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**Monday, June 12, 1967
Jyaistha 22, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 12, 1967/Jyaishta 23,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up Questions—Shri Indrajit Gupta—Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya—Shri Atam Das—all are absent. Next Question—Shri Yashpal Singh—

Shri Yashpal Singh: Question No. 422.

Shri Swell: Sir, there are as many as four questions relating to the same subject. They are: Questions Nos. 422, 423, 439, and 445. I suggest that they may all be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I agree. They may be answered together.

Hostile Activities of Nagas

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*422. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Biswanath Roy:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. N. Pradisi:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Hakam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the rebel Nagas have increased since the termination of the last session of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details of each encounter which the Security Forces had with them during the months of April and May, 1967; and

(c) the steps taken to check their activities?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There has been no overall increase in the hostile activities of the Underground Nagas since the termination of the last session of Parliament.

(b) A statement showing details of encounters between the Underground Nagas and our Security Forces, over the period from November, 1966, to May, 1967, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-601/67].

(c) The State Government has taken suitable action whenever necessary. Effective measures are also being enforced to check recurrence of such incidents. Help of the Peace Observers' Group functioning in Nagaland

has also been sought to prevent violations of the Agreement on the Suspension of Operations.

Escape of Nagas to China

*423. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the large-scale escape of Naga hostiles into China through Kachinara in Burma has indicated any coalition between the hostiles and the Kachinara rebels of northern Burma;

(b) whether it is a fact that Kachinaras actually guided the Naga rebels through the difficult terrain upto China border;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Tripura border in India is 200 miles from the Chinese border, and without a proper guidance the Naga groups either would have run into Burmese territories or lost in the terrain of Burma; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). According to information available to the Government the Underground Nagas received some assistance of some Tangsa Nagas and others residing in Burma. There is no information of any formal collusion with the Kachins. It is quite likely that some groups amongst the Kachins might have helped them in their passage across Burma.

(c) The distance from the border of TIRAP (we presume TIRAP and NOT TRIPURA is meant) to the nearest point in China would be approximately 200 miles through Burmese territory.

(d) All possible measures within the limit of the resources in men and funds are being taken. However, due to difficult terrain and vastness of the area some Underground Nagas do manage to sneak in and out of India. The Burmese authorities have given all possible cooperation to us in this matter.

Chinese in Nagaland

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*439. **Shri Swell:**
Shri Hom Barua:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the report that some Chinese clandestinely visited Nagaland recently;

(b) whether there is any truth in this report; and

(c) whether Government will remodel their policy towards the Naga situation in view of this new dimension?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no truth in the report.

(c) Does not arise.

Cease-Fire in Nagaland

*445. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cease-fire in Nagaland has again been extended;

(b) how long Government propose to go on extending it; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve the issue?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Suspension of Operations Agreement, and not cease-fire, has been extended upto 31st August, 1967.

(b) and (c). The Government of India's position in this respect has repeatedly been made clear on the floor of the House. As the objective of the Government of India is to seek a peaceful solution, they are prepared to go on extending the period of the Suspension of Operations for so long as the other party will abide by its provisions and have talks.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि नागा होस्टाइल्स ने मिजो विद्रोहियों को इमवाद देनी शुरू की है और नागा होस्टाइल्स को पूरी ट्रेनिंग इस वक्त पाकिस्तान से और चाइना से मिल रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; we have some reports. There is some collaboration between the Naga hostiles and the Mizos and that they are being assisted by Pakistan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाया है कि जिन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है वह हथियार किस कंट्री के बने हुए हैं ? नागा विद्रोही जिन आर्म्स का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं वह किस कंट्री के बने हुए हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have no information on that.

श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा विद्रोही अभी फिजहाल करीबन 15 ली की संख्या में पाकिस्तान से ट्रेनिंग लेकर के भाये हैं, क्या सरकार को इस की सूचना है और ऐसी ट्रेनिंग लेने वालों के ऊपर कोई रोकथाम करने के लिए सरकार कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have no information that 1,500 Nagas went to Pakistan. I do not know where the hon. Member gets the figure from. But we have information that a small number has gone to Pakistan and has been trained there.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उस से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि नवम्बर से मई तक नागा विद्रोहियों ने जो कार्यवाही की उन में से केवल एक नागा लैंड सीमा के भीतर हुई और बाकी सभी नागालैंड सीमा के बाहर हुई तो क्या इस से यह स्पष्ट नहीं होता है कि क्योंकि नागालैंड में नागाओं को बहुत अधिक अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं और दूसरी जगह यह अधिकार नहीं मिले हैं इसलिए उसी की प्राप्ति के लिए मणिपुर और दूसरी जगहों में यह विद्रोहात्मक कार्यवाहियां बहुत तेजी से कर रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think my hon. friend's inference is justified. Security measures are taken all over the borders. I do not know whether it is a coincidence or what the reason is, but my hon. friend is right that the figure does show that there is no incident except one in Nagaland. But, as I said, I do not think the inference is justified.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या इस की जांच करेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will certainly make inquiries.

Shri Swell: It is heartening to hear the Minister of External Affairs say that there is no collusion between the Nagas and the Kachins of northern Burma. I wish, that is so. But I have my fear because he has been making statements in this House about which he has kept discreet silence afterwards. Now it has been admitted in this House many a time that the Nagas had gone to China and that they had received active assistance from the Kachins of northern Burma where the writ of the Burmese Government does not run. The Nagas claim the Kachins as another tribe of Nagas. They call them Singfo Nagas. I would like to know from the Minister of External Affairs whether he is aware of the new thesis of the Nagas Federal Government that all

Nagas, whether they live in Assam, Nagaland or in northern Burma or in the present North East Frontier Agency, should come under one supreme sovereign government and that these Naga territories which they envisage run into the borders of China. Has he considered a possibility of China recognising the Federal Government of Nagaland in the very near future and making boundary adjustments with the envisaged Naga Supreme Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have seen the reports referred to by my hon. friend. But my hon. friend is anticipating too much. Such a Government has not been formed and therefore, the question of China recognising it and affecting our borders also does not arise.

Shri R. Barua: May I know how far the Nagaland Government is helpful and effective in normalising the situation?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I believe, my hon. friend is referring to the Nagaland State Government. The Nagaland State Government is doing its best to see that the hostile Nagas do not violate the terms of the Suspension of Operations Agreement and, as the figures themselves show in Nagaland there was only one incident in the months which have been set out in the statement.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister, in reply to Q 439, has said that there has not been any intrusion by the Chinese into Nagaland although that was reported by the P.T.I. and the P.T.I. got information from the Intelligence sources as reported by them. Whatever that might be, I want to know whether Government are aware of the fact that before the Chinese aggressed on us in 1962 a batch of Chinese entered into Nagaland on a probing mission—when that matter was raised here, it was said that it was not a fact but, ultimately, it was proved to be a fact and the Minister of Nagaland Government made a statement to that effect—and in this parti-

cular case it has been reported that some Chinese were seen in Makok Chung and that information was reported by the P.T.I. on the basis of Intelligence reports. May I know whether our Government are going to hold an independent probe into the matter and try to find out whether these Chinese have actually entered into Nagaland or not and, if they have entered into Nagaland, whether it is another probing mission with a possible attack by China as it happened in 1962?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The P.T.I. is a very good agency but everything that it puts out is not necessarily correct. My hon. friend is not right that it got its information from the Intelligence sources. The Intelligence Bureau is not supposed to give that information to press agencies....

Shri Hem Barua: The first sentence in the P.T.I. report start with "Intelligence reports..." These are the first words.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will give you the source of our information. We made enquiries from the Governor of Assam and Nagaland and he informed us that he was not aware of the presence of Chinese in Nagaland nor did S.I.B. know about it. This report was also denied by the Finance Minister of Nagaland who described it as a fabrication. He further added, "We have not heard anything about it in Nagaland." He said that there was no confirmation of the Nagas having returned....

Shri Hem Barua: That was not my question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is the official information about the presence of Chinese in Nagaland. This is our source of information, the Governor of Nagaland and the emphatic statement by the Finance Minister of Nagaland who should know what he is talking about.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was this.

Before the Chinese aggressed on us in 1962, a group of Chinese infiltrated into Nagaland and came as far as Kohima. When the matter was raised here, it was denied but afterwards a Minister of the Nagaland Government confirmed the report that the Chinese came as far as Kohima before the 1962 attack by China. This time also, there is a report that the Chinese have already infiltrated into Nagaland. Now, the Minister says that the Nagaland Government denies it as also the Governor of Assam and Nagaland. In view of our past experience, I wanted the Minister to make an independent enquiry into it. I want to know whether he is prepared to make an independent enquiry because Nagaland is in the overall control of Mr. Chaglia.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: History does not always repeat itself. Sometimes it does. I do not know why my hon. friend presumes. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: We have learnt in our school days that history repeats itself.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Max Beerbohm has said that history does not repeat itself; historians repeat themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: That is what Nirad Chaudhuri has said in "Continent of CIRCE".

Shri M. C. Chaglia: He must be quoting Max Beerbohm.

That apart, what more can be done than to make enquiries from the fountain source which is the Governor of Nagaland, the Nagaland Government who are on the spot. If we get an emphatic reply that there is no trace of any Chinese in Nagaland at present, we must accept that information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have been extending the ceasefire from time to time and if I can foresee history or foresee the future, I think it is going to be a ceasefire indefinitely. I want to ask one question. What is the moral or political justification for our holding negotiations with these hostile Nagas who derive inspiration from a gentleman who has become a U. K. citizen, who get training from China and Pakistan and who get arms, ammunitions and money from these countries and who are always on the alert to sabotage our railway trains and do other things. I want to know whether it is not a fact that our negotiations with these Nagas—I can use the expression 'hostile Nagas'—are preventing the stabilisation of Nagaland which is a truly elected Government according to adult franchise and which is democratic in the same sense in which the Central Government is democratic.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: It is not correct to say that the discussions that have been going on are with hostile Nagas, they have been going on with friendly Nagas.

बन्धु लिखदे : Friendly hostile Nagas!

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I do not accept.

बन्धु लिखदे : उन्होंने कहा था। प्रश्नकर्ता ने !

Shri M. C. Chaglia: If the Prime Minister has said it, I accept.

They are friendly Nagas who are prepared to sit at the table with the Prime Minister and discuss the various questions. They are also prepared to discuss and see whether they can induce the hostile Nagas to become friendly Nagas and also see whether ultimately a settlement can be arrived at....

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. On a previous occasion it was said that the Prime Minister was having negotiations with the Nagas underground. The underground Naga leaders are the hostile leaders. How can he say now that they are having negotiations with friendly Nagas....

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member knows that among underground Nagas there are friendly Nagas and hostile Nagas; friendly are those who are prepared to talk to us, who are prepared to see whether a settlement can be arrived at.

श्री मधु सिन्घे: अच्छी व्याख्या और परिभाषा बना रहे हैं। नया शब्द कोष बना रहे हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Sharma asked why should we not break off with them and bring about stabilisation. In my opinion, the talks that we have been having led to a great extent to stabilisation. The figures which were put before the House show that there have been less incidents, less trouble in Nagaland....

Shri Hem Barua: They believe the actual situation there.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The figures speak for themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: No; you have not taken into account the hostile activities of Nagas in Assam. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be no cross-talking.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our assessment is that the situation is much better today....

Shri Hem Barua: It is not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: than it was before the friendly talks began. That is why we have gone on extending. As regards my hon. friend's statement that these friendly Nagas are inspired by Mr. Phizo, I do not think that it is correct.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is clear from what the hon. Minister has said that there are three authorities in Nagaland, namely the Nagaland State Government the hostile Nagas who block our trains but whom the hon. Minister calls friendly because they block our trains and kill our people,

and then the hostile Nagas who are in league with Communist China. In view of the fact that Communist China has developed the new strategy of carrying war into its neighbours through proxy and through agents who fight for her but without the Chinese troops coming in themselves, may I know whether it is not a fact that China is trying to carry on the same tactics which she has tried with effect in Vietnam and Cambodia and other places, in our part of the country also through these Naga hostiles and Mizos? The hon. Minister has said that history does not repeat itself, but historians repeat themselves; I am a historian and I must tell you that history does repeat; when any people in authority refuse to learn and continue to perpetuate a situation and continue to behave in a particular way, the same results follow. So, I want to know what guarantee the hon. Minister can give. Here is a warning that I am giving that there is a danger of a war by proxy by China through Nagaland. So, I may know what guarantee he has to give us that this will not happen?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are fully conscious of the Chinese strategy, and I agree with my hon. friend that China believes in fighting by proxy. She wants other countries to fight without involving herself in the struggle. But at present, the danger is not so great as my hon. friend thinks. I agree that some Nagas have gone to China; they have been trained by China and they have come back to our country. I also know that China is trying to fish in troubled waters amongst the hostile Nagas and among the Mizos, but on the whole these people have been loyal to India. As regards the steps that we take, we are fully vigilant and as I said, we know the Chinese strategy and I hope we are prepared to meet it.

Shri Phoo Mody: A little better than Mr. Nasser was, I hope.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know how far the prospects have increased as a

result of the visit of that delegation which has gone to see Mr. Phizo, so that this issue may be resolved amicably and peacefully?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the House knows, we gave passports to two or three Nagas to go to London to have a talk with Mr. Phizo. My hon. friend wants to know the result of those talks. We have no information as yet about it.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर पूर्वी इलाके में क्या नागा और क्या मीजो करीब करीब सभी पहाड़ी लोग हथियारी विद्रोह कर रहे हैं। यह विद्रोह पूरे हथियार और पैसा प्राप्त किये बगैर सम्भव नहीं है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन देशों से उन को यह पैसा और हथियार मिल रहे हैं? कुछ दिन पहले फ्रेंच मार्क के राकेट की बात बनी थी और हम लोगों ने पूछा था कि क्या फ्रांस के साथ उस के बारे में आप ने बातचीत चलाई थी उस वक्त सुरक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस का भी क्या मतीजा हुआ? यह फ्रेंच मार्क राकेट नागा लोगों को कहां से मिला और इस वक्त जो विद्रोह की स्थिति है तो उसमें कहां से हथियार और पैसा प्राप्त होता है क्या उसका न्यूरा वह सदन को देने की कृपा करेंगे?

Mr. M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend knows it as well as I do where they get arms and money from. There are two countries which are interested in stirring up trouble in our country; one is China and the other is Pakistan.

श्री मधु लिखये : और कोई दूसरा नहीं है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no other.

श्री मधु लिखये : यह फ्रेंच मार्क राकेट कहां से आया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Rockets may have come from China. If they have come from....

श्री मधु लिखये : देखिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो साल से यह सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। यहां प्राश्वासन दिया गया था कि हम फ्रांस से बात चीत करके पता लगायेंगे तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह फ्रेंच मार्क राकेट और यह लांचिंग पैड या लांचर के बारे में वह खबर दें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend will put down a separate question, I shall answer it. That does not arise out of the questions that we are considering now.

श्री मधु लिखये : यह तीन, चार दफे प्रलग से भी पूछा गया है इन के बारे में आप को क्या जानकारी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Today, I have not got the answer to that question with me here.... If my hon. friend will write to me or put down a separate question, I shall certainly answer it.

श्री मधु लिखये : प्रलग पूछने का क्या सवाल है यह सारा प्रश्न उसी से सम्बन्धित है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact that Government is having discussions with spokesmen of the Federal government of Nagaland which has declared openly that it wishes to get together Nagas who live not only in Nagaland but in Assam, Manipur, NEFA and Burma, a fact of which the Minister seems to be unaware when he answered Dr. Swell, may I know if Government, in the course of its discussions has got some ideas as to the way in which a settlement can actually be achieved when it cannot be merely hypothetical that China can recognise such a government and create a great deal of trouble for us? Has Government any answer to what China is likely to do more than merely saying that China is always willing to fish in troubled waters? What is our answer

and what is the impression got so far from the discussions with the Federal government of Nagaland?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It has been made clear more than once on the floor of this House that in our discussions with the Nagas we have made it perfectly clear that any settlement must be within the context of the Indian Union, that Nagaland must be an integral part of India. Subject to that, the discussion ranges on the question how much autonomy we can give to Nagaland, how we can satisfy their cultural aspirations, their desire to have their own life, to preserve their local customs and so on.

Shri Hem Barua: But they have their own government now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: True. We want to bring in those who do not cooperate with that Government, who are not satisfied with it which, according to them, is not sufficient for them. Therefore, we are trying to persuade them that statehood means a great deal of autonomy in India, but if something more is possible within the framework of the Indian Union, we would like to know what suggestions they have got to make.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का गुप्तचर विभाग क्या करता है? आप ने तसलीम किया कि यह नागा लोग चीन में और पाकिस्तान में ट्रेनिंग पाते हैं तो आप की चिंता क्या है और त्रिपुरा के बोरडर पर जो 200 मील चीन से दूर है उस का इंतजाम आप ने क्या किया श्री कृष्ण भारत सरकार ने बर्मा गवर्नमेंट के भी कुछ सहायता मांगी है और क्या उस का लिखा है कि इन नागाओं को चैक करे?

Shri Hem Barua: That is not Tripura; that is wrong. That is the Tirap Frontier.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, I must say—and I hope the House will endorse this sentiment—we are very grateful to the Burmese Government for the

assistance they have given us in this matter. Every possible assistance has been given by the Burmese Government to check the Naga hostiles from escaping into China. Burma has its own problem. They have also got hostile Nagas and hostile tribes. But whatever assistance Burma can give us, she has assured that she will give, and in fact she has given it.

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री : श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिस समय भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे वो नागालैंड में सेना के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों ने भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा कि नागालैंड की समस्या का समाधान का एक ही प्रकार है कि 6 महीने के लिए ईसाई पादरियों को यहां से बाहर कर दिया जाय और सेना को हाथ खोल कर काम करने का कुछ मौका दिया जाय लेकिन उस के पश्चात उन्होंने समस्या के समाधान के लिए नागालैंड की पृथक विधान सभा घोषण करवाने का निश्चय किया। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के सामने जब यह प्रश्न आया तो इस सदन में उन्होंने यह उत्तर दिया कि अनिश्चित काल तक भारत सरकार अपनी नीति को इतना दबाये नहीं रख सकती और समय पड़ने पर उस में कठोरता भी बर्ती जायगी और यदि भी झूल नहीं करता हूँ तो वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने भी पहले इस सदन में यह कहा था कि अगर आवश्यकता हुई तो इस नीति में परिवर्तन किया जायगा और सदा एक खैली नीति नहीं रखी जायगी तो इन सभी तीनों प्रधान मंत्रियों के कहने के बावजूद मुट्ठी भर नागाओं की समस्या का भारत सरकार समाधान नहीं कर पा रही है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आधिकारिक यह दुःसुल नीति कब तक भारत सरकार चालू रखना चाहती है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend will not accuse us of having a vacillating policy. Our policy is to integrate....

Shri Bal Raj Madhek: Appeasement policy.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not appeasement policy. I do not believe in appeasement.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Consistently appeasement policy.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Our policy is to try and integrate the people of Nagaland with India. They must have a sense of involvement; they must feel their Indian citizenship, which you and I feel.

That attempt is being made. The very fact that we have invited them to this discussion shows that we are prepared to listen to their grievances, understand their point of view. There is no vacillation. Since Jawaharlalji's time the policy has been the same, that Nagaland is a part of India, we must have better integration, better dialogue between Nagaland and other parts of India, more cultural exchanges, people from Nagaland coming here, and we are pursuing that policy.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: All hon. Members will please sit down.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: One minute.

Mr. Speaker: Along with others, you must also sit down. When I am on my legs, you are expected to sit down I do not know whether he hears or not.

I have no objection to allow further supplementaries, but I want to ask you one thing. The questions are getting repeated, and the answers are the same. There are another 20 names. If you want, I will allow, but I find we have spent half an hour already. We can at least take one or two more questions. If there is any new point raised, I can understand that, but I see only repetition of the same questions, and the answer is also repeated; except that each member has the satisfaction of having asked a question, the questions are all repetitions, and naturally the answers are also repetitions. Therefore, we go to the next question. Dr. Ranen Sen. Unfortunately he is not here.

श्री ए० ए० शर्मा: सवालों को दोहराने की बात को ले कर जो मूल सवाल पूछने वाले हैं उन की प्रश्न पूछने से बंचित नहीं किया जा सकता। वह भी दूसरों की तरह से रिपिट करने यह धन्याजा लगा कर तो किसी को रोका नहीं जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फिल ने किया है मूल प्रश्न ?

