of our territory but the most significant purpose of the enemy on our border is to destroy our economic structure so that the whole world may see that the economic structure that India was dreaming to build up through a planned economy in a democratic pattern could

not be built up in a democratic pattern. This was a challenge that we had given to the world and we were very successfully implementing it and creating the utmost confidence in the world about the structural basis of our economy, about the motive of our economy, about the future of our economy and most of the countries of the world, in spite of all the difficulties that we were facing in the implementation of our Plans about foreign exchange resources, etc., were appreciating the purpose behind the implementation of our Plans and the objective which we were pursuing for the implementation of the Plans. The motive of the aggressor is not only to occupy our borders but he is also as serious to destroy the whole basic pattern of our economy which is leading us to prosperity on a democratic pattern.. Therefore hon. Members must understand that by leaving one at the mercy of the enemy or by leaving the other at the mercy of the enemy we shall destroy ourselves and not them. Therefore let us not be complacent about our basic economic objective. We should try to see that the vitality of our economy is properly maintained and prepare for sacrifices. If is not for me to tell you; it is not for the House or for the individual Members to convince me that there should be no cut in the Plan. We all understand this that there should be no cut in the Plan. And nobody is suggesting any cut in the Plan. It will upset our economic structure. We have to see—every thinking human being in this country has to see that pruning is made when we see non-essential items which can be postponed or the priorities which can be delayed, taking into account the circumstances of today. Therefore the warning that some of the hon. Members give that there should be nothing done in regard to pruning the Plan, should always be considered not as a dead line, not with a feeling of compartmentalism but with the primary objective of fulfilling the one object that India should

remain a free country which will lead itself to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Madam, many suggestions have been made. Reference was made to the social welfare programme. I would like to inform the hon. Member—he must have read in the papers yesterday—that Mrs. Mathai who is the Chairman of the Social Welfare Board invited some Members of the press and gave the information that the whole Social Welfare Board is going to be switched over to providing amenities for civil defence and for our soldiers. Whatever programme the Central Social Welfare Board was carrying out will be primarily diverted to this basic purpose on which there cannot be two opinions. Therefore, let us not try to condemn one institution or another. Let us take the best advantage of all the structural institutions that we have built up and the workers that we have under them. Let us canalise all the sentiments that we have created in them, and all the consciousness that has come through these institutions, to the proper purpose of ours, and that is to fight and drive out the enemy and bring back the prestige and honour of our land intact. Therefore, I do not quite agree with the hon. Member who spoke that the Central Social Welfare Board and such institutions should be wound up. They should not be wound up, but should be geared more to the efforts that we are making today.

Then, simultaneously the question of resources for the Plan was raised. This is not such a pessimistic subject that we do not have any hope. We have every hope in this country. I have come here with the Supplementary Demands for nearly Rs. 100 crores, but I have a much better hope that in future the whole House and the country will themselves come forward to make more sacrifice and offer more resources to the nation. If the sentiment of the country has been moved to that extent, the problem of resources will not be there, it will

not complicate the problem of our Defence programme. When the call for the fulfilment of various programmes comes, I do not think that there will be lack of resources. Only we have to find ways and means by which we can raise the resources and we can raise resources for some good use that we can make of that. The hon. Member from the Swatantra Party, Shri Anand Chand, spoke. I do not know how he thought that we shall go and open the safes and the boxes of the villagers and try to take out the gold and gold jewellery from them. This is not the intention. Please do not misunderstand and do not misinterpret . . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: He was replying to Mr. Bhupesh Gupta who raised it.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: But the whole context was wrong. There should not be created an impression that this Government is going to open every box in this country and take out everything forcibly. The whole country is there with us. I do not think there is any need for causing or for taking any action by violent or unscrupulous means. The whole country is prepared to give whatever they can contribute to the Defence efforts of our country and, therefore, taking advantage of this dedication of the country, we shall certainly find out the various ways and means by which we shall try to raise our resources. Some of the programmes have already been clarified, like the Ten Year Defence Bond, the 61 per cent. Fifteen Year Gold Bond, the Ten Year Defence Deposit Certificate and the Twelve Year National Defence Certificate.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): May I ask the hon. Deputy Minister what efforts the Government are taking to strengthen the resources of the States? Have you advised them to suspend the prohibition programme? That question was specifically raised here and also raised in the other House. I would like to

[Shri A. D. Mani.] hon. Minister to express her own views as well as the views of the Government itself.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWAR! SINHA: The hon. Member knows very well that a meeting of the National Development Council took place and all the Chief Ministers themselves were aware of the seriousness of the situation. They have themselves taken the initiative of raising as much resources as possible. Now, we have not scheduled for any other programme except for the programmes that we have brought forward and which are before the House and before the country. We have not given them a package programme that you can do this and you can do that. We have taken the consensus of opinion, mutually discussed all these problems and we have every hope that they will also in their own intelligence and in their own way of resourcefulness, certainly come up to expectations. I do not think they will lag behind. Now, the hon. Member does not expect me to really announce or give an answer to a specific question that he has put before me, because that is a subject which was not discussed in the National Development Council, namely, the subject of prohibition. He cannot really expect me to answer that question on the floor of the House on the basis of assumptions and presumptions.