श्री ए० ए० शर्मा: मैं भी उसी तरह से सवाल को दोहराऊंगा, यह धन्याजा लगाना तो ठीक नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I am in the hands of the House. If only one question is to be taken, all right, you go on. (Interruptions).

श्री ए० ए० शर्मा: मैं विदेश मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ.....

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Is Government prepared to drive out those Christian missionaries from Nagaland?

श्री ए० ए० शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। प्रश्नी तक यह परिपाटी रही है कि जब स्पीकर दूसरा क्वेश्चन काल कर लेता है तो उस के बाद चाहे वस या पन्द्रह नाम भी क्यों न हों, उन को सवाल पूछने नहीं दिया जाता। आप ने प्रश्नी दूसरा सवाल पुकार लिया। उस के बाद पिछले सवाल पर क्वेश्चन कैसे हो सकता है ?

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with you, there is sense in it. I called Dr. Ranen Sen, the next question, but unfortunately he is not here, therefore, I had to go back.

An hon. Member: You may allow just one question.

Mr. Speaker: Not one. If at all, I will allow the whole gang of them. What is the privilege of only one? Because he belongs to your party? I will spend the remaining half hour only on this question.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: "Gang"—is that parliamentary?

Mr. Speaker: I mean to say all of them, all the members who want it, I will allow them.

Shri Samar Guha: I am one of the gang.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: It is a serious question.

Mr. Speaker: I know it is a serious question.

श्री ए० ड० शर्मा : जैसा वैदेशिक मामलों के मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, असम के गवर्नर से जो जानकारी उन्हें प्राप्त हुई है उस के अनुसार चीनी घुसपैठ या किसी अन्य प्रकार के खतरे की प्राबंका इस नागराण्ड में नहीं है। 1948 के आम पाम सरकार के पाम डमी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट श्री पणिकर के पास में पहुंची थी कि तिब्बत के अन्दर चीनियों की कोई घुसपैठ या वहां घुसने की कोई न्कीम नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: This is not a question at all.

श्री ए० ड० शर्मा : नकिन उस रिपोर्ट के बावजूद भी तिब्बत छाया गया और चीन वहां पर आया। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट के प्रतिरिक्त भी, जैसा श्री हेम बरभा ने न्बेस्ट किया, क्या सरकार ने अन्य सूत्रों के द्वारा कोई ऐसी खोज करवाई जिस में कि चीनी संकट से या उस की घुसपैठ से हमारे देश की सुरदा और स्वतन्वता के लिये कोई नया और बड़ा खतरा पैदा न हो।

Mr. Speaker: He thinks he is throwing new light. He has already answered it.

श्री ए० ड० शर्मा : मेरे सवाल का कोई जबाब नहीं आया।

Mr. Speaker: What is his question?

श्री ए० ड० शर्मा : मैंने सीधा सवाल किया है कि 1948 के अन्दर सरकार के पास ऐसी ही एक रिपोर्ट थी और उस रिपोर्ट

के बावजूद देश को एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा महसूस हुआ। आज केवल गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट पर सरकार निर्भर रहना चाहती है या कि कोई अन्य खोज भी वहां करवायेगी। अगर ऐसा न किया तो वहां पर एक नया संकट आ सकता है। जो सवाल श्री हेम बरभा का था उसी से सम्बन्धित यह सवाल है।

Mr. Speaker: You are repeating the question.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल पूछा है कि जैसे चीनी घटके के समय रिपोर्ट गलत निकली थी, अगर आज भी यह रिपोर्ट गलत निकली तो क्या आप के पास कोई और एजेंसी है जिस के थू आप वेरिफाई कर लें कि ऐसा कोई खतरा तो नहीं है।

Shri Shoo Narain: Sir, I rise on a point of order. No Member can be an advocate for another Member in this House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I draw the attention of the House to the vital difference between the report of an ambassador and the information supplied by a constituted Government of a State. The ambassador has not got access to all the sources in a foreign country. Here, we have information from our own Governor, from the Government of Nagaland. How can this House compare what some ambassador in China said about the Chinese and the information that we have received directly from the Government which has open to it all the source of information?

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: When the initial talk with the Naga hostiles began, it was thought that the intensity and the area of the hostility would gradually dwindle down. But we find that with the assistance of the Chinese and also the Pakistani people the incidents, instead of going down in number and intensity, are growing in numbers. What positive steps are the Government taking to wean away these Naga hostiles from the assistance and connivance of the Chinese

and Pakistanis and also the foreigners like Mr. Phizo?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have given the answer. Friendly talks are held.

Shri Dhireswar Kallia: The whole House knows that Christian missionaries are the source of all the trouble. Are the Government prepared to drive out these Christian missionaries who are still working there against the Government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If anyone is working against the interests of the country, proper steps will be taken against him, whether it is a missionary or anybody else.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल पूछा था कि क्या वह देश के अहित में काम कर रहे हैं.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Others are there; you need not take up the responsibility of all the Members in this House. They have their parties and their leaders; you should not take the responsibility of all the parties. It is not proper. They have intelligence and they have also been elected.

Shri Samar Guha: Does the Minister of External Affairs know that instead of taking the difficult and hilly route of NEFA, the Nagas have discovered the shortest route to China via East Pakistan? First they go to East Pakistan and with the help of the Chinese consul there and the East Pakistan Government, they are being air-lifted to Peking and they get their training there and come back to Dacca. With the help of the Government of China they come back into the Mizo Hills or Nagaland. Does Government know this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have answered this question. (Interruption).

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: That question was raised for the first time and it is wrong for the Minister to say that he has already answered it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, at least shall we go to the next question? When I make a proposal, if the Leaders help me, that will be much better. I only expect that much.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 426.

परमाणु विज्ञान की शिक्षा

*426. श्री चिन्मूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय विद्यार्थियों को ट्राम्बे में परमाणु विज्ञान की शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी क्या योजना क्या है ?

उप-मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी बाहिनी) : (क) जी नहीं। ट्राम्बे स्थित भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र पहले ही इस कार्य के लिये एक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल बना रहा है।

(ख) भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में भारतीय विद्यार्थियों की परमाणु विज्ञान में शिक्षा देने की योजना का ब्योग सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विद्यार्थ

भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र प्रशिक्षण स्कूल प्रगस्त, 1967 में धारम्भ किया गया था। इस स्कूल का मुख्य उद्देश्य परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के प्रत्यक्ष विभिन्न प्रायोजनार्थों के लिये उचित योग्यता के प्रशिक्षित वैज्ञानिकों तथा तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना है। स्कूल में विज्ञान तथा इंजीनियरी के स्नानकों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाया जाता है ताकि उनका परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिये पूरी तरह

तैयार किया जा सके। विज्ञान तथा इंजीनियरी के लगभग 150 युवक स्नातकों की प्रतिवर्ष भर्तिल भारतीय आधार पर विज्ञान द्वारा चुना जाता है। तथा उन्हें निम्नलिखित विषयों में एक वर्ष तक विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है :—

1. भौतिक शास्त्र
2. रसायन शास्त्र
3. इंजीनियरी (रासायनिक, यांत्रिक, विद्युत तथा दूर-संचार) और
4. आनुवंशिक

इन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में व्याख्यानों, संगणकीय कक्षाओं तथा प्रयोगशाला कार्यों का आयोजन किया जाता है एवम् भाषा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा टाटा मूल अनुसंधान संस्थान की विभिन्न सुविधाओं में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को 300 रुपये प्रतिमास की छात्रवृत्ति तथा 200 रुपये का वार्षिक पुस्तक भत्ता मिलता है। सभी प्रशिक्षार्थियों को छात्रावास की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं।

पाठ्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने के बाद, प्रशिक्षार्थियों को परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के संरक्षक पदों और उसकी प्रायोजनार्थों में विज्ञान अधिकारियों अथवा इंजीनियरों के पदों पर नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है।

श्री विभूति निखः : सभी जवाब दिया गया है कि सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन तरह से आज अनुशक्ति का उपयोग हो रहा है और जितनी इसकी आवश्यकता है उनको देखते हुए क्या सरकार हम पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है कि भारतीय छात्रों को ट्राम्बे में भेज कर इसकी शिक्षा प्रदान की जाए ?

श्रीमती सरोजिनी बहिषी : ट्राम्बे में अभी एक प्रशिक्षण स्कूल चल रहा है। अभी कोई नई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है। पुरानी योजना में ही हर साल कुछ सी विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति निखः : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न सूत्रों से जिन को लिया जाता है उनको किस आधार पर लिया जाता है, क्या उनकी योग्यता देखी जाती है तथा उनके बहाने विज्ञान की क्या क्या सहूलियतें हैं ?

श्रीमती सरोजिनी बहिषी : केवल स्नातक विद्यार्थियों को ही लेते हैं और स्नातक विद्यार्थियों में भी विज्ञान, रासायनिक, इंजीनियरिंग, स्थापत्य शास्त्र में जिन्होंने अपनी उपाधि समाप्त की है, उन्हीं को लेते हैं।

Shri Baburao Patel: Sir, on a point of order. I want to know whether the Prime Minister has acquired another body and another voice for answering questions which she herself should answer.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Ministers can also answer questions. Next question.

Released Emergency Commissioned Officers

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- *427. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah**:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the assurance by the Defence Minister that the released Emergency Commissioned Officers will be considered for all non-technical posts under the Government, including posts in the Public Undertakings;

(b) whether apart from the I.A.S. advertisement, other departments/agencies/public undertakings (other than Indian Oil Corporation and Oil and Natural Gas Commission) have advertised any reservation for the Emergency Commissioned Officers of selected them; and

(c) if so, the names of such departments/agencies/undertakings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Apart from IAS/IFS and IPS, reservations have been made in a number of Central Services; some State Governments as well as Public sector undertakings have also made reservations. A statement, giving the details is laid on the Table of the House.

The question of advertisement and selection arises only when vacancies occur; so far, the Union Public Service Commission, Gujarat Public Service Commission, Madras Public Service Commission and the Air India have advertised certain vacancies reserved for the Emergency Commissioned Officers.

STATEMENT

Central Services Class I (Non-Technical)	25%
Central Services Class II (Non-Technical)	30%
Andhra Pradesh	25% in DSP Category I and Assistant Commandant Special Police.
Biha:	20% in Civil Services and 30% in Police Service and other non-technical services.
Gujarat	25% in Class I Services and 30% in Class II Services (This percentage is being applied, to 2/3rd in temporary posts).
J. & K.	10% in administrative posts and 15% in Police Service.
Madhya Pradesh	20% in Class II Services.
Madras	2 Vacancies, one in the Civil Service Executive Branch and the other Commercial Tax Service.
Maharashtra	50%
Orissa	25%
Mysore	15% in Administrative Service and 25% in Police Service.
West Bengal	25% in Class I and 30% in Class II.

Emergency Commissioned Officers are going to be released by the 21st June, and an emergency cell for their rehabilitation has been set up in the

Defence Ministry, and my information is that so far as this cell is concerned the Defence Ministry has not been able to find a job for a single man who is going to be released. May I know whether this information is correct, and if it is correct, is something going to be done for the rehabilitation of these people?

Shri Swaran Singh: Out of the first batch, who are due for completion of their tenure as Emergency Commissioned officers, the House will be glad to learn that 40 per cent of them have been able to be absorbed in permanent commissions, because when they went to the Service Commission, they were interviewed and then the Selection Board came to the conclusion that 40 per cent of them can be given permanent commission. About others, as I have indicated broadly in the statement, efforts are being made to find alternative jobs elsewhere. But I agree with the purport of the hon. member's question; it is a fact that it is not easy to find alternative jobs for them and we must persevere.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: There is a complaint by the released Emergency Commissioned officers that the rehabilitation cell in the Defence Ministry is not being helpful to them.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not received any such complaint.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Sometime back the Defence Ministry and the Home Ministry wanted the active military officers to opt for services in the border areas, especially in Assam. May I know whether the Defence Ministry would like to utilise the services of the ECOs in the border areas in greater numbers?

Shri Swaran Singh: Some of them have actually been taken in the border security force. Some other names have also been sent.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In September, 1986 when selections were made for the All-India services, I understand that nearly 70 posts were reserved for Emergency Commissioned Officers in

the All-India services, but only 25 of them have been selected till now. In spite of the fact that many others passed the written examination, they have not been selected and these posts are left vacant. What is the reason for this?

Shri Swaran Singh: For this particular year about which the hon. member is asking, I do not have the figures. If notice is given, I will collect them. But even those candidates who qualify themselves for the reserved posts have to attain certain minimum standards.

Indo-African Joint Ventures

*428. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether possibilities of starting Indo-African joint ventures, with a view to improving relations with African countries have been explored:

(b) whether the problem of Indian settlers has been discussed with the African Governments; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Problems relating to persons of Indian origin have been taken up with the governments concerned in all appropriate cases. These approaches have yielded some success.

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the hon. Minister talks of Indo-African joint ventures, to what countries is he referring—Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nigeria, Ethiopia and other countries?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: There are a number of countries. I can read out the list of names—Nigeria, Ethiopia, Uganda, Zambia, Kenya, Libya and Tanzania.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what particular field these Indo-African joint ventures have started and when they will be completed? Are they still in the blue-print stage or have they got going?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In all there, are about 23 joint ventures in the

African continent. The fields in which we are collaborating are numerous—engineering goods, textiles, pencil factories, razor blade manufacture, woollen textiles, clock assembly, sugar manufacture, enamel manufacture and so on and so forth. Many of these projects have already been completed and some of them are in operation. The report that we have received so far is that some of them have done extremely well.

Shri Swell: Is the Government aware that much of the strained relations between the people of India or the people of Indian origin and the local population in many of the African countries is, because of their racial snobbishness that Indians generally display....

Shri D. C. Sharma: I object to this word. Indians do not have snobbishness.

Shri Swell: Sir, I have the right to use any language in this House as long as it is parliamentary. It is for the Minister and his Government to disprove what I say. I am asking a question to the hon. Minister. Shri Sharma should not think himself that he is a member of the Treasury Benches.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I can never be a member of the Treasury Benches, but I object to the words "racial snobbishness".

Shri Swell: He is too old in any case to be included in the Treasury Benches (*interruption*). What I want to know is whether it is a fact that the strained relationship of the people of India or Indian origin with the people of many of the African countries is because of a certain racial snobbishness that the people of India or Indian origin display in their dealings with the Africans. If the Government is aware of that I would like to know....

Mr. Speaker: You have put the question. Let the Minister answer. You need not go on explaining your question.

is, what steps Government have been taking to get the people of India of Indian origin to behave themselves and get the goodwill and confidence of the African people?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This much is a fact that most of the governments of the newly independent African countries do not feel very happy about the attitude of the Indian community there. Their main criticism is that they have not been able to assimilate themselves with the life there and co-operate generally. But it is not correct to say that the grounds for unhappy relationship are racial snobbishness of Indian Community or anything of that sort. The only thing is that they have failed to co-operate with the local people there in the development of their country and they have been accused of being there with mercenary interests. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, the Government of India have always been telling the people of Indian origin in African countries that it is in their own interest to whole-heartedly co-operate with the people of the countries of their adoption and they should not do anything which shall impair or mar their relationship with the local population.

श्री कंधर लाल गुप्त : क्या यह सब है कि कुछ अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में ऐसे कानून बनाए हैं और उन की सरकारों का ऐसा एटीच्यूड है कि जिस के कारण वहाँ रहने वाले भारतीयों को उन देशों को छोड़ कर भारत जाना पड़ रहा है, वहाँ की सरकारें उन को अपनी ज़ापट्टी नहीं देखने देती हैं और न ही पैसा देने देती हैं; यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन अफ्रीकन देशों की सरकारों से इस बारे में कुछ सह-सहकार किया है और अगर किया है, तो उस का क्या तरीका निकला है और जो चीजें भारत में जा रहे हैं, सरकार उन के अफ्रीकन देशों के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Sir, it is true that countries like Tanzania and Kenya are actually bringing forth certain enactments to regulate the stay of non-citizens of those countries. But we have been assured that none of those measures is actually discriminatory. They are not meant against the people of Indian origin only. They apply to all foreign nationals in those countries. As regards giving facilities or rehabilitation assistance to those who come back to India, it has been stated before that there is no bar on their coming back to India if they people come of their own violation. As for rehabilitation help, the question does not arise because they have not come back as destitutes. If such a contingency does arise in future, it will be considered.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रकार के भारत-अफ्रीकी संयुक्त उपक्रम (जॉयंट वेंचर्स) प्रारम्भ करने के विषय में क्या सिद्धान्त और मर्ततय की गई हैं और किन किन अफ्रीकन देशों में ऐसे उपक्रमों के प्रारम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: There are a few basic principles for these joint ventures. One is that the Indian collaborator or Indian partner should not hold majority shares. I think the maximum shares that an Indian collaborator can have is about 49 per cent so that his African counterpart will have a controlling hand. The second principle is that India's participation would only be to the extent of supplying technical know-how and no export of Indian capital is allowed. They can export capital goods, like manufacturing machinery, from here but no capital can be exported. These are the basic principles.

श्री प्रकाशचंद्र शर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्रालय की जानकारी में यह तथ्य भी सामने है कि जो भारतीय विदेशों में रहते हैं और वहाँ से उबर कर भारत में जाना चाहते हैं:

उन्होंने अपनी सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए भारत सरकार को कुछ पत्र लिखे थे, लेकिन भारत सरकार की धोर से उन को कोई सुविधा या सहायता देने का आश्वासन न मिलने की वजह से उन लोगों को अपनी वह सम्पत्ति विवश हो कर इंग्लैंड और स्ट्रैज़रलैंड के बैंकों में जमा करवानी पड़ी ?

श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह : प्रसन्नियत वह है कि जितने ऐसे नागरिक वहाँ हैं, उन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट या अन्य देशों के पासपोर्ट हैं। वे लोग अपनी खुशी से अपनी सम्पत्ति दूसरे देशों में ले गए हैं। उन में से किसी ने भी हम से इस बारे में बात नहीं की और न ही यहाँ पर अपनी सम्पत्ति लाने की स्वाहिन आहिर की।

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Is it not a fact that wherever the Indians are settled in Africa they have contributed considerably to the economic and commercial development of that area, but today a policy is being followed which is discriminatory?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: The policy of the African countries, as I have just now said, is not to squeeze these people out. It is true that these people have contributed to the development of those countries but the complaint of the Africans is that these people have made money in those countries in trade and commerce and now they are not prepared to invest their money there for development purposes.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Is the Government aware of the total value of Indian assets that the Indians own in African countries; if so, what is the total amount?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have no information on that point.

श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह : क्या यह ठीक है कि वहाँ की सीमा बटाने की वजह से वित्तों में रहने वाले भारतीयों ने अपना धन भारत में जमा करने में संकोच किया है और वे वित्त

करें हुए हैं ?

श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह : इसका जवाब का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अगर वे अपना धन वहाँ जमा करना चाहते हैं, तो खुशी से करेंगे।

Ex-I.N.A. Personnel

*429. **Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:**
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwah:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 226 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state:

(b) if so, the decision taken in the ing the forfeited pay and allowances of the Ex-I.N.A. personnel has since been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) It has not been possible to take a decision so far, due to the necessity for a very thorough and detailed examination of the matter.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बार भी इन मजान का यह जवाब दिया गया था :

"The matter is under consideration. Early decision will be taken."

क्या मैं यह सहाय्य यह बतलाने की इजाजत करूँ कि आई०एन०ए० के नाम से जो फंड इकट्ठा किया गया था, उस का उपयोग किस तरह किया गया ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The present question relates to the arrears of pay and allowances and not to the I.N.A. Fund. I do not know when this fund was collected.

की कल्पना कि वह भीतर से जब कभी इस बारे में प्रश्न किया जाता है, तो वही बात रिपीट कर ही जाती है कि जल्दी विनिश्चय लिया जायेगा, आदि। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर उन लोगों के वेतन, भत्ते आदि पुनर्स्थापन आदि के बारे में कब फैसला किया जायेगा।

Shri Swaran Singh: I note the sentiments of the hon. Member and I will see that a decision is taken.

Shri Humayan Kabir: In view of the fact that more than 20 years have elapsed since the INA has ceased, why is the Government taking so long to come to a decision?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has been coming up before this House on many occasions and several statements have been made on one occasion or the other. I am aware of statements having been made on two occasions. So, a certain decision has been taken. It was in the course of a half-an-hour discussion, when my predecessor Shri Chavan was the Defence Minister, that this matter was again raised and Shri Chavan promised that he will get this matter examined again. So, it is really not that no decision has been taken for 20 years.

Shri Samar Guha: Yesterday, I had an occasion to meet a number of ex-I.N.A. soldiers in the Central Office of I.N.A., New Delhi. Those people, with anger in their eyes, said that it is not 20 years but 22 years that have passed and no pay, allowances and pension have been given to them. The pay, allowances and pension of those brilliant soldiers, those gallant soldiers, who gave their best and served the country have been forfeited by the Government. What a shame it is to them. The Minister of Defence now says that they have not had the time to go through the matter in detail.

Shri Speaker: The strong feelings of the hon. Member may be kept in mind.

Shri Samar Guha: An early decision may be taken and their pay, pension and allowances should be taken into consideration and paid to them.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to correct one thing. They have been allowed pension. It is wrong to say that pension has not been paid to them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S. Lethal Spares for Pakistan

*421. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any information is available of U. S. lethal spares equipment already reaching Pakistan; and

(b) the Government's estimate of Pak strength in Patton tanks and Sabre Jets which can be made serviceable with the help of such spares?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government have seen reports about Pakistan having submitted to the Government of U.S.A. a long list of spares required for the lethal equipment held by its Armed Forces. Government have no definite information about the actual receipt of any of these by Pakistan so far.

(b) Although it may be possible for Pakistan to put back into use some of the Patton Tanks and Sabre Jet aircraft which were damaged as a result of the conflict in 1955, no accurate estimate of this is possible. What is clear, however, is that the overall serviceability rate of Pakistani equipment of American origin is bound to go up appreciably, now that it is in a position to obtain the needed spares thereof.

India's relations with Arab Countries

*424. Dr. Bhanu Sen: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's relations with the Arab countries have suffered a set-back in the recent times;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve relations with them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (c). There are 14 Arab countries of which 13 are Members of the Arab League. India has good relations with most of the countries though some, for political and other reasons, have given support to Pakistan on Indo-Pakistan issue.

It has India's constant endeavour to explain the genesis of the Indo-Pakistan dispute in these countries in order to improve bilateral relations.

अमरीका की सहायता से पाकिस्तान में सैनिक बसों का पुनर्निर्माण

*425. श्री सुकन चन्म कश्यप :
श्री राज सिंह अबरवाल :

क्या सैनिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अमरीका की सहायता से सैनिक बसों का पुनर्निर्माण कराना आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन दोनों देशों को विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं ?

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुये; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सैनिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु. क. कश्यप) : (क) सरकार को इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सरकार, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की सहायता से, सैनिक बसों का पुनर्निर्माण कर रही है।

(ख) वे (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Space Research

*426. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical details have been made available to the country about the accomplishment in space research by the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.; and

(b) whether some international understanding for sharing such secrets has been arrived at?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Non-classified technical reports of accomplishments in space by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are available to India.

(b) We have no international understanding with either the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. for sharing secret or classified information dealing with space research.

Minister without Portfolio

*431. Shri P. Vishwambharan:
Shri A. Gredharan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the duties assigned to the Minister without portfolio?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The Minister without Portfolio performs such functions as are assigned to him by the Prime Minister from time to time.

Nuclear Policy

*432. Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri S. K. Tapariah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts to co-ordinate their nuclear policy with that of other countries who can be termed as potential nuclear weapon powers;

(b) whether any specific proposals have been received from any such potential nuclear weapon powers for evolving a common policy with India on the question of the proposed non-proliferation treaty; and

(c) if so, the precise stand of India on the community of interests of potential nuclear weapon powers vis-a-vis the nuclear weapon powers?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government have exchanged views on the drafting of a Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons with several non-nuclear countries including some which have the capacity to become nuclear weapon powers. None of them expressed a desire for a common or coordinated policy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Jobs for released Emergency Commissioned Officers

*433. Shri S. K. Tapariah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that Emergency Commissioned officers holding lien on non-gazetted Government posts are absorbed in comparable Gazetted posts as promised by the former Defence Minister; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that these Officers do not suffer in pay on reversion to civil posts and that they will get equal pay as they are at present drawing in their military posts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) While no such promise was made by the former Defence Minister, certain percentages of permanent vacancies in the All India Services and Central Services and Posts Class I and Class II (non-technical) have been reserved for released Emergency Commissioned Officers. Similar reservations have been made by the State Governments in the State Services. As regards those who are not successful in getting the reserved vacancies under Government, Ministry of Defence, Director General, Resettlement will render necessary help to them in securing suitable civil employment in un-reserved vacancies under Government and in vacancies available in the Public Sector Undertakings and in the Private Sector. These measures apply to all released Emergency Commissioned Officers including lien-holders on civil non-gazetted appointments. It is not possible to ensure the absorption of the latter in comparable Gazetted posts in their parent departments.

(b) On reversion to civil posts the pay of the officers concerned will be fixed in accordance with the rules on the subject. It is not possible to ensure protection of pay drawn by them as Emergency Commissioned Officers.

Refusal to Mayor of Poona to Broadcast an Appeal for Bihar Relief Fund

*434. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Onkar Lal Barua:
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that very recently the Mayor of Poona was not

permitted to broadcast an "appeal" for Bihar Relief Fund by the Poona Station of the AIR; and

(b) if so, the reasons on account of which this refusal was made?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. When the request of the Mayor of Poona was received for broadcast of an appeal for relief in Bihar from the Poona Station, we did not agree to it. However, the matter was subsequently reconsidered and he was permitted to broadcast on the 31st May, 1967.

(b) The main reason for station director's inability to permit the Mayor of Poona to broadcast an appeal was that as a matter of policy, A.I.R. does not broadcast appeals except by Heads of States or Central or State Ministers for the collection of funds and that too on rare occasions like, earthquake, floods, floating of Government loans for public benefit, etc.

Canada's Policy re: Sale of Nuclear Technology

*435. Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Government are reviewing its policy for the sale of nuclear technology to India;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the Indian Government's refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government have no information to this effect.

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

Chinese Attempt to Scuttle Indo-Pak Peace talks

*436. Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri D. N. Patodia;
Shri S. K. Tapuriah;
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri H. Ajmal Khan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a news item in the Indian Express of the 24th May, 1967, saying that China is trying to scuttle Indo-Pakistan peace talks;

(b) if so, the initiative which has been taken by Peking in this regard; and

(c) the measures taken to counteract such news?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Any proposals either from India or from any third Party which aim at improvement in Indo-Pak relations are the subject of hostile propaganda by China with a view to keep up the tension between the two countries.

(c) All opportunities are availed of in explaining to foreign countries the sinister designs behind this aspect of Chinese propaganda against India.

Entry Certificates by Indians for Visiting U.K.

*437. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee;
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained from the U.K. Government the criteria for procuring Entry Certificates by Indians for visiting Britain;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this restriction has been imposed on the citizens of all the Commonwealth countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Entry Certificates as ascertained from the Government of U.K. are normally issued to the following classes of persons:—

- (1) *bonafide* students;
- (2) casual visitors;
- (3) parents, wives and children of persons residing in the U.K.

Detailed information is available in a document published by the British Government entitled "Instructions to Immigration Officers" under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Broadcast by Former Union Minister of Home Affairs

*438. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ex-Home Minister, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda while making a broadcast after the Chinese aggression mentioned the name of the Left Communist Party;

(b) if so, the reason why this was allowed by the Station Director; and

(c) the action taken against the Station Director?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda's broadcast on January 1, 1965, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-604/67].

(b) The reason was that the Minister was explaining Government's decision about the arrest of members of the Left Communist Party.

(c) No action was called for against the officer concerned as the Minister's speech was intended to explain Government's action.

Seminar on Documentary Films

*440. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seminar held recently in Delhi on 'the role of documentary films in national development' recommended structural reorganisation of the Films Division of the Government of India on the model of the Canadian National Film Board;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined this recommendation; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise till a decision is taken on the recommendations.

Testing of Intercontinental Ballistic Missile by China

*441. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri S. Kundu:
Dr. Surya Prakash Furl:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information about China's preparations to test her first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with the United Nations and/or with China over the consequences of this explosion; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to meet the new situation arising out of China's testing of I.C.B.M.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have seen a recent news report about this;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government are fully alive to the implications of this development.

West Asian Crisis

*442. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the U.S.S.R. warships have already entered the sea of U.A.R. and some more are expected to follow them;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that such a move of Navy by one of the biggest powers of the world, is pushing the world towards the outbreak of a world war; and

(c) if so, whether Government have offered their good offices as a mediator to solve the problem and to bring about peace in West Asia?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) We have not offered mediation. The Government of India's Representative in the Security Council has been engaged in discussions and consultations with the Security Council members and others with a view to the establishment of peace in West Asia. These efforts have resulted in a suitable resolution being adopted by the Council and a cease-fire has now been brought about in West Asia.

Indonesia-Pak Naval Exercises

*443. Shri A. B. Vajpayee;
Shri Bal Raj Madhak;
Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta;
Shri Virandrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that Indonesian fleet is to hold shortly joint naval exercises with Pakistan in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, whether it will not pose a threat to the security of the country;

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of our country; and

(d) whether any protest has been lodged with the countries concerned?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. We have seen reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). We are studying this matter carefully to see if the nature of these reported exercises is such that they will increase the threat posed by the Pakistan Navy to the security of India. If the exercises are of such a nature, necessary measures will be taken to protect our interests.

(d) No, Sir.

U.S. Equipment for Defence Factories

*444. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government's latest policy decision regarding the supply of lethal and non-lethal equipment also covers equipment for the Indian Defence Factories; and

(b) if so, whether the Ambajhari explosives plant will not be supplied by the Americans as per their earlier commitments?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Indications are that the U.S. Government's latest policy decision applies also to equipment for Defence Factories.

(b) The supplies of plant and equipment to be made for the Ambajhari Engineering Factory under the U.S. Military Credit Sales Programme were suspended in 1965, and accordingly the earlier commitment has ceased to exist.

Soviet Attitude to Tashkent Declaration

*446. Shri K. F. Singh Deo:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. Government has assured India that their attitude towards the Tashkent Declaration remains unchanged; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons from U.S.S.R. for making no reference to this effect in the Joint Communiqué issued in Moscow on the talks between the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, since U.S.S.R. and Pakistan are Sovereign States and it is upto them to include or exclude any matter in a Joint Communiqué issued after talks between them.

Anti-Indian Campaign by Pakistan

*447. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pal:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late Pakistan has stepped up her 'anti-India', rather 'hate-India' campaign through press, platform, stage, radio etc. with renewed vigour;

(b) if so, whether Government have brought this fact to the notice of Pakistan; and

(c) the Pakistan Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Anti-Indian campaign was resumed by Pakistan through her various publicity media after a brief lull following signing of the Tashkent Declaration and has continued unabated. Lately it has reached a new peak.

(b) and (c). This anti-India campaign by Pakistan is in complete violation of Article IV of the Tashkent Declaration and we have protested many times to the Pakistan Government against this violation. Pakistan's response is not helpful and she has not slackened the anti-Indian campaign.

Agreement with Pakistan about use of Water Resources

*448. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has proposed to have an international agreement with India with regard to the use of the water resources of the Eastern rivers flowing from India to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the specific forms of the proposals; and

(c) whether India has agreed to these proposals?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of Pakistan.

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

Traffic between West Bengal and Assam through Pakistan

*449. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Srimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Shri Ram Gopal Shrivastava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has expressed its willingness to allow traffic between West Bengal and Assam through the portion of Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No. Sir.

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

Accommodation for Families of Armed Forces

*456. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sitaram Kesri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of accommodation for the families of armed forces personnel in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any compensatory allowance is given to officers and other ranks who are without Government quarters, to provide themselves with alternative non-government accommodation;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the number of officers and other ranks who are without accommodation; and

(d) the average period after posting in Delhi that Government accommodation is made available to them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). There is no acute shortage of married accommodation for officers of the Armed Forces in Delhi. A certain number of quarters are, however, not available at present for allotment to married officers, as they are occupied by separated families of officers posted out of Delhi, widows of some deceased Service officers, and others. In the case of personnel other than officers, shortage of married accommodation is fairly large.

Married officers, who are not provided with married accommodation, are entitled to free single accommodation and free light and water facilities. A limited number of married officers who are not provided with married accommodation are permitted to hire private houses and claim re-imbursement of rent in accordance with the rules.

Personnel of the Armed Forces, other than officers, who are entitled to married accommodation but are not provided with married quarters are provided single accommodation in barracks free of rent, and allied services. Such of them as are permitted to live out with their families under their own arrangements, are granted compensation in lieu of quarters.

The number of officers and others who are entitled to married accommodation but have not been provided with such accommodation varies according to the number of married officers and personnel posted to Delhi and availability of married accommodation. A recent assessment has indicated that approximately 240 officers and 1200 personnel below officer rank, entitled to married accommodation, have not been able to secure such accommodation from Government sources. These figures do not cover Delhi Cantt, which is treated as a separate station for accommodation purposes.

On an average, an officer after his posting to Delhi has to wait for a period of about nine months before he is allotted married accommodation. In the case of other personnel entitled to married accommodation, the average period of waiting after posting to Delhi varies according to the rank and service from 12 to 48 months.

Manufacture of T.V. Sets

2121. **Shri Virendrakumar Shastri:**
Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the project for manufacturing television sets in the country;

(b) the foreign exchange component required; and

(c) how Government propose to raise the foreign exchange required for the project?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Two firms have been licensed for manufacture of TV receiver sets with indigenous know-how. The total capital cost of their projects would be about Rs. 58 lakhs which includes, import of capital equipment valued at about Rs. 20 lakhs. The applications for import of capital goods from the two licensed firms are under the consideration of the Government.

MIG Planes

2122 Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost per aircraft of the MIG jet being manufactured in the country;

(b) whether training is being given to pilots for flying the MIG-21 jets;

(c) if so, the number of pilots under training at present; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(d) Does not arise.

Accidents in I.A.F.

2123 Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in the Indian Air Force during the last three years;

(b) the number of casualties as a result of these accidents;

(c) the damage in rupees owing to loss of aircraft;

(d) the reasons for the frequency of these accidents;

(e) whether any precautions have been taken to prevent such accidents;

(f) if so, what are these precautions; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). It is not in public interest to give the information. As a rule, each accident is investigated by a Court of Inquiry and based on its recommendations, remedial measures, where necessary, are taken to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

(e) and (f). In 1964, a high-level Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Cabinet Secretary was set up to examine the adequacy of the regulations for flying and flying safety, clearing of aircraft for flying and standards of training of pilots in the I.A.F. The recommendations of the Committee are being implemented.

(g) Does not arise.

Army Ordnance Corps—Civilian Staff

2124 Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Upper Division Clerks in the Army Ordnance Corps who were reverted as Lower Division Clerks between 1963 and 1966

have made representation against the order of reversion; and

(b) the action taken to restore them to their original posts?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Representations were received on behalf of the reverted clerks. A batch of Upper Division Clerks, reverted in April 1954 to the grade of Lower Division Clerks, were re-promoted to the Upper Division Clerks grade. As regards the others, it was verified that the reversions were in order and, therefore, the question of restoring the employees to their original posts of Upper Division Clerks did not arise.

Ordnance Transit Depot Karmachari Union Alipore (Calcutta)

2125. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri K. F. Singh Des:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ordnance Transit Depot Karmachari Union, Alipore, Calcutta has threatened to ask an office-bearer of the Union to fast unto death outside the Depot;

(b) if so, the action being taken to prevent this situation from developing into a major dispute dislocating production in the Ordnance Depot; and

(c) whether any talks are contemplated with the Union in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) At its General Body meeting held on the 15th May 1967, the Ordnance Transit Depot Karmachari Union Alipore, passed a resolution directing Shri M. K. Rahut, a Lower Division Clerk employed in the Depot, who is the General Secretary of the Union, to resort to hunger strike from any day at the main gate of the Ordnance Depot, Alipore, Calcutta, on expiry of one month from the date of receipt of a copy of the resolution by the authorities concerned, till

his case for transfer to any Defence establishment at Jabalpur is re-considered.

(b) On the 27th May, 1967, Government informed the President, All India Defence Employees' Federation, Kirkee (Poona), to which the Ordnance Transit Depot Karmachari Union, Alipore, Calcutta, is state to be affiliated, that the case of Shri M. K. Rahut for posting to Jabalpur had been examined and that it was not found possible to accede to the request for such transfer. The reference to dislocation of production in the Ordnance Depot is not understood.

(c) The answer is in the negative. The Union has not been recognised by Government.

Special List Commission

2126. Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special List Commission in the Army is open alone to the Army Ranks and is not for direct recruitment;

(b) whether Government propose to let the ranks of the I.A.F. and Indian Navy also appear for this Special List Commission in the Army; and

(c) if not, what other openings/similar openings exist for the I.A.F. ranks in the I.A.F. and Navy ranks in the Indian Navy or are likely in these two services?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Sufficient openings already exist for grant of Commissions in the case of Airmen in the Air Force and Sailors in the Navy who are over-age for grant of Permanent Commissions by direct recruitment, as indicated below:—

Airmen

(i) Airmen of the rank of Corporal and below are treated at par with civi-

lian candidates for consideration for commissioning in the various ground duty branches with a relaxation of four years in the upper age limit.

(ii) Sgts. and above are also considered for commissioning in the ground duty branches allied to their trades against reserved quota of vacancies, even if they are up to the age of 40 years. The reserved quota is 20% for all ground duty branches, except the A&SD branch where it is 33-1/3 per cent.

Sailors

(i) A Special Duties List is maintained in which about 20% of the officers are promoted from among senior Sailors.

(ii) Sailors are also eligible for promotion to commissioned rank under the C.W. Scheme (Commission and Warrant) whereby sailors within certain age groups and conforming to prescribed educational standards are considered for promotion to Acting Sub-Lieutenant in various Branches of the Navy.

सस्ती कीमत पर ट्रांजिस्टर

2128. श्री विमलिति मिश्र :
श्री क०ना० तिवारी :

क्या एका मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रांजिस्टरों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध करने के लिये सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है;

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

(ग) वे कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी व० रा० मन्स) (क) से (ग). तक : यह निर्णय किया गया है कि रेडियो रिसेवरों की बचाने के लिए कच्चे वे बाफ टाइप के हों या ट्रांजिस्टर टाइप के, साइलेंट पर बनाई

जाने वाली नई क्षमता के 75 प्रतिशत को केवल दोनों मीडियम वेव और संकुल मीडियम तथा शॉर्ट वेव वाले कम कीमत के रेडियो रिसेवरों के उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाय। रेडियो रिसेवरों के निर्माण के लिये नई योजना की या वर्तमान योजना को और बढ़ाये जाने की संकूची देते हुए यह बातें ललाई जा रही है। कम कीमत वाले ट्रांजिस्टर मार्केट में आने शुरू हो गए हैं और जैसे ही नई क्षमता से, बिना संकूर किया जा रहा है, उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ होगा, ये ट्रांजिस्टर अधिक संख्या में उपलब्ध होने लगेंगे।

Houseing Plots for Widows of Servicemen killed in Indo-Pak Conflict

2129. श्री Lladhar Kotaki:
श्री N. E. Laskar:
श्री Brahmakar Supakar:
श्री श्री Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widows of Servicemen who lost their lives in the Indo-Pak conflict have been allotted house plots free of charge;

(b) if so, whether any distinction has been made in allotting the said plots;

(c) whether this action has been taken in all the States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Government are not aware of any allotment of house plots free of charge to widows of servicemen who were killed in the Pakistan conflict except for one case in which the widow of Havildar Abdul Hamid, PVC, was granted one biswa of land for construction of a shop-cum-residence in Dullahpur and also a house built with State assistance on Nazul land in Ghazipur in UP. However, enquiries are being made from the various State Governments in the matter.

**Recruitment to M.I.G. Factory,
Koraput**

2130: Shri F. K. Das:
Shri K. P. Singh Das:
Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to the M.I.G. factory in Koraput (Orissa) is not made through the Employment Exchanges of Orissa State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of recruitment made through the local Employment Exchange and how many have been recruited through the Employment Exchanges outside the State of Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):

(a) No, Sir. Recruitment to the MIG factory in Koraput is made through the Employment Exchange of Orissa State in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 90% recruitment has been made through the local employment exchange and the rest through employment exchanges outside the State of Orissa.