Then, there are many other things that are new. There are many suggestions which were made by the hon. Members of the House. Their suggestions will also be carefully considered. I can also tell you that we are ourselves considering various proposals to augment our resources, but you cannot expect me to announce all those proposals to the House just now because that would amount to Budget proposals and it is highly improper for me to deal in detail with those subjects. But once again I would like to tell the House that we are conscious of the added responsibilities which

are going to fall on this country and on the Government. We are aware of the problem, seized of the situation, and we shall try to draw out those resources which we can find ourselves. In the very same connection the question of gold bonds comes in. Hon. Members have welcomed these gold bonds. We feel that much more response will be coming to the gold bond in due course. Many people have not realised the significance and advantages that are accruing from these gold bonds, because this is the first step that has been taken in order to mobilise gold in this country. Our villagers have not *seen*, never heard of that type of scheme that a gold bond can be taken in which they can invest gold and gold jewellery. That is something new to them. Therefore, it will take a little time. They have to adjust themselves and have to know about the several advantages, compare the advantages of keeping jewellery and gold with them with that of taking gold bonds. If I ask every member of the House personally, every Member of the House would certainly say that gold bonds are much more advantageous than keeping jewellery or gold. If I think of having more jewellery, I feel that the buying of gold bonds will ultimately be of much more advantage to me rather than just keeping the jewellery. And then, as the hon. Finance Minister has already said in various forums, he is bound to see that the gold prices do not go up. Rather all efforts will be made to see that the gold prices are brought down further. Then, since in the day before yesterday's Consultative Committee meeting the Finance Minister said that he wanted to bring down gold prices further, as you have seen in the morning's papers, there has been a reaction in the gold market. The prices have dwindled further. It is a welcome sign and I think the prices will go down further. It is not a matter of anxiety. It is a matter of happiness to us, because then more and more people would be coming in for gold bonds, which will be much more ad-

vantageous for the purpose of investment. What are our proposals? The Ministry, the Government are considering proposals by which we can really make smuggling completely unattractive, so that nobody may have any temptation to do smuggling. The whole trade in gold, so far as smuggling is concerned, should be stopped. We want the smuggling part to be made so unattractive that a person will have no temptation to bring gold to this country and sell gold at such a high price.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: You are encroaching on Mr. Bhagat and on the Customs Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is complementary.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: That is true. It is an inherent permission that I have taken from Mr. Bhagat. In this connection I would like to say one thing. Some hon. Members suggested that hoarded currency should be treated on a par, on the same basis as gold. Certain concessions have been given to people bringing out gold and taking gold bonds. Well, the same concessions cannot be given to hoarded currency, because first of all, for all our Defence requirements primarily what we need is foreign exchange. The problem of internal resources is there, but the problem of taking such steps is also very serious. We have to weigh the problem of raising internal resources with the problem of creating this unprecedented situation in which we allow this hoarded currency to become white money. That is a very serious proposition, very complicated proposition. No decision can be taken about that matter so easily and therefore I do not accept the proposition suggested by hon. Members that the hoarded currency should be treated on the same level as gold bonds and the same concessions may be extended to the hoarded currency which is supposed to be black money. The foreign exchange problem is entirely on a differ-

ent footing and we require immediate foreign exchange, very urgent foreign exchange and therefore this special consideration has been given to gold bonds for the hidden gold to come above.

There was another point about proscription of a particular book. Yesterday I myself enquired, when the hon. Member spoke about that—he quoted some Urdu *shers* and he sent me that book—and I enquired about the position of the book and I learnt that the Government was already thinking of proscribing that book even before the hon. Member made a mention of that but there were certain legal difficulties. Delhi was having the Punjab Security of the State Act and under that Act the opinion of the legal advisers was and of the Law Ministry was, that it would not be possible to proscribe this book under that Punjab Security of the State Act; but since the Defence of India Rules have come into existence, this was under the consideration of the Government and I may inform the hon. Member—yesterday I informed him in the Lobby but again for the information of the House I may repeat—that that book has been proscribed and yesterday a notification had been issued.