टेलीविजन सेटों का निर्माण

2131. श्री तिलोत्तम प्रसाद :

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री स. चं. सामन्त :

श्री इन्द्रचन्द्र उस्ताद :

श्री बलदेव परीजा :

श्री हरेन्द्र मोहं :

श्री ज. प्रकाश :

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री गणेश्वर शर्मा :

श्री श्रीराम नाथ :

श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

श्री शारदा मन्ड :

श्री बृजभूषण साल :

श्री सहाय बिहारी ब. शर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण देश में टेलीविजन सेट बनाने का कार्य रुका पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). टेल.विजन रिसेवर सेटों को देशी साधनों से बनाने के लिये दो फ़र्मों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। पूंजीगत माल के आयात करने के सम्बन्ध में उनकी दी हुई प्रजियों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। फ़र्मों से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मांगे गये हैं और इस मामले पर और आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Trade with East and S. E. Asia

2132. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 15/16th April, 1967 that India is getting isolated in East and South East Asia;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken in the field of Commerce for closer contacts with the said countries?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not true that India is getting isolated in East and South East Asia. We have friendly relations with all countries in the region with the exception of China, and these relations are being strengthened on bilateral as well as multilateral basis. Nor is it true that we are aloof towards schemes of regional economic co-operation. We welcome such schemes provided they do not have political or military implications inconsistent with our foreign policy and national interests.

(c) We have taken steps to foster closer contacts with the countries of the region both on a multilateral and bilateral basis. We are active in some existing International organizations which aim to promote multilateral economic cooperation e.g. ECAFE and the Colombo Plan. We have recently put forward the idea, very generally, of a broad based organization of Asian countries.

With a view to developing bilateral commercial relations, we have concluded trade agreements with Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, the Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and are also negotiating trade agreements with Burma, Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines. We have also granted credits to Indonesia, Nepal and Ceylon for the purchase of goods from India. Trade is also being fostered through commercial publicity, trade delegations, exhibitions and visits of Indian businessmen.

सेना में भर्ती

2133. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्रीमती शारदा मुकुर्मी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 200 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में भर्ती करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों के लोगों को समान अवसर

देने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) सेना में किलने प्रतिशत हरिजन हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सेना में भर्ती करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों के लोगों को समान अवसर देने के बारे में निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियाँ की गई हैं :—

- (1) सभी राज्यों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर भर्ती दफ्तर स्थापित हैं। व्यापक आधार पर भर्ती करने के लिये 1962 के बाद कुछ और नये भर्ती दफ्तर खोले गये हैं। फालतू कार्यालयों को बन्द करते हुए इस पहलू पर पूरा विचार किया जाता है।
- (2) भर्ती किये जाने योग्य लोगों और सम्भाव्य रंगस्टों की उपलब्धि के आधार पर बाँच उप-वर्ती दफ्तरों में सभी वर्गों की माँग को विचारित करने के लिये सभी सम्बन्धित भर्ती दफ्तरों को प्रादेश जारी किये गये हैं।
- (3) भर्ती दफ्तरों को प्रादेश दिये गये हैं कि वे देश के बहुत अन्वहनी भागों में जायें और विशेष कर उन क्षेत्रों में जायें, जहाँ में अभी तक सेना में कोई नहीं लिये गये हैं।
- (4) भर्ती करने वाले अधिकारी समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से और राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों के साथ व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित करके जल सेना में भर्ती होने के लिये व्यापक प्रचार करते हैं।
- (5) इस सम्बन्ध में जिन क्षेत्रों में प्रतिक्रिया सन्तोर्जनक नहीं होती, वहाँ विशेष भर्ती रैली का आयोजन किया जाता है।
- (6) भर्ती करने वाले अधिकारियों को यह प्रादेश दिये गये हैं कि अन्य भर्ती में

समानता वर्तते हुए, उन वर्गों के लोगों को भर्ती करने में प्राथमिकता दें जो कि सेना में पर्याप्त संख्या में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1967 को थल सेना में 11 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों के कार्मिक थे।

Film Industry

2134. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Calcutta Statesman of the 16th April, 1967 under the heading 'Bengal Film Industry fighting a losing battle';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken so far to resuscitate the industry?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The various issues raised affect the Film Industry in general and are not peculiar to the Film Industry in Bengal.

The Government of India is seized of the problems facing the Film Industry and apart from taking such measures as lie within its province, constant efforts are being made to persuade the State Governments to afford necessary relief to the Industry.

So far as the Bengal Film Industry is concerned, the Film Finance Corporation has advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 20,60,340 in respect of 8 Bengali films during the last six years.

Diversion of Funds for Production of Television Sets to boost up the Food Production

2135. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestions that the production of the Television sets and introduction of the Television system should be suspended in view of the acute food and other problems and in order to divert the scarce resources from this activity to the production of boring equipment, rigs and pumping sets; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). In view of the decision to introduce Commercial Advertising and in view of the fact that introduction of TV will considerably curtail expenditure on other media of mass communication, TV ultimately will not only be a source of entertainment with education but also a source of income. Television will also be used as a visual medium for demonstration of agricultural techniques to step up agricultural production.

महात्मा गांधी के संस्मरणों को इकट्ठा करने के लिये प्रतिनिधि मंडल

2136. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महात्मा गांधी के संस्मरणों को इकट्ठा करने के लिये एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल काबुल में बादशाह खान के पास भेजा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होने वाली है; और

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा के संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल को भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री को० को० बाबू): (क) खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के महात्मा गांधी सम्बन्धी संस्मरणों को रिकार्ड करने के लिये अप्रैल, 1967 में गांधी शताब्दी समिति ने, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सहयोग से, 7 गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों और आकाशवाणी के 2 अधिकारियों के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल को जनालाबाद (अफगानिस्तान) में भेजा था।

(ख) इस नौ-सदस्यीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के दौरे पर लगभग 4,097 रुपये के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई।

(ग) प्रतिनिधिमंडल को अफगानिस्तान भेजना उस कार्यक्रम का अंग था, जिसको राष्ट्रीय गांधी शताब्दी समिति और सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने संयुक्त रूप से शुरू किया है। यह प्रतिनिधिमंडल वहाँ महात्मा गांधी का मौखिक वृत्त संकलित करने और राष्ट्रपिता के प्रमुख और निकट सहयोगियों/समकालीन व्यक्तियों से इष्टरव्यू लेने और उनके संस्मरणों को टैप रिकार्ड करने के लिये भेजा गया था। रिकार्डों को एक प्रतिलिपि आकाशवाणी के संग्रहालय में रखी जायेगी। प्रतिनिधिमंडल जिस उद्देश्य से भेजा गया था, उसको देखते हुए विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च अनिवार्य था।

Refusal of Passport to Master Tara Singh for going to Pakistan

**2137. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyanthi:
Shri Hakim Chand Kachwah:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused passport to Master Tara Singh for going to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. A Passport was refused to Master Tara Singh for going to Pakistan.

(b) Passport was refused in the public interest.

Married Accommodation for Havildars and other Ranks in Indian Army

**2138. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 387 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to rationalise the entitlement of married accommodation for Havildars and Other Ranks, has been finalised to ensure uniformity in all Corps and Services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी से बाजार भावों का प्रसारण

**2139. श्री शॉकार सिंह:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त:**

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1967 को प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 366 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी द्वारा बाजार भावों के प्रसारण में सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर जो विचार किया जा रहा था उसके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूरा और क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (जी के० क०
साहू) : (क) और (ख). मामला अभी
विचारधीन है ।

Tibetan Refugees

2140. Shri Umanath:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri P. P. Esthese:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American newsprint manufacturer is planning to recruit Tibetan refugees, now in Kangra district of Punjab, for his operations;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the U.S. Government have sanctioned relocation of 3,000 refugees in U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, whether Government have given consent to this proposal?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Our attention has been drawn to a report on the subject in the newsletter published by the Dalai Lama's Bureau.

(c) We will have no objection if these Tibetans can find employment in U.S.A. and the U.S. Government permits them to settle there.

Mineral Work at Chavara (Kerala)

2141. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that Mineral Works at Chavara, have been closed down; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revive it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the

administrative control of this Department, has already taken over the assets of Travancore Minerals Ltd., which went into voluntary liquidation a couple of years ago. It has also concluded an agreement with the Kerala Government to take over the assets of Messrs Hopkin & Williams (H. & W.), a British concern, which closed down its operations in Chavara over six years ago. Steps are being taken to restart operations at Chavara.

Air Force Bombing Exercises in Kangra District

2142. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Force conducts bombing exercises in Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Kachcha houses of the poor people have been cracked and damaged as a result thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to stop the exercises and also pay compensation to the sufferers thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No bombing exercises are being carried out by Indian Air Force aircraft in the Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

Collection of Funds for India in Lebanon

2143. Shri P. Ramasurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a sum of rupees four lakhs on behalf of "some friends of India in Lebanon";

(b) if so, whether the amount was collected by observing Aid India Day

when collections were made in streets and even school boys contributed from their pocket money; and

(c) the manner in which the fund is likely to be disbursed?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Some friends of India in the Lebanon, under the patronage of President Charles Helou, had organised an India Day Campaign in July 1966 as a gesture of friendship and solidarity with India. Contributions in cash and kind were received from people from different walks of life. The total collection was £ 168,000 (Rs. 4 lakhs). The Secretary-General of the Executive Committee of the India Day Campaign, gave a formal communication to the Prime Minister intimating that this amount was being credited for use by India.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Board of Film Censors

2144. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for shifting the office of the Film Censor Board from Bombay; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the Board's Chairman spending all his time in Delhi, though his office is located in Bombay?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Chairman of the Board was allowed to have his office in Delhi as a special case inasmuch as he was to act as Adviser to Government on Broadcasting and TV. With his retirement the Chairman's office will return to Bombay.

Use of IAF Planes by V.I.Ps.

2145. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the V.I.Ps. with their rank who are entitled to the use of IAF Planes for their travelling;

(b) the total number of persons who had actually used the I.A.F. Planes during 1966-67; and

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Central Government, Chief of the Army Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff, Chief of the Air Staff, and Senior Service and Civilian Officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above connected with the Defence Organisation, are entitled to travel by the V.I.P. Flight of the I.A.F. Foreign Heads of States, Vice-Presidents and Heads of Foreign Governments on their State visits to India are also carried in the VIP Flight.

Proposed 'Nine Tiger Man' Film

2146. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American film company, 20th Century Fox, proposes to make a feature film in India and have submitted the script of the film called "Nine Tiger Man";

(b) whether Government have taken any special care to scrutinise this script so that it does not contain any anti-Indian features;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the same on the Table; and

(d) the guarantee which Government propose to take from these producers that they would not produce a picture with anti-Indian sentiment

and the copy distributed in foreign countries would be identical to the one passed by the Censors in India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, on the basis of a study of the lay out of the script, the producers have been advised to make certain changes in conformity with the facts of history and to ensure that image of India is not projected unfavourably;

(c) Consideration of propriety would not allow a copy of the script being laid on the Table of the House prior to release of the film;

(d) Having regard to the fact that the film producers are free to shoot films in a country of their choice they obviously prefer countries which offer greater facilities and where the procedures are less rigorous, it will neither be strictly appropriate nor practicable to insist on guarantees. However, an assurance has been taken from the producers to the effect that they would abide by the stipulations made by the Government. As for the exhibition of the film in India, normal censorship regulations will apply; its exhibition in other countries will be regulated in accordance with the Censorship regulations in the respective countries.

Naval Training Establishment

2147. Shri Ramachandra Uliaka:
Shri Dhnleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhaal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 49 on 27th March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to shift Naval Training Establishment to Paradeep has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

South-East Asian Regional Cooperation

2148. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian proposal regarding the South-East Asian regional co-operation for an economically viable South-East Asia has been considered; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have some information regarding Indonesian ideas concerning regional cooperation but have not received any specific proposals.

(b) As no specific proposals have been made, the question of reaction of the Government of India does not arise. In general terms, however, it may be said that we are favourably inclined to any scheme of regional economic co-operation in South East Asia, which is acceptable and beneficial to the countries concerned and which has no undesirable military or political implications.

Military Exercises in U.P.

2149. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Gadilingana Goud:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Military Exercises were recently organised at Betwa in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of Officers and Jawans who participated in these exercises; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these exercises?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

Visit of Iraqi Defence Minister

2150. Shri Y. A. Prasad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Minister of Iraq visited the country during April, 1967 and had discussions with the Indian officials for the possibility of Indo-Iraqi collaboration; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; the Defence Minister of Iraq visited India in April 1967. No concrete proposals of Indo-Iraqi collaboration were discussed. It was principally a goodwill visit.

सैनिक फार्म

2151. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपाकरें कि

(क) देश में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा चलाये जाते रहे फार्मों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) प्रत्येक फार्म कितने एकड़ भूमि में है और उसमें से कितने एकड़ भूमि का प्रयोग खेती तथा डेरी फार्म के लिये क्रमशः किया जाता है;

(ग) घाटे में चल रहे कृषि फार्मों तथा डेरी फार्मों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) इन फार्मों को प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितना लाभ अथवा घाटा होता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन सैनिक फार्मों मिन्ट्रालय द्वारा 31 फार्म

द्विपो बालपशुधन फार्म और वीलिंग द्विपो चलाये जा रहे हैं। प्रत्येक फार्म में कितनी एकड़ भूमि है और उसमें से कितनी एकड़ भूमि का प्रयोग खेती और डेरी फार्म के लिये अलग अलग किया जाता है इसके सम्बन्ध में थोड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ). 1964-65 तक सैनिक फार्मों को कुल कितना लाभ अथवा घाटा हुआ उसका विवरण रक्षा सचिवों के वार्षिक विनियोग लेखा के वाणिज्य-अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। 1965-66 के दौरान 26 फार्मों को घाटा हुआ और रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन चलाये जा रहे सभी सैनिक फार्मों में कुल निवल घाटा 77.37 लाख रुपये का हुआ। 1966-67 के दौरान बिना जांचे हुए लेखे के अनुसार 5 डेरी फार्मों को घाटा हुआ और 66.37 लाख रुपये का कुल निवल लाभ हुआ। 1966-67 के लेखे का अभी जांच होता है और लाभ या घाटे की ठीक रकम केवल लेखा परीक्षा के पूरे होने के बाद ही ज्ञात होगी।

Atomic Power Station, Madras

2152. Shri Seshayan:
Shri Anbushagan:
Shri Muthu Gounder:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting an atomic power plant at Kalpakkam near Madras;

(b) the foreign exchange involved for the project;

(c) whether any agreement has been made with the French Government on this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Work on the Project is making satisfactory progress. Equipment and materials required for the

first unit of 200 MW (e) are being ordered after locating sources of supply in India and abroad. At the site, the tasks completed include site investigations, hydrographic survey, location and lay out of the plant, take over of 475 acres of land, construction of access roads, ware house and concrete laboratory etc. Works nearing completion include the first phase of the housing colony, the construction of a Micro-meteorological station and attached laboratory.

(b) The foreign exchange required is about Rs. 14.00 crores for the first unit.

(c) and (d). No special agreement has been made with the French Government.

Seminar on 'Kissing'

2153. Shri Manubhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on 'Kissing' is being organised by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, when and whether it will be restricted to films only?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Not necessarily.

National Sample Survey

2154. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) the expenditure on these surveys during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A Statement is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6061/67].

(b) In such surveys, data collection is done by the National Sample Survey; most of the designing and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute. The durations of survey do not coincide with financial years. It is not practicable to apportion expenditure State-wise and Survey-wise. However, the Directorate of National Sample Survey incurred an approximate expenditure of 11.11 lakhs on field work in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67.

हिन्दी न्यूज रीडर (समाचार वक्ता)

2155. श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राकाशवाणी के कुछ हिन्दी न्यूज रीडर (समाचार वक्ता) कभी भी समाचार प्रसारित नहीं करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) न्यूज रीडरों और अनुवादकों के क्रमशः बतन-क्रम क्या है तथा दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) हिन्दी न्यूज रीडरों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों, दोनों ही की फ्रीस की दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—

इन्टरमीजियेट ग्रेड — 235-15-370—

20-530 रुपये

सीनियर ग्रेड — 425-25-650—

30-770 रुपये

(इन्टरमीजियेट ग्रेड के लिये डेपेंडन्स ग्रेड) ।

Proposal to discuss Kashmir issue with Pakistan

2154. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Nath Pal:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have proposed to discuss Kashmir issue with Pakistan without any pre-conditions or pre-commitments;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this is against the basic stand so far taken by Government on the Kashmir question; and

(c) if not, the special considerations on account of which this new overture has been made?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In my letter dated May 6, 1967 to the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, I stated the following:

"The Government of India have stated previously many times both in Parliament and outside that we are, without any pre-conditions or pre-commitments on either side, ready to discuss all questions between India and Pakistan, including the Kashmir question, at any time and at any place mutually convenient to the Governments of India and Pakistan. We firmly adhere to that position and wish to reiterate that we are ready to enter into discussions with your representatives on all matters."

(b) and (c). The position that the Government of India are willing to discuss all questions between India and Pakistan including the Kashmir

question, has been stated time and again in Parliament as well as in the United Nations. This does not, however, mean that there is any change in India's basic position concerning Jammu and Kashmir.

राष्ट्रीय रखा कोष

2157. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री रवि राय :

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सन्दन से बी० एन० झलवानी नाम के एक व्यक्ति ने उन्हें इस आशय का एक पत्र लिखा है कि तत्कालीन उच्चायुक्त को राष्ट्रीय रखा कोष के लिये कुमारी तैयबजी से 1,000 पौण्ड प्राप्त हुए थे लेकिन न तो कुमारी तैयबजी को कोई रसीद दी गई थीर न ही यह धन राष्ट्रीय रखा कोष में जमा किया गया;

(ख) क्या इन मामले में कोई जांच की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच-निष्कर्ष क्या थे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). श्री बी० एन० झलवानी ने प्रधानमंत्री को लिखा था कि उन्होंने सन्दन में हमारे हाई-कमिश्नर को राष्ट्रीय रखा कोष के लिये कुमारी कामिला तैयबजी से 1001 पौण्ड प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रबुद्ध किया था। हाई कमिश्नर ने, जिनको इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया था, रिपोर्ट दी कि कुमारी तैयबजी के कथनानुसार श्री झलवानी ने उनको कोई क़या नहीं दिया था। इन परिस्थितियों में इस मामले में कोई जांच कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

टीकियाओं पर ध्यान

2158. श्री **श्री सुन्दरलाल** : क्या कृषक और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के समाचार सेवा विबीजन ने 1965-66 में टैक्सियों पर लगभग 50,000 रुपये खर्च किये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके प्रतिरक्त इन टैक्सियों के लिये पेट्रोल की कीमत भी दी गई थी; और

(ग) इस अवधि में इस विबीजन की मोटरगाड़ियों की मरम्मत पर तथा उनके लिये पुर्जे खरीदने पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

सुन्दर और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं। 1965-66 में टैक्सियों के किराये पर कुल खर्च केवल 21,884.07 रुपये था।

(ख) जी, नहीं। उक्त राशि में 1037.03 रुपये की पेट्रोल की वह कीमत भी शामिल है जो साल की कुछ अवधि में किराये के धन के रूप में दी गई।

(ग) समाचार विभाग की मोटर गाड़ियों की मरम्मत पर तथा उनके लिये पुर्जे खरीदने पर 24,937.52 रुपये खर्च हुए।

Cantonment Board Employees

2159. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ad hoc increase of Rs. 5 per month to the Cantonment Board employees which was sanctioned with effect from the 1st January, 1962 has not so far been paid to those employees in U.P. and other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken for its implementation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Ad hoc

increase in pay from 1st January 1962 at the rate of Rs. 5/- per month has been sanctioned only by the U.P. Government to its low paid employees. Ad hoc relief at the same rate to similar categories of employees of the Cantonment Boards in Uttar Pradesh has been sanctioned with effect from 1st June 1966. The question of giving retrospective effect to this benefit i.e. from 1st January 1962 is under the consideration of Government.

स्वास्थ्य स्थित जीवजी शोधोपनिषद् अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का विस्तार

2160. श्री **महाबल सिंह कुमावत** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उत्पादन हेतु उपयोग में लाने की दृष्टि से स्वास्थ्य स्थिति जीवजी शोधोपनिषद् अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का विस्तार करने के लिये बनाई गई योजना का स्वीकार क्या है; और

(ख) इन योजना को विपणन करने के लिये कितने वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ड० ए० भगत) : (क) अनेक प्रकार के मूक्षम रक्षा उपकरणों और मशीनों की जरूरी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये रक्षा मंत्रालय ने नवम्बर 1963 में स्वास्थ्य स्थित जीवजी शोधोपनिषद् अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला का नाममात्र अनुसंधान (लिम्फो सायन, आर्ज के टैपनामार्ज के प्रकार में, अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है) के लिये एक रक्षा प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने के लिये, धन हीन में लिया।

(ख) उपरोक्त उद्देश्य के लिये डॉ. आर. एन. (एम) कानपुर में तीन रक्षा तथा अनुसंधान प्रयोगों का नाममात्र प्रसाधन कैम्पिस्ट्री, ड्राग तथा फार्मास्युटिकल, और नेचुरल/सिन्थेटिक पामोसिस कानपुर से स्वास्थ्य स्थित स्थानान्तरित किया गया है और वे वहां काम कर रहे हैं। स्वास्थ्य में सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं।

Sainik School in Orissa

2161. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Defense be pleased to state the number of boys from the Sainik School in Orissa selected for admission to the National Defence Academy since its inception as compared to other Sainik Schools in the country, school-wise?

The Minister of Defense (Shri Swaran Singh): The Bhubaneswar Sainik School in Orissa sent up boys for the National Defence Academy examination for the first time for the 32nd course. The comparative position of the various Sainik Schools as also an indication of the total number of boys admitted for the N.D.A. from the different Sainik School is indicated as follows:—

Location of Sainik School	N.D.A. Admission from 32nd to 37th Courses July 1964-January 1967.	Total admissions so far.
1	2	3
Satara	26	28
Kunjpura	62	68
Kapurthala	58	62
Chitorgarh	20	21
Balachadi	11	11
Korukonda	12	12
Kashakootam	21	21
Purulia	7	7
Bhubaneswar	22	22
Amaravathinagar	22	22
Rewa	14	14
Tilaiya	6	6

The Sainik Schools at Bijapur, Goalpara and Ghorakhal did not participate in the entrance examinations for these courses as they had not reached the 10th class level.

Indians detained in Pakistan

2162. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian nationals are still detained and jailed in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and how many of them are below 18 years of age or students;

(c) whether Government are aware of the circumstances and reasons for their detention in Pakistan and the arrangements which exist to look after the welfare of such persons;

(d) whether there is any charter or agreement for affording proper facilities like medical attendance, permission to write letters to their relations, etc. and if so, whether the same is being observed on reciprocal basis;

(e) whether Government have ever considered the possibility of exchange of such persons who are not involved in any criminal cases;

(f) whether Government keep a watch or maintain any record about the completion of terms of sentence in each case and whether proper arrangements exist for their repatriation; and

(g) whether there are any students from New Delhi area at present detained in Pakistan and if so, their particulars and facts leading to their arrests, actual place of arrest, charges levelled and the efforts made to get them released?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 85 persons of whom one is a student. He is 18 years of age.

(c) In most of the cases known to us, the Pakistan Government has given reasons for their detention. Whether these are the real reasons, we cannot say. Most of them are

under detention for alleged illegal entry into Pakistan. There are no satisfactory arrangements to look after the welfare of such persons. Our High Commission at Islamabad has impressed upon the Pakistan Government the need to provide adequate medical facilities to the Indian internees.

(d) There is no charter or agreement at present. The Pakistan Foreign Office says that internees are free to write letters to their relations, but in some cases relatives have complained that they had not received letters for long periods at a stretch.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) There is one student, Shri Trilok Chandra, who is at present detained in Bhawalpur jail. He was arrested by the Pakistani forces on 28th January 1966 when he is said to have strayed accidentally into Pakistan territory near Amritsar. He was tried under Section 9 of the Defence of Pakistan Rules, 1965 and sentenced on 11th April 1966 to imprisonment for a period of two years. Our High Commission, at Islamabad, has approached the Foreign Office, frequently, at high levels, with a view to securing his release, but it is feared that he may not be released before he has completed his sentence.

Road in Sarguja District

2163. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri J. Sundar Lai:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no all-weather road to Mainpat in Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh where Tibetan refugees have been settled;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have forwarded any proposal in this connection; and

(c) if so, whether the same has been sanctioned by the Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is receiving attention of Government of India.

Papers in Languages

2164. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies and monthlies in Urdu, Hindi and English and in other regional languages in each State/Union Territory in 1948, 1958 and 1966 together with the strength of publication of each paper; and

(b) whether Government have given any assistance to any Paper during the last three years and if so, to whom and what?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Information for the year 1948 is not available. Statements giving the number of newspapers periodicity-wise and language-wise for the various States for 1958 and 1966 are given in Annexures I & II placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-806/67].

It is presumed that by "strength of publication of each paper" the Hon'ble Member has in mind the circulation of newspapers. The Registrar of News papers for India has been giving figures of circulation in Part II of his reports only from the year 1959 onwards, copies of which are laid on the table of the Lok Sabha each year. The time and labour involved in collecting and compiling the figures of circulation of the newspapers concerned for 1966 would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. The figures of circulation for the year 1966 in respect of all the newspapers will be given in Part II of the annual report of the

Registrar of Newspapers for India which will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

(b) No financial assistance is given to newspapers by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But facilities are provided by way of hand-outs, supply of publicity material, provision of tele-communication services, release of advertisement, re-release of newsprint etc.

Discussions with China

2166. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Shrichand Goel:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to China for a meaningful discussion on the relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chinese Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sales Representatives in Publications Division

2167. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Sales Representatives and Sales Assistants fallen vacant in the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966 in the Publications Division;

(b) the number of posts filled up by the appointment of the employees of the Publications Division both by direct recruitment and departmental promotion quota;

(c) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Caste;

(d) the number of employees who did not have sales experience other than that of the Publications Division; and

(e) the number of employees who had Diploma in Business management?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

	Sales Representatives	Sales Assistants
(a) No. of vacancies		
1962	1	2
1963	2	2
1964	2	—
1965	1	1
1966	—	5
(b) No. of posts filled		
By Direct recruitment	3	2
By Promotion	1	..
By transfer/deputation	2
(c) No. of persons belonging to scheduled castes	1@	..
(d) No of employees who had only experience in the Publications Division	3	2
(e) No. of employees who had a Diploma in Business Management

@The incumbent of the post is a Permanent Sales Assistant.

Central Information Service

2168. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers included in the Central Information Services Grade-wise viz., Grade I, II etc. upto 1st January, 1967;

(b) the number of Officers (Grade-wise) sent on deputation to other Departments/Ministries in the same posts and grade;

(c) the number of officers (Grade-wise) sent on deputation with deputation allowance on ex-cadre posts; and

(d) the number of officers (Grade-wise) sent on deputation to other Departments/Ministries who are working in Delhi itself?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-607/67].

आकाशवाणी के शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर

2169. श्री क० सि० मधकर : क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के प्रसारण केन्द्रों में काम में लाये जाने वाले शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर बी० बी० सी० लन्दन, तथा लंका, कराँची और पेकिंग के प्रसारण केन्द्रों में प्रयोग में आने वाले ट्रांसमिटरों जैम हो हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का इन दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी को प्रसारण की जो जो सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं वे किसी भी तरह उन सुविधाओं से बढ़िया नहीं हैं, जो इस समय

लंका और पाकिस्तान के प्रसारण केन्द्रों की उपलब्ध हैं। हाँ, बी० बी० सी० के पास ऊँची शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर आकाशवाणी को प्राप्त इस प्रकार के ट्रांसमिटरों से कहीं अधिक संख्या में हैं। पेकिंग द्वारा प्रयुक्त ट्रांसमिटरों की शक्ति के बारे में प्रकाशित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु अनुमान है कि पेकिंग रेडियो के पास ऊँची शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमिटर काफी बड़ी संख्या में हैं।

(ख) लॉन्गरी और बोया पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भारत में प्रसारण विकास के लिए, कुलक ऐसे ट्रांसमिटरों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है जिनकी शक्ति बी० बी० सी० और भ्रमवतः चीन के ट्रांसमिटरों की शक्ति के बराबर होगी।

Theft of T.M.B. Store, C.O.D. Delhi

2170. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a case of theft of T.M.B. store worth Rs. 3 lakhs was reported in C.O.D., Delhi Cantt., in 1966 or early 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons for not handing over the care to S.P.E.;

(c) whether any senior Army Officer of C.O.D. is involved in it;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against him; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). As a result of normal stock-taking of TMB spares held in C.O.D. Delhi Cantt., deficiencies worth Rs. 1,24,507.80 were revealed in December 1966 which, on preliminary investigation appeared to be due to pilferage/theft. The matter was immediately reported to the local police who are carrying out necessary investigations. Certain items are reported to have been recovered by the police who have also made certain

arrests. Further progress of the case is awaited.

(c) No, so far as is known. The case is however still under police investigation.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

हवाई अड्डों के लिये अर्जित खेती योग्य भूमि

2171. श्री वात्सीकी चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हवाई अड्डे बनाने के लिये मिट्टी पांच वर्षों में सरकार ने खरी खरी योग्य कितनी एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की; और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप खाद्य उत्पादन में कितना कम हो गया है ?

रक्षणा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) उपरोक्त सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय वायु सेना के हवाई अड्डों के लिये पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान लगभग 4300 एकड़ खेती करने योग्य भूमि अर्जित की गई ।

(ख) सूचना उपरोक्त नहीं है ।

सियोल में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास

2173. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाहा :
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दक्षिण कोरिया की राजधानी सियोल में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास खोलने का निश्चय किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सु. क. वाजपाती) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Escape of Leaders of Naxalbari Agitation to Nepal

2174. श्री Swell: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leaders of the Naxalbari agitation which resulted in the death of ten women through police firing, have crossed over to Nepal; and

(b) whether Government have contacted the Government of Nepal in this regard and sought their co-operation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) We have no information as to whether the leaders of the agitation have crossed over into Nepal. The Ministry of Home Affairs have not reported this so far. Besides, no records of movement of Indians across the border into Nepal are maintained as it is an open border for Indians and Nepalese.

(b) Does not arise.

Conflict in Vietnam

2175. श्री D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Member-Government of the International Commission for supervision and control in Vietnam has made any fresh efforts to end the conflict in Vietnam and approached the Government of India in this regard;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India has been kept informed of a statement made by Mr. Paul Martin, Canadian Minister for External Affairs in April 1957 in the Canadian House of Commons' Standing Committee on External Affairs which contained some ideas about ending the conflict in Vietnam.

(b) Mr. Paul Martin's statement envisage (i) some degree of physical disengagement in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam; (ii) a freeze in the course of military events at the present level; (iii) an end of all ground, sea and air hostilities and (iv) a return to the 1954 Geneva Cease-fire provision including withdrawal of forces to either side of the 17th Parallel, repatriation of prisoners of war and dismantling of military bases.

(c) One of the parties in the conflict, Democratic Republic of Vietnam has found the proposals unacceptable.

India's Financial Contribution to U.N.O.

**2176. Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri Rabi Ray:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange which the Government of India had to give to U.N.O. and its various agencies in 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange payable in respect of the year 1966-67?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement giving payments made in foreign exchange to the U. N. and its organs during the year 1965-66 and 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-608/87].

Information with regard to payments in foreign exchange made to the U. N. Specialised Agencies is being collected will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Marathi Programme from Panaji A.I.R. Station

2177. Shri Shingre: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of students from Government and private primary and high schools in Goa, using Marathi medium for their education in the academic years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were deprived of special features in Marathi, from Panaji A.I.R. station, for their character and cultural build up; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to restart the Marathi programme from Panaji station?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses

2178. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses during the last financial year and that proposed to be given during the current financial year;

(b) the names of the present and former Officers of Defence Services in the Institute;

(c) whether a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of this Institute and a list of the executive and senior full-time staff of the Institute will be laid on the Table; and

(d) whether persons trained and connected with the Western centres of military studies are associated with the establishment and operation of this new Indian Institute?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 lakh was made by Government to the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses for the year 1966-67. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates of the current financial year for this purpose.

(b) Maj General D. Som Dutt, a retired Officer of the Indian Army, is the only Defence Service Officer serving with the Institute.

(c) A copy of the Memorandum of Association and Rules & Regulations of the Institute is being laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-809/87]. The Executive Council of the Institute at present consists of the following:—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Shri Y. B. Chavan . . . | President |
| 2. Shri Dharma Vira . . . | Member |
| 3. Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri . . . | " |
| 4. Shri K. C. Pant . . . | " |
| 5. Shri L. K. Jha . . . | (Since resigned) |
| 6. Shri S. Bhoothalingam . . . | Member |
| 7. Shri N. Dandekar . . . | " |
| 8. Shri V. Shankar . . . | " |
| 9. Shri H. C. Sarin . . . | " |
| 10. Director of the Institute (ex-officio)
(Maj Gen. D. Som Dutt) . . . | Member |

The senior full-time staff of the Institute at present consists of—

1. Director of the Institute.
2. Administrative Officer.

(d) The Director of the Institute is a member of the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, with which he worked from August 1965 to September 1966 prior to his present appointment. Information about other members of the Institute is not readily available.

Central Press Accreditation Committee

2179. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the guiding principles under which the Central Press Accreditation Committee is constituted.

(b) whether Government have received any communication from the Indian Federation of Working Journalists intimating their readiness to accommodate representatives of the Press Association and News Camera-men Association in the Panel of Four submitted by them;

(c) whether there is any move to reduce the strength of the representatives of the trade unions of working journalists; and

(d) when the outgoing Central Press Accreditation Committee met last and when the new Committee will be announced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a)

The guiding principles underlying the composition of the Committee are that the Committee should consist of representatives of Editors and working journalists who are in a position to assess the needs and professional competence of journalists and advise the Government suitably in the matter of accreditation. The Committee, at present, consists of eight members; four editors and four working journalists who are selected in consultation with the all-India organisations of editors and working journalists in accordance with the recommendations of the Press Commission and the normal tenure of the Committee is one year.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Federation of Working Journalists have offered to include two nominees of the Press Association and one of the Camera-men's Association in their quota of four provided the names are routed through the I.F.W.J. a proposition which is not acceptable to the Press Association.

(c) Government are negotiating with the Federation and Press Association a workable solution.

(d) The last meeting of the Committee was held on October 13, 1966 and the re-constitution of the new Committee is under consideration.

Acquisition of Land in Assam

2180. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire land for defence purposes in Chabati area of the North Lakhimpur Sub-Division, Assam; and

(b) if so, the area of the land proposed for acquisition?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present to acquire land for defence purposes in Chabati area of North Lakhimpur Sub-Division, in Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

Residential Quarters under Occupation of Defence Personnel

2181. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residential quarter of the Principal, Cotton College, Gauhati has been under the occupation of the defence personnel;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be vacated;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a (wine) bar in the canteen run by the Defence personnel;

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that the above mentioned bar also caters to outsiders in this dry zone and has detrimental effect on educational atmosphere there; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. E. Bhagat):

(a) Yes, Sir. The property was hired from the State Government from 10th December 1962.

(b) As soon as alternative accommodation is available. No definite date can be indicated.

(c) There is a formation HQ-run canteen on the premises and not a wine bar. The canteen holds authorised stocks of liquor also.

(d) No, Sir. The canteen facilities in question are available only to the entitled military personnel and civilians are not allowed to enter the premises.

(e) Does not arise.

Aerodrome in Goa

2182. Shri Shankar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme to use the aerodrome at Bambolim-Goa, solely for defence purposes and to construct a new one at Porvorim, near Panaji for civil aviation; and

(b) if so, when the aerodrome at Porvorim is expected to be constructed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The aerodrome at Dabolim (Goa) is required for the permanent use of the Indian Navy and has been under their control since 1964. There is no proposal to construct a new civil aerodrome at Porvorim and the IAC has been permitted to use the Dabolim aerodrome for their flights.

Sainik Schools in Assam

2183. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from the Sainik School at Goalpara in Assam, Government propose to put up more Sainik Schools at other suitable places in Assam to attract students from plains, Tribals and hills of the eastern region; and

(b) whether the present arrangements have proved to be satisfactory in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A number of measures have been taken to attract tribal students, from both hills and plains of the eastern region, to the Sainik School, Goalpara. These include—

- (i) the setting up of a sufficient number of centres over a wide-spread area for holding the entrance examination;
- (ii) permission to use Garo, Khasi and Lushai languages in addition to Hindi, English, Assamese and Bengali for the entrance examination;
- (iii) widespread publicity for the entrance examination;
- (iv) automatic admission, without consideration of the rank in the merit list, of any scheduled tribe candidate who qualifies in the entrance examination; and
- (v) special relaxation in the case of students from N.E.F.A. who can be nominated by the N.E.F.A. administration for seats reserved in this regard.

without the necessity of their going through an examination.

In addition, tribal students from NEFA have been admitted to Sainik Schools elsewhere. These arrangements are considered satisfactory.

There is no proposal at present to set up more Sainik Schools in Assam as the Government of that State have not made any approach in this regard to the Sainik Schools Society.

S. C. and S. T. Candidates in Class I Services in Defence

2184. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited to Class-I services of Defence so far; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Emergency recruitment apart from general recruitment?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

न्यूज रीडर (समाचार पत्रता)

2185. श्री आः सुब्रह्मण्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी न्यूज रीडर केवल समाचार प्रसारित करते हैं जबकि अन्य भाषाओं के न्यूज रीडर समाचार प्रसारित करने के साथ-साथ अनुवाद का काम भी करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. सहा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की वेब पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में समाचार बुलेटिनों और वार्ता आदि कार्यक्रमों की अधिक संख्या होने के कारण इन भाषाओं में पूर्णकालीन न्यूज रीडर हैं। हिन्दी के लिये, न्यूज रीडरों के अतिरिक्त न्यूज रीडर अनुवादक भी हैं। न्यूज रीडर-अनुवादक को अनुवाद कार्य करना होता है और जरूरत पड़ने पर समाचार बुलेटिनों भी पढ़नी होती है। डोगरी को छोड़ कर, अन्य प्रत्येक भाषा में क्योंकि तीन ही समाचार बुलेटिनों प्रसारित की जाती हैं, अतः उनके लिये केवल न्यूज रीडर-अनुवादक ही नियुक्त किये गये हैं, जो दोनों कार्य करते हैं। इस प्रकार, जहाँ तक कर्मचारियों की इस श्रेणी का सम्बन्ध है, उनमें कोई असमानता नहीं।

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
 MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
 IMPORTANCE**

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY INDIAN EMBASSY IN ROME ALLEGEDLY GIVING WRONG FACTS RELATING TO VIEWS EXPRESSED BY POPE

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The communique issued by the Indian Embassy in Rome allegedly giving a wrong statement of facts relating to the views expressed by the Pope when the Minister had an audience with the Pope on the 26th May, 1967.

The Minister for Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): I have not yet been able to see the Communique issued by the Indian Embassy or by the Vatican. I have asked for a copy of both, through a cable sent to our Embassy.

(Dr. S. Chandrashekhar)

I had a private audience with His Holiness the Pope Paul on the 26th May 1967 at the Vatican. His Holiness spoke in Italian which is his mother-tongue and I spoke in English. The conversation was through an interpreter. His Holiness occasionally spoke a few words of English when he wanted to and when he thought that the interpreter was not giving the correct translation. Throughout the interview I used the words "Birth Control", "Family Planning" and "Planned Parenthood". The whole purpose of the interview was to find out whether His Holiness and the Catholic Church were considering relaxation of the ban on "Birth Control" for the Catholics in the sense of scientific contraception. The reply given to me was to the effect that His Holiness was opposed to any scientific contraception and that His Holiness was also opposed to abortion. He said that he was considering all points of view including the non-Catholic point of view. I promised to send him a statement of the Government of India's policy on population control. His Holiness said that he would give it a very careful consideration.

Sir, I have already asked the permission of your office to delete the last paragraph as, I think, it is unnecessary and it has been deleted in the revised copy.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: On a point of order, Sir.

I feel this statement does not answer what is expected from the Minister. It is just passing on the blame to other people. I believe, the whole purpose of the Call Attention notice is to give the Minister an opportunity to spell out and to lay facts. But an attempt has been made here to hide the facts.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says, he has not seen the communique.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I can tell him about the communique.