Then there was another item which one Member touched on, and that was that Demand No. 49 should be completely scrapped. I do not know whether the hon. Member studied that Demand properly or not because if he had studied it properly, he would not have made that suggestion. We have rather improved Demand No. 49. There were discretionary grants that were at the disposal of individual Ministers. What we have done is, we have collected that amount from them and made a pool under the Cabinet Secretariat. So there is not any additional allotment under the Cabinet Secretariat for discretionary grants. Actually what has been done is to take the discretionary grants from the hands of the individual

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.] Ministries to be made into a pool, to be administered by the Cabinet Secretariat, of course with the recommendations of the Ministries. The recommendation of the Ministries will always be considered. The Cabinet Secretariat is not going to disburse those grants without any cause or without any reason. Naturally the recommending Ministries always will forward their propositions and they will be forwarded to the Cabinet Secretariat for disbursement of these funds but I think the House should appreciate that it is an improvement over the past situation that the res-nective discretionary grants have been collected under one administrative authority—that is the Cabinet Secretariat, so that there should be no feeling of this kind that proper coordination is not being made and sometimes the just claims are not being recognised.

Then there was another point that Mr. Chordia raised that we spend a lot of money in fighting our cases in the courts. I may inform the hon. Member that it is only under circumstances when we cannot settle particular cases, that we take them to the courts. We try every avenue for the settlement of those cases but when we cannot, then out of sheer compulsion we have to take them to the courts, but hon. Members do not know or they cannot have information about all the cases that we settle. They only know of the cases which they have to take to the courts and for which we have to deposit the money. Therefore I cannot really provide all the huge lists of cases which are settled by mutual discussion and consideration of the parties, Government on the one side and the other parties on the other, but I would only say this that the percentage of cases going to the courts is very very small and they are taken to the courts as a last resort. He also mentioned about money being deposited in the courts for saving the interest. He is a very experienced member of the Legislature. I would like him to know that

unless and until the court orders, the amount decreed against the Government is not deposited in the court. Only when the court orders for the amount to be deposited, we deposit it in the court and not for avoiding interest. If the interest is saved in that order, it is for the good. If more interest is being paid to the individuals, probably the hon. Member would prefer that it is retained with the Government so that more useful work may be done. However, that is a different argument and I do not want to drag that argument any further, but I would like to tell this that we do not really send the money to the courts only for the purpose of avoiding interest. That is not the purpose. When the court orders for the money which has been decreed against the Government to be deposited in the court, then only we make a deposit. I think I have covered all the points which have been raised by hon. Members sitting here.

Before I conclude I would once again assure the hon. House that all steps for economising in administrative expenses will be taken which are necessary for war or for defence purposes. Everybody realises the significance of the situation. The Government also realises the significance of the situation and therefore we are ourselves aware of this problem of economy. A ten per cent, cut has been made in this Supplementary Demand, the indication of which was given in my speech when I introduced it. We hope to have a further cut in various expenditures which can be avoided. We shall certainly see that minimum of waste takes place. You must have read in the papers that we have asked the staff to do some more work. The working hours have been increased for the staff working here. All these steps we are taking. We are also trying to see that reduction of staff takes place and no additional member of the staff is employed when a vacancy occurs if we can really help, even at the level of Secretary. When we see that more work has to

be done and a particular allotment of a particular Secretary has to be made to other Departments, we shall see that more work is entrusted to the Secretaries working in that Department rather than additional persons being engaged for the same amount of work. We are trying to find out various ways and means by which we hope to have further economies in our administrative expenses and I think the House will have no grievance against us. With these words, I take my seat.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1962-63, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT RE DURATION OF THE CURRENT SESSION AND HOURS OF SITTING

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA NARA-YAN SINHA): Madam, I had a meeting with Leaders and representatives of

various groups in the Opposition as also some other Members of Parliament, and discussed with them the question of duration of the present Session of Parliament. As majority of the representatives of various parties were of the view that the present Session of Parliament might continue up to the 11th of December as originally scheduled, the Government have accepted their suggestion.

It was the unanimous opinion of those present at the meeting that the Question Hour might be dispensed with and that the House might meet at 12 o'clock every day for its normal sittings. This involves suspension of Rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Rajya Sabha. I hope, Madam, you and the House would agree to this arrangement which may be put into practice from Monday next.

THE CUSTOMS BILL, 1962

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill, Madam, had been earlier referred to a Select Committee by the Lok Sabha and a number of important changes are incorporated in the Bill as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee. I may now give a broad analysis of the general background and pattern of the provisions of this Bill.

The Sea Customs Act, 1878, which lays down the basic law relating to customs was enacted more than 80 years ago. Though it has been amended from time to time to meet the changing needs on specific points, no general and comprehensive revision of the Act has been undertaken. The