Mr. Speaker: He can put a question.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: This is a very important matter. The Vatican's is one of the best diplomacies in the world. They know what they say and how they say. They know it very well. In this case, I find, an attempt is made to minimise the criticism received. This is a basic thing. My submission is this. He does not know what the Indian experts and what the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, say on the subject. He issued the statement on the same day he left Rome. He must have seen the communique. Why should the Embassy issue the communique without consulting the person to whom it relates? The Communique was issued on the same day on which the hon. Minister was in Rome. Did he or did he not see the communique? If he did not see it, what has the External Affairs Minister to say about it. Who provided the translation? Why did not Indian Embassy provide translation? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister be given a chance.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसलिये उठा रहा हूँ कि इन दिनों में यह बान बार-बार हो रही है कि हमारे मंत्री वक्तव्य देते हैं बातचीत के सम्बन्ध में जो विदेशों के साथ होती है और बाद में विदेशी लोग इस बात को काटते हैं। पहले यह ईरान के बारे में हुआ। अब यह पोप साहब के बारे में हो रहा है। उसी तरह जो अमरीका ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी को और फ्रान्सा को फौजी हवाई जहाज दिये थे उसके बारे में पश्चिमी जर्मनी का वक्तव्य और फ्रांस साहब का वक्तव्य—इन दोनों में टकराव था . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि या तो इन जगहों में समझ की कमी है या वे अपनी भाषा में नहीं बोलते हैं इसलिये

असत होना है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .
पोप साहब तो अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलते हैं,
सैंटिन में नहीं बोले, फ्रेंच में नहीं बोले।
तो यह हमारे देश के लिये और हमारी इज्जत
के लिये बड़ा बातक है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .
जो हमारे प्रबक्ता बक्तव्य देते हैं तत्काल उसका
अंजन, चाहे ईरान हो या पोप साहब हों या
दूसरी सरकार हो, उनके द्वारा होता है।
तो या तो ये बातचीत करना बन्द कर दें या
अपनी भाषा में बातचीत करना मँखें।
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके ऊपर कुछ तो निर्देग
दीजिये वरना यह बार बार चीजें होती रहेंगी।
ऐसा न होता तो मैं यह सवाल नहीं उठाता।

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): I would like to know what
is the point of order in this.

Mr. Speaker: After all, we are
using English as our official language.
A point of order cannot throw out
English.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I have to ask
my question.

Mr. Speaker: English cannot be
thrown out by a point of order.

श्री: मधु लिये : भाषा मुझे को छोड़
दीजिये लेकिन क्या यह सँख अच्छी है कि
विदेशों के साथ हमारी जो बातचीत होती है
उसकी रपट यह देते हैं और तुरंत उसका
अंजन होता है दूसरे दिन ? क्या इसका
मनलब है ? यह सरभार है या क्या है ?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: My question is
this. Is the hon. Minister aware
that there is an in-built tendency in
the thinking of this Department
which keeps the family planning
studies drawing heavily upon American
experience in research, in design,
in ideology, in the techniques of pro-
cessing and so on, which almost com-
mits them to a clinical approach and
the result is that points of view which
are different from the point of view

represented, for example, by Mr.
Ashok Mitra, who is one of the few
I.C.S. officers who can think in the
Government. . . (Interruptions) in an
article entitled how social legisla-
tion. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is going entirely
outside the subject. This has abso-
lutely no bearing on the subject. This
is about Roman Pope. Why should he
talk about Mr. Ashok Mitra and
others? I do not allow this.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Now I come
back to Pope, Sir.

My question is this. Is he aware that
the Holy Father is probably more in
touch with developments which have
helped him. On behalf of him this has
been said. According to the Vatican
Press, the Holy Father has said that
India has a veritable wealth in its
population and the country with
proper utilisation of its resources
could feed a population double the
number that it now has. Is the Min-
ister prepared to revise his thinking
to bring it up to date as far as both
experts in this country and the Pope
himself and his experts are concerned.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon):
The hon. Member ought to have re-
mained in the Foreign Affairs.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता) :
व्यवस्था का प्रश्न मेरा भी है। यह इस पर है
कि पोप साहब को . . . (व्यवधान) . . .
मैं उनकी मातृभाषा तो नहीं बोलता। बोलता
तो अच्छा था . . . (व्यवधान) . . .
मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह हिन्दी बोलें, हरगिज
नहीं। कभी जिन्दगी में हिन्दी बोलेंगे तो
बड़ा भारी पाप करेंगे। लेकिन उनकी अपनी
मातृभाषा बोलनी चाहिये और अगर वह
अपनी मातृभाषा में पोप साहब से बोलते तो
शायद यह अगड़ा नहीं हुआ होता।

शुभ अन्त में पोप साहब के बारे में
जितना मैं जानता हूँ यह कोई डेढ़ सौ वर्ष का
सारा मामला हुआ, 150 वर्ष पहले अंग्रेज

[श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

लोग, माफ़ कीजिये अंग्रेज लोग नहीं गोरे लोग दुनिया में एक धीर काले लोग 9 थे, यानी एक धीर नी का अनुपात था . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि 1 धीर 9 का अनुपात था धीर आज काले लोग धीर गोरे लोगों का अनुपात बटते बटते ऐसा हो गया है कि काले 2 रह गये हैं धीर गोरे 1 हो गये हैं। अगर यह चीज चलती रह गई तो बोके ही समय बाय, 200-300 वर्षों में ऐसा लगता है कि संसार में सब रंगीन खत्म हो जायेंगे धीर खाली गोरे लोग ही रह जायेंगे . . .

Mr. Speaker: Now, we are on a matter relating to the Health Minister explaining about the Pope's attitude. What is the point of order about that subject?

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मामूली बात नहीं है अग्र्यस महोदय। वैसे मुझ को कोई एतराज नहीं है—अगर सारे के सारे रंगीन लोग, हिन्दुस्तानी, पाकिस्तानी, अफ-गानिस्तानी खत्म हो जायें . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि ये पोप साहब से जब बात करने गये थे तो ये उनसे बात करने गये थे प्रथम उनका बेहरा देखने गये थे धीर इस बात से खुश थे कि पो साहब जो चाहे पोप हों, लेकिन ऑर्डर को गोरी दुनिया के प्रतीक हैं। उनको देख कर इतने मस्त हो गये थे कि अपनी सारी रंगीन दुनिया को खत्म करने की प्रक्रिया में लगे रहे। यहीं पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आ जाता है। अग्र्यस महोदय, आप ने खुदा न मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: On a point of order. On behalf of the Pope it has been said—and there is an office which exists there—that a tendentious statement was issued by the Indian Embassy. Now, it is a matter for very serious consideration whether this tendentious statement which has been issued tends to suggest that our Minister and our Government are not interested in education; for example, the money spent on population planning could be spent for education, and *via* education there will be an effect which will achieve population stability. That is the point of view of the Vatican, and it is shared by many right-thinking people in India also.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order in it.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Please tell the hon. Minister to get up and make a statement.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): My point of order is very simple. Family planning for India is an economic compulsion, and if our Government have decided on family planning, why is it that our Minister should run to Rome and see the Pope and ask for his blessings? Can they not do it without his blessings, if they are dead set on family planning? I think family planning is a necessity and a compulsion for India.

An hon. Member: What is the point of order?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I think hon. Members are going wide of the mark. Their statements have absolutely nothing to do with the Pope and family planning.

Shri S. K. Tapurajah (Pali): May I submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: That can be taken up separately. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY PASSPORTS ORDINANCE.**

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Passports Ordinance, 1967, under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed on the Table, See No. LT-599/67].

AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY INDIAN REFINERIES LTD. (NOW INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.) IN CONNECTION WITH HALDIA-BARAUNI-KANPUR PIPE-LINE.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of an undertaking given by the Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare on the 1st June, 1967, while answering supplementaries on Starred Questions Nos. 211 and 212, a copy each of the following Agreement Contracts entered into by the Indian Refineries Limited (now Indian Oil Corporation Limited) in connection with construction of Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline:—

- (1) Agreement with SNAM Progetti,
- (2) Contract with SNAM Saipem,
- (3) Contract with Bechtel Asian Corporation Limited,
- (4) Contract with Bechtel International Corporation,
- (5) Contract with Bechtel International Limited.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-600/67.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Passports Bill, 1967, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th June, 1967."

PASSPORTS BILL**As PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA**

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Passports Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.16 hrs.

RULING ON POINT RAISED IN CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE RELATING TO NON-SUPPLY OF CBI REPORT TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall give my ruling regarding the question that was raised about the CBI Report the other day.

On the 8th June, 1967, after the Home Minister had made a statement in response to a Calling-Attention-Notice regarding the reported refusal of the Central Government to make available to the Orissa Government the CBI report on Shri Biju Patnaik, Shri Nath Pai supported by several other Members raised a point of order that the report of the CBI which had been placed on the Table of the House by a hon. Member of the Third Lok Sabha was a part of the record of the House and hence the report was not a secret document. Further to this point of order, Prof. Ranga supported by several other Members contended that it was not proper for the Government of India to refuse to supply the copies of certain documents in their possession to the Orissa Government. Dr. Lohia, also speaking on the point of order stated that the refusal of the Central Government to give copies of the document to the Orissa Govern-

[Mr. Speaker]

ment would affect the Centre-State relations as provided in the various articles of the Constitution. After hearing the points of order, I said that I would hear the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Law. Accordingly, on the 9th June, 1967, the Ministers made their statements. The Minister of Law stated as follows:—

"I wish to submit to you two points; the first is that the matter does not arise in the Lok Sabha. Secondly, if it arises, it is upon the subject-matter of a ruling by your distinguished predecessor on the 26th February, 1965."

After referring to the said ruling and reading parts of it, the Law Minister continued "that although what was claimed to be a copy of the report or summary of the report was placed on the Table, it is still open to Government to claim that it is a confidential document and, therefore, they are not bound to disclose it, publish it or communicate it".

The Minister of Home Affairs gave the background in which the CBI was asked to make a report to be considered by the Cabinet. I need not go into the details of his statement.

On this, Shri S. N. Dwivedy contended that what the Orissa Government wanted from the Central Government was the report submitted by the CBI to the Government of India and not to the Cabinet. He added that according to him, since the document was no longer a secret document, the Government of India could not refuse to give copies to the State Government.

I have considered the various issues arising out of the points made here and I give my conclusions as follows:—

After my distinguished predecessor, Sardar Hukam Singh, gave his ruling

on the 26th February 1965, an hon. Member of the then House, Shri Kamath, placed on the Table of the House what he claimed to be a summary of the CBI report with respect to some of the activities of the Orissa Ministers, and later Shri S. N. Dwivedy placed on the Table of the House what he claimed to be a copy of the full report with respect to that matter. The Government have not so far admitted or denied the correctness of any of these documents. From the statement of the Home Minister, it is clear that they still classify the report as confidential and they are not prepared to make it public. The right of the Government in this respect is absolute and the Speaker cannot compel them to lay such a document on the Table of the House, much less to disclose it or communicate it to any one else.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): You have come to that conclusion?

Mr. Speaker: There was no demand in the House that Government should lay the report on the Table of the House and indeed even if there had been a request and the Government had not complied with it, the Speaker had no power in the matter.

As regards the contention that the documents laid on the Table of the House by some members of the Opposition during the Third Lok Sabha are part of the record of the House and hence are not secret documents, I have to say that according to rule 369(2), all papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public. Therefore, the documents laid on the Table during the Third Lok Sabha by Shri Kamath and Shri Dwivedy are already public. But what is overlooked here is that those are not the documents which Government have placed on the Table of the House, and therefore, the documents which may be in the possession of the Government have not become *ipso facto* public.

The questions raised by Prof. Ranga and Dr. Lohia and Shri Dwivedy are really not points of order. They are matters which can either be debated or addressed to the Minister to elicit information. The Speaker is not called upon to rule on these points as they are not points of order.

As I have already said, the Speaker has no authority to compel Government to place it on the Table.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): A Daniel has come to judgment.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What about the call attention?

Mr. Speaker: I will find out.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: On the point concerning the ruling? No. If one is allowed, then others will follow.

श्री मन्त्रिमन्त्रे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा कि आप को नियम के अनुसार या मंत्रिमन्त्रे के अनुसार कोई अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आप की मारफत मंत्री महोदय से प्रतीक करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा सरकार ने जो एक अच्छी कार्यवाही करने का संकल्प किया है, यानी जिन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये हैं, उनकी निष्पक्ष न्यायालय के द्वारा जांच हो, इस काम में मदद करने के लिये—मैं आप को नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप जबरदस्ती उन से करवायें—लेकिन आपकी मारफत उन से विनती करता हूँ और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र और राज्य का रिश्ता सुधारने के लिये और परस्पर विश्वास पैदा करने के लिये तथा मंत्रियों के खिलाफ जो आरोप धा गये हैं, उनकी जांच करवाने के काम में मदद करने के लिये, क्या बी० वी० आई० की रिपोर्ट की आधिकारिक नकल उड़ीसा सरकार को, एम्बेस्यारी कमिशन की नियुक्ति से पहले दे देंगे ?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I think I made that point clear last time, that the Government's attitude towards any enquiry to be instituted by the Orissa Government is very clear. It is for the Orissa Government to take a decision, and since they have taken a decision, our attitude would be it would be a good thing to co-operate in this matter. As I said last time, the documents which were examined are also with the Orissa Government. If they want a CBI official on deputation to help them I am prepared to consider that. They had asked us about some Judge of the High Court to be spared for that. I am making efforts for that. We will certainly give them all co-operation and aid necessary for this, but this is a secret document, it is not Government's intention to communicate this to them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : स्पीकर साहब, आप हंसते नहीं ।

श्री मन्त्रिमन्त्रे : उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं देंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister has also made it clear, if I remember correctly, that if the commission, after appointment, wanted the document, he will give it to them. He did not say he will not give.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: If the Orissa Government appoints a commission of inquiry, and the commission demands that document, will he give it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have made it clear that if the commission, after appointment, requires it, then we will certainly consider it.

श्री रवी राय (पुरी) : गृह मंत्री के जवाब से मालूम होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सब अप्टाचार की जड़ है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो बयान में आप ने लिखा है कि उड़ीसा के जो भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी मुख्य मंत्री थे श्री सदाशिव त्रिपाठी, उन्होंने सी० वी० आई०

[श्री एबी एच]

की रिपोर्टें मांगी थी। किंतु वक्त सदागिव जिपाठी ने ब; सी० बी० आई० की रिपोर्टें मांगी थी तो वह कोई जांच बैठाने के लिये नहीं मांगी थी, ऐसा जवाब मैं उनके कहने से हम को लगता है या वह सदन को बुझा रहा तो नहीं करना चाहते हैं? सभी जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं वह उसकी रिपोर्टें जांच बैठाने के लिये चाहते हैं जबकि कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री सदागिव जिपाठी ने वह रिपोर्टें जांच बैठाने के लिये नहीं मांगी थी बल्कि वह मांगी थी सूचना के लिये . . .

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : प्रापस की लड़ाई के लिये मांगी थी।

श्री एबी एच : यह सदागिव जिपाठी जो भूतपूर्व कांग्रेसी वहां के मुख्य मंत्री थे और सभी जो वीर कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल है, उसके द्वारा रिपोर्टें की मांग को श्री सदागिव की बात के साथ जोड़ करके क्या वह मंत्री सदन को बुझा रहा करना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We do not change our attitude from man to man and from party to party. Our attitude is based on certain principles. Even if he was a Congressman, we do not change our attitude; even to a non-Congress Government we are not changing our attitude.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह सबान दूसरा या अग्रिम महोदय।

श्री मधु लिवरे : एबी एच जी के सबान का जवाब नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि लोगों के उद्देश्य अलग थे। वर्तमान उड़ीसा सरकार का उद्देश्य बला उद्देश्य है इसलिये क्या वह कर्क नहीं करेंगे और उनको नहीं देंगे? यह सबान था, उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not the attention or the purpose for which it is required, it depends on the character of the document. Our whole case is based on that.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Bolangir): As the present non-Congress State Government has had the enterprise and has had the boldness to take concrete steps to root out corruption, is it the duty of the Government of India to throw obstacles and impediments in the way of their bringing to justice those corrupt members of the Congress Government of 1961-65 by refusing to furnish a document in which there might be some evidence which might book the culprits. (Interruptions).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Bhubaneswar): In the meantime, a new development has taken place....

Mr. Speaker: This is a calling attention notice. Except the four names here, nobody else can get up.

An hon. Member: What about point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Minister will not answer, I will answer. We have made a new rule. Any point of order the Speaker will answer.

Shri P. K. Deo: I would draw your attention to a quotation from the *Hindustan Times* of 31st May, which says: "If the Centre persisted the State might consider whether to continue sending periodic reports on the law and order situation to the Centre". Two questions arise out of this. Firstly, the State Government has made a bold decision to give a chance to the complainants to prove their charges and at the same time to Mr. Biju Patnaik to exonerate himself and to rehabilitate the lost position of the Congress through the new chance being given to both the parties so that the actual fact could be brought to the notice of the people. I do not understand nor appreciate why the Government takes the stand that they will consi-

der; why they cannot say in categorical terms that when this report is called for judicial cognisance along with the various reports laid on the Table, they will be given. The Commission instituted under the Commission of Enquiries Act cannot take a judicial decision on these reports without seeing them and so they want it. Why cannot they say in categorical terms that this report would be made available? Secondly it raises a very delicate Centre-State relationship. Orissa is a surplus State regarding food. There is the law and order situation. We do not want that this cordial relationship should be snapped. We all want that cordial relations between the State and the Centre should continue. What is the wisdom in the Home Ministry decision to put all impediments in the State-Centre relationship?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has offered his comments. I do not think he has asked for any information.

Shri P. K. Deo: I wanted a categorical answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: You gave a long background. What is the question? Put the question.

Shri P. K. Deo: You know all that background. In view of all that, if the commission of enquiry asked for the report to take judicial cognisance of it, will it be made available to the commission?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I said that if the commission requires it for purposes of evidence, certainly our intention will be to give it to them.

12.28 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We have seven more hours for the debate. We shall take up the General Discussion now.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Before you go to the next item, regarding the privilege motion I have given notice against the Prime Minister....

Mr. Speaker: No, not here. It should be brought to my notice in the Chamber.

Shri F. K. Das: If she can correct her statement in the light of Major Gen. Rikhy's report...

Mr. Speaker: He can please write to me. He should not raise it here like this. Anything raised on this matter will not be taken down. The Swatantra Party has 21 minutes; Jan Sangh 35 minutes; DMK 26 minutes; Communists 17 minutes. SSP had finished their; the other Communists also have finished. PSP a'so finished their time.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): You may call Acharya Kripalani.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Acharya Kripalani.

Shri Baburao Patel (Shajajur): Sir, on a point of order. What about one-man party?

Mr. Speaker: Point of order on what? There is no subject under discussion now. Now, Shri Ahmad Aga has to continue his speech. After that, I shall call Acharya Kripalani.

श्री अहमद अगा (बारा मुल्ला): सभापति महोदय; मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ही है जिस ने एन्क्वायरी कमिशन प्रस्तावित किया और उन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक वही कांग्रेस सरकार होगी जो कर्माडिंग हाइट्स को कंट्रोल करेगी। यह कांग्रेस सरकार ही होगी जो उन तमाम जिजिनेस हाउसेज को, जो कि 75 बतलाये गये हैं, और जिन में कंसेंट्रेशन आफ एकानमिक पावर हो गई है, कंट्रोल करेगी। इस मिनिसिल में मुझे गांधी जी की भी एक बात याद है। उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"A nation can do without its capitalists, but it can never do without its labourers."

और यह हमारा इन्डस्ट्रिय प्रिंसिपल भी तो है। इसलिये यह खयास करना कि कांग्रेस सरकार मोनोपोली को बढ़ने देगी नादुस्त है ।

मैंने बहुत सी तकरीरें सुनीं जो कि बजट पर हुईं। उन में मैंने यह देखा कि बहुत से मुतजाद प्रश्न यहां रखे गये। मतलब कि टैक्सेशन को कम किया जाये, इनकम पर 10 परसेन्ट कटाती और इम्पोज की जाये। यह बात रखी गई कि डिफेन्स बजट को कम किया जाये, यह सजेसन भी रक्खा गया कि डिफेन्स बजट को बढ़ावा मिले। यह बात रखी गई कि हम को प्रमन और सुलह से रहना चाहिये, साथ में यह बात रखी गई कि न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स को बनाना चाहिये। यह सब मुतजाद तजवीजें जो यहां घाई वह उभरी और डूबीं। मगर देखना यह है कि वह कौन सी बातें हैं जो सब ने कहीं, इधर से भी कहीं और उधर से भी कहीं। वह यह थी कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, प्रोडक्शन और ज्यादा हो फूड फ्रंट पर भी और कन्ज्यूमर प्राटिकल्स भी। यह कहा गया कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन को बढ़ावा दिया जाये, यह कहा गया कि हम को टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर बेहतर बनाना चाहिए। यही वह तमाम बातें हैं जो माननीय मंत्री के बजट की बेसिस है। और इमीलिये, मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर मंत्री महोदय के बजट को जनरल सपोर्ट मिला। जो बेसिस बजट की है वही प्रप्रोच इस बजट के लिये सब माननीय मेम्बरों की है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि क्या बजट कोई छू-मन्तर है? यह छू-मन्तर तो हो नहीं सकता।

बहुत बरस हुए हम ने प्लैनिंग शुरू किया। इस उम्मीद से उसे शुरू किया कि हमारी कौम, हमारा मुल्क, हमारे लोग मेहनत करेंगे और मेहनत से हम बहुत धागे जायेंगे। इसलिये हम ने डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग की। मगर चूंकि मेहनत उस दर्जे पर नहीं हुई इसलिये नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे रुपये की जो ताकते खरीद थी, वह कम हो गई। साथ में जब प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा तो उस का लाजिमी नतीजा यह हुआ कि स्केमसिटी भी हुई और प्राइसेज बहुत बढ़ीं।

फिर हम को धूलना नहीं चाहिये कि एक तरफ तो चीन ने पंचमीन पर इस्तेमाल

किये और दूसरी तरफ उस ने जंग की तैयारी की। अचानक एक ऐसा बकत आया कि हिन्दुस्तान पर उस का हमला हो गया। हम को यह भी मूलना नहीं चाहिये कि हमारा एन्जेजमेंट पाकिस्तान के साथ भी हुआ। अभी हम चीन से निपट नहीं पाये थे कि पाकिस्तान से निपटना पड़ा। पाकिस्तान से निपटने के बाद वे दो मान लगातार ड्राउट (बुधकसाली) हुआ। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि मुल्क के बहुत से पाकेट्स में बदहाली हो गई। यह सब बातें ऐसी थीं जो मुश्किलान पैदा कर सकनी थीं। यह एक ऐसा बकत था जब मुल्क एक ही जाता, हुकूमत का हाथ बंटाया जाता और उस को इन सब बातों से फुरसत ही जाती ताकि वह मुल्क को रिकंस्ट्रक्ट करती। बहुत से मुल्कों में जंगें हुईं और उन्होंने उस के बाद अपने को रिकंस्ट्रक्ट किया। इस मीके पर कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये थी कि हम आगे जायें।

अभी दो रोज हुए मैंने अध्यक्ष जी प्राप का एक मजमून "योजना" में पढा। उस में प्राप ने फरमाया था कि गेस्ते मीके पर मुल्क की तमाम पार्टिज को एक हो जाना चाहिये जब कि ऐसी टर्मजन्सी हो। छोटी छोटी बातों को भलग रखना चाहिये। उस वकत से मेरे जहन में एक बात आई कि यह बात ठीक तो है क्योंकि भारत माता से सब को बका है, भारत माता से सब को मोहम्बत है, कोई पार्टी ऐसी नहीं है जो भारत माता की रोयेस नहीं चाहता। उन वकत मेरे जहन में आया कि :

"ग्रहणे वक्रा के फ्रक से जोके वक्रा में फ्रक क्या जासो सुबू अलग सही, मैं का अमर तो एक है।"

अगर यह बात हमें उस वकत याद आ जाती जब जंग के असरात थे, जब कहल के असरात थे, तब हमें कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये थी कि हम सरकार की मुश्किलान को कम करें और उस को मीका दें कि वह आगे जा सके। अगर हम ने क्या किया ? हम ने यह किया

कि कभी स्टूडेंट एजिटेशन को हवा दी। कभी सूबे की मांग हो गई। और फिर काऊ एजिटेशन, और मुझे उस वकत बड़ा काक हुआ, जब मैंने देखा कि हमारे काश्मीर में भी एक डिमांडेशन हुआ। डेढ़ दो मी वरम से हम काऊ को मुतबरक मानते हैं। अब धावत हो गई है और हर मजहब वाले उस को मुतबरक समझते हैं। मगर वहां डिमांडेशन हुआ। उस की जरूरत नहीं थी। सबाल यह है कि यह सब चीजें वकत पर होनी चाहियें। एक ऐसे वकत में जब कि मुश्किलान का समां था ऐसी बातों के उपर हमें अपनी एनर्जी को फिटर भवे नहीं करना चाहिये।

मैंने कहा कि बजट को हर तरफ से सपोर्ट ही घाई है। जो अप्रोच बजट में रखी गई है वही सब लोगों की है। इस मिलसिले में मैं चन्द प्रश्न प्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक फूड प्रोडक्शन

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): The treasury benches are not attending to the speech. They are talking to each other. They are indifferent.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member should conclude now.

श्री अहमद आगा : मैं यह कह रहा था मैं चन्द बातें मंत्री महोदय के विचार के लिये रखना चाहता हूं। पहली बात यह है कि फूड प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ावा देने की बात उन्होंने भी कही और दूसरे लोगों ने भी कही। सब ने कहा कि ठीक है। मगर फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि चन्द बातों का कहना जरूरी है। मसलन यह काफी नहीं है कि हम इन्फ्लेशन को बढ़ायें यह काफी नहीं कि बेहतर सीड्स और इन्वेस्टिगैण्ड्स दिये जायें। प्राज हमारे किसानों के पास होल्डिंग्स बाज कम हैं। हर ग्रुस ट्रेक्टर खरीद नहीं सकता है। उम के लिये वह एकानमिक पोलीशन नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि हर स्टेट में एक कारपोरेशन होना चाहिये जो ट्रेक्टर्स को किराये पर भी दे और हायर पव्वेज सिस्टम पर भी दे, ताकि

[श्री महमद भागा]

उस को ले कर हम बेहतर सीडबेड तैयार कर सकें। हमारा हल जमीन को खोदता नहीं है, उस को खुरचता है, इस लिये हमारी पैदावार बढ़ती नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ फूड के सिलसिले में वह यह है कि मेरे पास एक किताब है जिसका नाम स्टैटिस्टिकल पाकेट बुक है, उस में दिया गया है कि यहां पर धनकल्टिवेशन बेस्ट 36 मिलियन हेक्टेअर्स है। फौलो 21 मिलियन हेक्टेअर है, धनकल्टिवेशन बेस्ट 36 मिलियन हेक्टेअर है और नाट-अवेलेबल 50 मिलियन हेक्टेअर है। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह नाट-अवेलेबल के क्या मानी हैं। इसकी तमारीह नहीं की गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सारी जो जमीन है इसको जेर काभत लाया जाना चाहिये।

गवर्नमेंट यू० एन० स्पेशल फंड की मदद के फारेस्ट बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज का प्लान कर रही है, उसका सबो भी कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में हकूमत, काश्मीर को याद रखे। वहां पर जंगल बहुत हैं और वहां पर फारेस्ट-बेस्ड इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत लग सकती हैं।

काश्मीर में फूट बहुत होता है। लेकिन फफसांस की बात यह है कि 33 परसेंट उस में से जाया हो जाता है। यह जो फूट है इसको गाय भी खाने से इन्कार कर देती है। यह जाया न हो इसका तरीका हमें ढूँढना होगा। एक ठो ट्री फाल होता है जो कच्चा फल झड़ जाता है वह होता है। उसको बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता है। इसके बाद जब फल पक कर तैयार हो जाता है तो उसको भी बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता है क्योंकि वह रास्ते में ही सड़ जाता है। इस वास्ते एक ठो वहां पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज का इंतजाम होना चाहिये। पांच बरस से कोल्ड स्टोरेज की बात सुनने में आ रही है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह ध्यान दिया जाए। एक बार

यह प्रश्न भी उठा था कि काश्मीर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यहां की मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस के साथ इसकी कोलैबोरेशन से वहां पर एक फूट प्रासेसिंग प्लांट बड़े पैमाने पर बनाएगी। वह भी नहीं हुआ है। मैं पूरजोर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर काफी बड़े पैमाने पर सेंट्रल प्राजेक्ट प्रासेसिंग के लिए बनाये। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

वहां पर हेडीक्राफ्ट्स होती हैं। वे काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज इम्पोरियम के जरिये कभी कभी फारेन मार्किट्स में खली जाती हैं। लेकिन वह तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज इम्पोरियम है वह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के हेडीक्राफ्ट्स का एक्सपोर्ट करता है। मैं भ्रम करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के जो हेडीक्राफ्ट्स हैं उनके लिए धरम से कोई इंतजाम प्राप करें।

फूट प्रासेसिंग के लिए शूगर हमें यहां से ले जानी पड़ती है। शूगर की कमी है और फूट कानटेन्ट बढ़ाया जा सकता है। बीट रूट से शूगर बनाई जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको बनाने का भी इंतजाम प्रापको करना चाहिये।

टूरिज्म को प्राप बहुत बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। इससे काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज भी मिलता है। काश्मीर में किस तरह से टूरिस्ट और ज्यादा तादाद में आ सकते हैं इसके लिए भी तदबीर सोची जानी चाहिये। इस वक्त श्रीनगर एयरपोर्ट इंटरनेशनल रूट पर नहीं है। वहां पर इंस्ट्रुमेंट लैंडिंग नहीं है। अब तक वह इंटरनेशनल रूट पर न आ जाए, उसको इंटरनेशनल रूट पर न रखा जाए तब तक हमारे यहां टूरिज्म को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता है। प्रापका एक रूट यू० एन०—मास्को—दिल्ली है। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि इस रूट पर प्राप श्रीनगर को रखें। जापान से हिन्दुस्तान लोग आते हैं, पाकिस्तान यूरोप की तरफ जाते हैं, अवर श्रीनगर में

इंस्ट्रूमेंट लैडिंग हो और उसको इस तरह के कट पर भी लाया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से कारन ट्रस्टिस्ट काश्मीर जा सकते हैं। बाईस हजार के करीब जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान यू०के० से और 33 हजार जो अमरीका से आते हैं, अगर श्रीनगर को उतरे कट पर ले जाएं तो शायद वे काफी तादाद में वहाँ आएंगे।

काश्मीर में बाल नट बहुत होता है। लेकिन उसके एक्सपोर्ट का मुनासिब इंतजाम नहीं है। आपके यहाँ पर सैटर में एक नेशनल फैब्रिकेशन है। वह जहाँ और भीजें एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस को खरीदती है और एक्सपोर्ट करती है, उसको चाहिये कि वह बाल नट की तरफ भी तबज्जह दे। अभी तक उसने नहीं दी है। उसको हिदायत मिलनी चाहिये कि वह काश्मीर के बाल नट को बेहतर तरीके से एक्सपोर्ट करने का कोशिश करे। वहाँ पर बाल नट की प्रोड्यूसरों को बहुत ही कम कीमत मिलती है। उसको वे फिजूल की चीज समझते हैं। लेकिन इसके एक्सपोर्ट की बहुत ज्यादा पॉसिबिलिटी है। इस तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

वेजिटेबल सोड के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस का आप से मुतालबा भी होता है और सीड इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए लाइसेंस की भी मांग बहुत ज्यादा होती है। आप कहते हैं कि काश्मीर में सीड हो सकता है। यह ठीक है कि वहाँ सीड होता है। लेकिन कम होता है। इस वास्ते आप पर जोर दिया जाता है कि हमें इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दो। लेकिन जो सीड वहाँ बनता भी है उसके मार्केटिंग की कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। दो तीन प्राइमी ही हैं जो उसको खरीद लेते हैं। एक पोशा है और एक सैटन है। वहाँ सीड की प्रापर मंडी नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर इसकी मंडी हो, इसकी बिक्री का प्रापर इंतजाम हो।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I have a complaint against the Chair. Shall I ventilate it here or in his chamber?

Mr. Speaker: It is left to the senior member. Whatever he thinks proper he should do.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: All right. I will do it in the chamber so that the time may not be lost here.

The Finance Minister is to be congratulated, and he is not to be pitied, as one Congress lady member has said, that he has made a fair analysis of our economic position. Yet, I must say that it is not an exhaustive analysis. He has pointed out certain knots that have bound up our economy; he has pointed out certain vicious circles into which it has fallen. But if he had taken a comprehensive view of the whole economy, as it has developed since independence, his budget would not have been, what everybody has called, an orthodox or status quo budget; he would have had a budget which was radical, if not revolutionary. Chronic diseases of long standing require very drastic remedies and sometimes even operation. But here there is nothing like that. It is the book-keeping budget, which tries to make the two sides to square, and in order to make them square he has given us a dose of indirect taxation.

If we look at our economy from the time of our independence we will see that our economic career began with a good deal of inflation on account of the second world war. But, to counteract it we had a good deal of foreign exchange available to us in the sterling balances with England. What did we do with these sterling balances? As soon as we became independent we forgot the dharma of swadeshi and opened wide the gates to imports from outside of goods that were not needed or that we could have made ourselves. This is how we squandered away our foreign exchange. In those days any number of licences were being granted. I remember one Commerce Minister who seemed to believe in free trade. He told me that what-

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

ever anybody required from any quarter of the world he should be free to get, including toilet papers. The licences for foreign goods were being freely sold in the market.

Afterwards, we wanted to strengthen our economy by our Five Year Plans. I submit, as I have said often, that these plans were not scientifically made, nor were they properly, that is to say, honestly and economically executed. That they were not scientifically made and that they were not properly or economically executed was admitted by Shri Asoka Mehta when he was inducted in the Planning Commission as its Vice-Chairman. He admitted that the plans were not properly made and that they were improperly executed. I do not know what his opinion now is, because he might have thought his induction in the Planning Commission would take away the unscientific character of the plans and that their execution will be more honest and efficient.

We began our planning with over-emphasis on capitalist industry to the neglect of agriculture and consumer goods industry. We did not understand that food, agriculture and consumer industries were the base of all industries. Throughout history it has been found that when nations have tried to industrialise themselves they have tried to see that the labourers get cheap food and raw good material is available for industries. Those in Europe got them from the colonies. England had to repeal the corn laws so that cheap food might come from the colonies, and Germany and France depended on the colonies for cheap food and raw materials for their industry. So far as America is concerned, it is considered the greatest industrial country. They can produce anything they like. They produced one ship a day during the last war. Their industry is entirely based upon their flourishing

agriculture. 7 per cent of the population, it is said, supply food not only to America but also to other countries which need it and which cannot grow in quantities in which the United States grow food. It is only in recent years, in the Communist countries, that this process was reversed and emphasis was laid on capitalist industries, because they wanted to militarise their country. Both China and Russia did that, but, slowly and slowly, finding their mistakes, both China and Russia have now given more attention to agriculture and to consumer goods industries.

In planning we did not allocate priorities. Not to talk of the public sector, the private sector we left in a jungle, as it were. Anybody could ask for anything and these licences were freely given. A few days back we had heard of the licences given to Birlas who fore-cornered many industrial enterprises. The firm of Birlas is blamed for that. I do not think that Birlas are a philanthropic association. They take every advantage of the law in order to expand their business empire. The fault lies with the Government that went on issuing blindly these licences to them and when the licences did not materialise or when they did not put up the proposed plants their licences were not cancelled. Whose fault is that? Not of the Birlas but of those who allowed them to do these things and it was the Government. The Government neither allotted priorities nor did it co-ordinate business enterprises. It went on giving licences because the licensing authority was different from the planning authority. The planning authority did not know or did not care to know what licences were being granted and the licensing authority did not care to know what the Planning Commission wanted them to do because the Planning Commission had not decided upon the priorities and the co-ordination of industries.

What were the results then? The result is that we have very great inflation. I said on a previous occasion that inflation is robbery. Inflation is theft. It takes out of the pocket of the people what it has no right to take out. It is not an income-tax; it is not a tax upon what you earn but it is a tax upon everybody indiscriminately imposed in which the poorer sections of society suffer more than the richer section of society because the richer section of society has certain ways of escaping from this inflation, by black-marketing, by refusing to pay, by avoiding paying their due income-tax and other taxes. So, we must understand this inflation in its proper perspective. It is a theft which people rarely understand which the common people do not understand. But this inflation is called by a respectable and high-placed prince or financing. This is a respectable name. It is just like when a respectable and high-placed prince or a rich man commits a theft he is not called a thief; it is said that he is suffering from a disease called kleptomania. So, this respectable name does not make inflation less of a curse upon the people than it is. # }

I am very sorry that the Finance Minister had the hardihood to say that the rise in prices is not due to inflation. Of course, he did not use the word "inflation"; he used the more respectable word "deficit financing". He also said that the rise in prices is not due even mainly to inflation. This, when it has been admitted on all sides, is something which I cannot quite understand. Well, the Finance Minister's economics must have been something very different from the economics of the specialists.

Inflation led to ever-rising prices and the result was that we went on borrowing indiscriminately from other countries. Today there is no country in the whole of Europe, the least developed, with which we have

not an adverse balance. We have an adverse balance with America, USSR, Canada and Japan. Even with a poor country, like Rumania, we have an adverse balance! So, this borrowing has gone so far that we have to pay this year Rs. 300 crores as interest only. It is not called interest but it is called by some other respectable name. It is called debt services. We are in such a plight that we have asked for a moratorium on these debts.

The result of these Plans has been that we have a great deal of idle capacity in industrial sector which we are unable to use. This has led to increasing unemployment and a fall in the real wages of the lowest, the poorest, strata of our society. This was voiced by one of the former Presidents of the Congress who was bold enough to say that after independence the rich have grown richer and the poor have grown poorer. Even our first Prime Minister was constrained to admit that though the poor have not become poorer, the rich have become richer. There were committees appointed to go into the question of monopolies. The Mahalanobis Committee was appointed to find out how monopolies had been created; there was the commission, recently, appointed, the Monopolies Commission under one Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Das Gupta and there was another committee under Dr. Hazari. All these reports show how big houses have become bigger.

Mr. Speaker: It is time we adjourn for lunch; he may continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Kripalani may resume his speech.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I was speaking about the painful influences and the result of those influences on our Five-Year Plans, which are unscientifically formulated and defectively carried out.

In addition to that we have an increasing administrative expenditure. One Congress Member said that it had increased seven-fold. I submit that the work load on the administration has not increased to that extent. Even Ministers have said that they could do with about 33 per cent reduction in administrative personnel and that efficiency would not decrease but increase. We had an example in U.P. where there was the strike of non-gazetted officers, once for ten days and another time for 25 days, and I do not suppose that the administration suffered very much; rather I know that after the first strike, on the administrative side, there was less confusion in the Secretariat than usual and files moved more quickly.

For all these reasons our economy has come to be in a sorry plight. It is said that the country is passing through economic crisis. All these things have resulted in our economy being as critical as it is and it cannot be cured by a budget which is a *status-quo* budget. As I have said, something more radical was required which would not allow our economy to move in the old grooves in which it has been moving. That means that if there are to be Plans, they have to be more scientifically made and more meticulously executed. Sometimes the money spent on particular schemes has been more than what was sanctioned and yet, the result has been 30 per cent or 40 per cent or even 50 per cent less in industrial production.

The greatest need of the hour is utmost economy in the expenditure of Government. I would suggest to the Finance Minister and to the Cabinet, if they have not already thought

of it, that some prestige posts should be run more economically. I do not see why the Rashtrapati who is only the Head of the State and who has no administrative functions to perform, should live with greater pomp and show than the Prime Minister who actually carries on the government. There are other posts also which could be downgraded so far as superfluous expenditure is concerned.

Then, we find that Government go on multiplying Ministries. I do not know how many Ministers there are in the Central Cabinet. I hear there are 52, and there may be one or two jokers also added, because now-a-days, a pack of cards carries two jokers.

Then, there are certain departments which are absolutely useless in the Centre. Take, for instance, Community Development Department. Recently, they took to some agricultural activities. These may be transferred to the Department of Agriculture and we could do away with this Department of Community Development altogether.

There are other Departments where all the work is to be done in the States, and yet we have elaborate Ministries here. Take, for instance, the Education Ministry. Education is a State subject and yet we have a full-fledged Cabinet Minister with all the paraphernalia that goes with it. It must be remembered that it is not the Minister alone that matters. Ministers have got their big tail of subordinate officers like secretary, joint secretary, deputy secretary, under-secretary, assistant secretary, and then not only these, but a number of clerks, stenographers and also a number of peons and class IV staff. I say that all these do not fit a poor country like ours that is suffering from chronic want of food and has to import food to the extent of millions of dollars worth every year.

I would also suggest that there should be rationalisation not only in the

civil but also in the military expenditure. This rationalisation would give us all the Rs. 150 odd crores that are sought to be raised by indirect taxes which affect all classes of society.

Then, there are various conferences and seminars. These conferences and seminars consist of about 30 to 40 people sometimes, and all these people gather in the cool climate of Kashmir or in some of the hill stations in the Himalayas or in the south. They never meet in the plains.

I am told that our Finance Minister, when he was not in office temporarily, talked of 10 per cent cut. But I say that 10 per cent apart, if he has a cut of even 0.5 per cent, his budget will be balanced without recourse to indirect taxes. I also hold that these indirect taxes are absolutely unjustified. They are unjustified on the ground that they do touch the poor man. Take, for instance, tea and coffee. Tea is taken in northern India. People have no milk to drink, and the price of sugar also, if you go to the market, has risen two-fold or three-fold. They have nothing else to drink. To deprive them of their tea or coffee or to make their tea and their coffee more expensive is, I do not think, warranted. One may be puritan enough as not to like tea and coffee, but they are the drinks of the poor man, especially today because he cannot get milk.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): The price of beer has also gone up.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then the tax on rayon. Rayon is cheaper than cotton and even the handloom weavers use rayon, and it helps the poor man and the middle-class man.

The result of these indirect taxes, whatever the Finance Minister may say, would be to increase the prices. Not only they would increase the prices, but even before the Budget

announcing the taxes was out, prices had risen, because some people had a shrewd suspicion that our Finance Minister is allergic to certain things and those things were bound to be taxed. It is not only the commodities that are taxed whose prices have increased, but in sympathy the price of almost every commodity has registered a rise. We are told that the Finance Minister will see to it that there is no rise in the prices.

It is said that certain taxes will not be paid by the consumer. This is a strange proposition, because the capitalists know how to throw every burden on the consumer, in spite of the good intention of the Finance Minister that commerce and industry will bear these taxes, it is the consumer who will have to foot the bill. I fear that our economy will be as sluggish as it has been heretofore. There is no remedy for that. I think inflation will increase not only because of indirect taxes but, as one of my hon. friends of the Swatantra Party said, owing to the fact that there are Rs. 144 crores or so of PL 480 funds also available the Government and that will add to our inflation.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): Rs. 135 crores.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The unutilized capacity of our industry will not be utilised. Prices will go on rising and our economy will suffer, as it has been suffering before, and the suffering will be deepened, not mitigated. This is all I have to say so far as the Budget is concerned.

If you will bear with me for a few minutes, I will talk about what goes at the very root of our democracy. I am talking of the elections. It may be that this time, because certain high personalities in the Congress were defeated, it is possible to believe that the elections have been peaceful and also fair. But there have been

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certain States where the elections have been neither fair nor peaceful. It is my misfortune that I have always to come to Parliament through a bye-election. I had to fight two elections. From wherever I may stand in the whole of India, the Congress organisation at the Centre and in the States and the Congress Governments at the Centre and in the States make it a prestige contest. Every effort is made to see that I am defeated. For instance, the first time that I fought my election from Madhya Pradesh, Raipur, three days before the election, we were holding a meeting. That meeting was attacked. The magistrate had not declared the meeting to be unlawful, nor had he informed the people that they must disperse. The meeting had already been announced as having dispersed, by the chairman of the meeting, and yet there was a lathi charge. Against whom was the lathi-charge made? Not against the crowd. The police went directly to the stage, and attacked the people who were sitting on the platform. Some 12 people were injured, and nobody was there to take care of them or take them to the hospital. The people there had to take them to the hospital, and the hospital had no arrangements at that time. 12 in the night, to receive all these patients. They were lying, and I was called. I went there and I saw that some of them were bleeding, a couple of them were unconscious. I enquired where the magistrate was. The magistrate, they said, was in the kotwali. I went to the kotwali myself and told the magistrate about the condition in which the people were lying. I said: "You better see them now because you will have an idea of what has happened." He said he would not go. I said: "Go for humanitarian reasons", yet he would not budge an inch. He said after great argument that he was going to send his assistant. His assistant went there, but he did not record the statement of those lying wounded; those who were unconscious may get

conscious in a few hours. I said somebody should be there to record their evidence. He said he had not brought a police officer with him. I asked him to phone. He said he would phone, he remained there and made no attempt to phone. Then I asked him to go to the kotwali, he went there and never returned. After one hour, I again approached the district magistrate, but he did nothing. He went to the hospital at 9 o'clock next morning.

All this happened while the Deputy Home Minister of the Centre was present, and I believe the attitude of the officers was due to the encouragement that his presence gave them. He has now been exalted into Minister of State for what he did perhaps on that occasion.

If such things happen, we cannot say that our elections are free and fair. I phoned to the Election Commissioner. I wrote to the President of the Republic, I wrote to the Prime Minister, I wrote to the Home Minister, nothing was done. Afterwards when I came here I approached the Home Minister. I told him that I would be sending two people whom I had taken from here, whose arms and ribs were broken. He asked me to send them. I sent them, but nothing happened. Of course, the administration can say that my contention is wrong, and theirs is right. How can the truth be found unless they appoint a commission of inquiry! This is what happened in the first election.

In the bye-election, some 30 Government servants were transferred from my constituency. One police officer happened to have the name as of the Chief Minister. He was called Mishra. So, he told everybody to be careful. He said: "If you vote against the Congress, you will have to pay the price."

When the people approached the authorities for grain and for sugar, they were told that they must go to the Rajmata of Gwalior; since they had voted for her, she must provide them sugar and grain. Of course, they would get all the taxes but sugar and grain are to be provided by the others. I am sorry to say that one ex-Governor who happened to be there, even he told the people to go and seek relief from those for whom they had voted. Then, there were any number of officers transferred and new officers brought in.

I would submit that if the Government in office is not willing to resign, then they must at least see that official influence is not used in the way in which it was done. Especially in Madhya Pradesh, it was said that nobody can say anything to the Chief Minister because the Chief Minister himself had declared that he had not only once, but twice, put the Prime Minister in power and so nobody could touch him. I am sorry, he is not present here. I am saying all these things because they came out in the local press. When there are king-makers and prime minister-makers, we must know that the dynasty or the regime is on its last legs. We have read in history that when such persons appear on the scene, the regime is finished. I do not want the Congress regime to finish before their time. They must take care of these things. They must learn from the reverses that they had received this time.

The authority of the Election Commissioner should be increased. He should be able to send some mobile officer at once wherever there are serious complaints, more so in a bye-election when his hands are free and when he has the necessary personnel with which he can deal with such situations.

We have also the example of Bestar tragedy in Madhya Pradesh. The findings of the commission of enquiry are unable to bear out the contention

made here by the then Home Minister Mr. Nanda that the police firing was due to the desire of the Raja of Bestar to create an independent kingdom. (Time Bell rung). That would be madness without method. The Commission has said that it was not so. If you ring the bell, I think I have to finish somehow. Thank you.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the hon. Finance Minister while presenting his budget has taxed tea, coffee, cigarettes and such articles which are, according to him, injurious to health and while taxing them he says: it is not for me but for your health and longevity that I am taxing these. I agree with him. I do not grudge his taxing them, but how is it that he has conveniently forgotten taxing the liquors, beers, brandy or whisky? Article 47 in our Constitution says that in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medical purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Sbri Piloo Mody: The endeavour has failed.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It was for nothing that the Father of the Nation—a great son of a great country according to Mr. Madhok—put his soul into this problem. He said that if he were to rule this country for three days, the first thing he would do would be to introduce prohibition. How is it that our Finance Minister has forgotten prohibition? Is not prohibition an economic, social, political, moral, mental and physical problem?

Sir, the effects of drinking are well known to us in this country. Wherever prohibition has been successfully implemented, we have seen better houses, better family relations, better education for their children and better housing and all these things. As far as prohibition is concerned, it should not be left to the mercies of

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the States, the sweet will and pleasure of the States. The State Government which have half-heartedly tried this measure have found an excuse to scrap it whenever it suited them. This morning, I read in the newspapers that even the Congress Organisation is now relaxing this. The BPCC passed a resolution that it will leave it to the Government saying that if they feel that prohibition has to be relaxed, it should be relaxed. Even the Andhra Pradesh Government has relaxed prohibition. There are other States like Kerala which are on the way of scrapping it altogether.

An Hon Member: Already scrapped.

Srimati Lakshmikanthamma: You have said that prohibition should be taken up as a total programme for the whole country, and so long as this is not done, the chances of success will be very slender. When it is taken up as a nation-wide programme, the financial and other implications will be worked out cogently and methods to implement it effectively will be found.

The present debate on the gains and losses of prohibition followed by vacillation and cynicism should be put an end to forthwith. If we are convinced that prohibition will not be successful, on mere sentimental grounds we should not hesitate to scrap it altogether. But before giving it a fair trial, it is not proper or realistic to jump to such conclusions based on half-hearted measures of some State Governments here and there. This is not the way of implementing the will of the people as enshrined in our Constitution. Either the constitutional provisions should be relentlessly carried out or it should be scrapped altogether. It appears to me that there can be no middle course and that any attempt to find a middle course is bound to fail.

We are a poor country. We cannot afford the luxury of drink. Drink is a luxury and also a calamity, according to the persons who take it. For me, I think it is in most cases a luxurious calamity. From any point of view, a poor country like India cannot afford the luxury of a drink. Whatever may be the distant calamity, the immediate calamity seems to be the greatest votary of prohibition becoming the Finance Minister of this country. In this process, the cause of prohibition has suffered most. Inasmuch as the Finance Minister who has earned the reputation of being fanatic as far as prohibition is concerned, has left this unhappy child to the tender mercies of semi-starving State Governments. What will become of it is obvious for everyone to see. I appeal to the Finance Minister to try out prohibition in every nook and corner of this country, with the zeal and determination which he is credited with, and the efficiency and thoroughness required for a programme of defence, for, to my mind, the programme of prohibition is part of the programme of defence.

Members from the other side, Mr. Masani and other Members of the Swatantra Party, have mentioned about the Plan cut. I would like to mention here what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said. I will come to the implications of the Plan cut later on.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is no Plan now; where is the cut?

Srimati Lakshmikanthamma:
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said:

"Unless the process of socialism is speeded up, people may become impatient and discard peaceful methods of economic transformation."

He also had said about Indian capitalism.

"The Indian capitalists were apparently not aware of the latest trends of thinking in the capitalist world and their fear was that they would stand to lose if the country went the socialist way. They did not realise that capitalism would not survive long if it failed to secure social justice for the people."

He had also mentioned about the implementation of land reforms. He said that the delay in implementation was "unpardonable" and said it was a matter of great regret that legislations already adopted many years ago had not yet been enforced in some of the States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister not to pay heed to counsels of despair from the other side, dinning day in and day out, desperation and frustration in the mind of the Finance Minister. Whenever members from the Swatantra Party paid compliments to or sympathised with somebody on this side, it has always proved a calamity to the person whom they have praised. Mr. Masani and his party are against any progressive measures in the country. They are for the freedom of private enterprise and foreign monopolies. He mentioned about steel plants. It is a different matter if we have to give priorities to certain projects at a certain time. But to say we should not have steel plants in this country—what does it mean? As Mr. Pant, the Minister of State, said in his reply, even now we are able to meet only a little percentage of the demand in this country. There is a private Member's resolution of Mr. Nambiar which says that within 24 hours of the decontrol of steel, prices have shot up. If we did not have steel for the consumption of our industries and for making agricultural implements, we would have had to import more and more steel from America and other western countries. We would have been bound to these countries and we would have had to lose our freedom.

They want us to get bound more or less to the western world and lose our freedom. Let history not dub us as Hamlets, when just one determined push would steer the ship of the country out of these difficulties and place it on a progressive plan.

We have completed huge five year plans. The results of these five year plans are there for everyone to see. But there appears to be no correct and realistic evaluation and assessment of the five year plans. In particular, the outlay on the infrastructure should always bear some relation to what the people, as the ultimate beneficiaries actually receive at given time through a given programme. In addition to these two, there is a third factor, viz., the amount of saving from national income which is made available for ploughing back into the plan hotchpot.

There should be a wholesome relation among these three factors. The relation may vary from activity to activity or from State to State. But some rough and ready overall formulae should be improvised and aimed at in the implementation of our plans. There can be no absolute and unfailing method in planning a subsistence economy so as to make it a self-generating economy. Each method or approach has its own limitations. Each approach in order to succeed requires its own follow-up action, in addition to simultaneous action on many other fronts. The failure of this action and consequent setbacks should not make us jump to the conclusion that the original approach itself was all wrong.

We have had an interminable debate regarding a big versus a small plan. It was more or less our settled view that in a big country faced with big problems, a big plan alone could be effective. In pursuance of this, we have drafted our plan and we have started many things in a big way. Even deficit financing was accepted on a fairly large scale, not

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because its long and short-term effects were not known or anticipated, but because in the given conditions, it was considered a necessary evil. Where has this approach failed? Mainly in a price rise, the magnitude of which turned out to be more than what was expected. Obviously this failure in reality is not a failure of the policy as such, but the failure of the Government to take effective measures to supply the essential commodities at reasonable prices. This has nothing to do with the virtues of a big versus a small plan.

Sir, even if the reversal of a policy is to be accepted as inevitable, the transition to the new policy should not be all too sudden. All contingent situations have to be carefully studied and provided for. If this is not done, there will be only confusion everywhere, especially in the implementation of our Plans.

And, what is the next policy anyway? Is it our policy hereafter to make our Plans strictly in accordance with available internal resources? In that case, what happens to the rate of progress envisaged? Does it mean that the rate of progress envisaged is to be scaled down proportionately? Then what happens to the social objectives whose achievements within a stipulated time is the very starting point of all planning? Thus, is the stipulated time for the achievement of the objectives also to be prolonged suitably? If so, what happens to the aspirations of the people and the political and democratic expression thereof? Will the people accept a way of life which promises only stagnation on the economic front? I am asking my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, whether the people are prepared to accept this stagnation in the economic front in the form of a cut in the Plan. Will the tremendous forces swaying the world, especially newly indepen-

dent countries, not sweep this country also and hurl it into totalitarian or other situations which may ultimately prove more disastrous than today's temporary adversities, like inflation and other economic adversities that we are now facing?

If, therefore, the real implication of a change in our policy is to be the survival or otherwise of the democratic way of life, is the price worth paying? Are we accepting the change in policy with fully realisation of the implications and with a full sense of responsibility? In particular, does it conform to the pattern of the manifesto which we have promised to the people for five years as far as the Central Government is concerned?

All these aspects, Sir, have to be carefully examined and all these questions answered satisfactorily before the essentials of our planning and the basic postulates involved therein are sought to be reversed. World experience clearly tells us that no nation can achieve progress unless it is prepared to make the sacrifices required of it in the short run. One who wants to eat the whole cake today cannot be expected to have anything for tomorrow. In our political obsession, we went on constantly increasing the urges and desires of the people, never daring to demand sacrifices from them and never setting an example in sacrifice and hard work. But this approach has now failed to bring in the expected political dividends and we find ourselves in a quandary today.

Today, since all important political parties are in power somewhere or the other this is a great opportunity when, without making such of small adversities, we should, all of us, go to the people and make them feel the responsibility.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Sir, I must be allowed at least 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 15 minutes. I will allow her two minutes more.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, when you have got a chance, why not be chivalrous? Where else can you show your chivalry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to be chivalrous to this side also.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Sir, I have hardly taken seven to eight minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more arguments. The hon. Member should conclude in two minutes. She has already exhausted 15 minutes.

Shri Umanath: Sir, be kind to her.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will have to curtail your time.

Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma: Sir, the policy of a big plan with specified

social objectives and a predetermined projection into the future so as to make the economy self-generating within a stipulated period, allowing various dynamic economic forces to function with sufficient freedom within the overall framework set by the Plan, this in essence is the process of planning adopted by us for this country.

Controls and curbs had to come as a necessary concomitant of this policy. Yet, it cannot be seriously contended that these controls had any crippling effect on the economy. It is true that where some people are determined to exploit every adversity faced by the nation and try to defeat every reasonable restriction imposed for the common good, the capacity of a democratic system to find antidotes to such nefarious activities is put to severe test. It is also true that in this test our governmental machinery has, by and large, not succeeded in delivering the goods. There is no point in denying these facts. But this failure does not prove that the basic policy adopted by us was wrong; nor does it indicate that the adoption of the opposite policy would have solved all our problems.

Today, Sir, after a somewhat boom period, the clouds of a sudden recession are looming large on the horizon. Unemployment is threatening to assume impossible proportions and to engulf the nation and its government into an unprecedented turmoil. Already in a single State like

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Andhra Pradesh more than 1,000 engineers have been thrown out of jobs while thousands are coming out of engineering colleges and polytechnics year after year. If the Plan is cut drastically, the whole nation will be plunged into enforced idleness.

At a crucial time when we are in need of all the sacrifice, all the zeal and all the intense activity, we are capable of, are we to tell the people that we shall hereafter sit idle, close our educational institutions, wind up our projects in panic and withdraw into the shell of backwardness and stagnation in sheer despair? Sir, how is this situation going to be better than the present inflation and high prices?

We wanted the State to take considerable responsibility in the supply of essentials like foodgrains, pulses, oils etc. We wanted the State to enter the rice-milling activity. We wanted the State to undertake procurement and distribution through the Food Corporation of India. Here I will not be revealing a secret when I say that most of the honest and sincere officers have chosen to leave the Food Corporation out of sheer disgust and frustration. The Food Corporation was started in a year of drought when it could do nothing. If there is a good crop in a harvesting season, I will not be surprised if the Food Corporation is dispensed with. Is this the way of implementing the food policy? For want of time I am not able to deal with the other problems.

Shri G. S. Dhilon (Taran Taran): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, so many words have been used to describe this budget during the course of this debate. While some hon. Members have described it as a stagnant and stale budget, others said that it is a budget of progress. Some said that it is an orthodox and status quo budget. While there may be difference of opinion about the allocation of funds here and

deductions there, certainly it is not a stagnant and orthodox budget. After all, when we are developing the country we have to build up our resources by taxation here, excise duty and customs duty there. All the credit goes to the Finance Minister for presenting before this House a very genuine and correct appraisal of the economic situation in the country. It is progressive, streamlined and rational. It is also production and export oriented budget.

So much has been said about the levy of taxes on ordinary day-to-day consumer goods like coffee, tea, sugar, footwear and tobacco. I must say that when these commodities are taxed very cogent reasons have been advanced, that the taxes inside the country are meant for concessions to be given to the exporters for tea, coffee and other things. Of course, the internal consumption, specially of tea, has gone up so high that we could not help taxing it. So far as tobacco is concerned, the Finance Minister has advised the use of less cigarettes and more bidis. The people of my community are least interested in it. As a matter of fact, I remember that when a Sikh was sitting by the side of a smoker, the smoker apologized but the Sikh said: do not mind, you are simply burning my enemy. So this tax on tobacco is a tax on our enemy. It is a greater torture to tax than burn one. If our people are happy that tobacco is taxed, they are also happy that hon. Finance Minister has taken a reticent attitude towards prohibition. He has also made an effort to rationalise the tax structure.

When we take an overall picture of production whether agricultural or industrial, on a bird's eye view, in 1951 we started with a production of 55 million tons of foodgrains in 1950-51 and how we came to 89 million tons in 1964-65. Of course, last year due to drought and other natural causes we were not able to reach that level

of production; still if we review the progress made, while before 1948 the average increase in production was half a per cent, after partition and independence, more especially after the planning started it increased to 3 per cent. I do not say it is much but it is quite creditable. In the field of fertilizers we have reached a figure from 5800 tons in 1951 to 1.3 million tons in 1967-68. The same is the case in the matter of utilisation of water power; from 17 per cent utilisation at the time of partition we have come to 33 per cent, almost double.

Then, the production of cotton has doubled. From 11 yards cloth per capita we have come to 15 yards in 1965-66 in spite of the growth of population. So it cannot be said that it is a stagnant budget.

In the field of industrial production, from the production of 99,000 cycles in 1952 we have come to about 1.6 million cycles; the same is the case with radios. Then, in the production of ingot steel, from 1.5 million tonnes we have come to 5.6 million tonnes. Same is the case with aluminium which rose from 4,000 tonnes to 6,000 tonnes and the same is the case with coal from 33 million tons to 70 million tons, cement 2.7 to 7 million tons and machine tools worth 34 lakhs to 32 crores of rupees.

As we see, there is an overall general progress. Much has been said about inflation. One of my hon. friends opposite said that excise and other taxes might lead to inflation I was not able to understand that. If we could not have gone in for that taxation, then of course on the other side there was the question of subsidy on food and so many other concessions. Inflation can be avoided only by one commendable decision of the Finance Minister, that to avoid deficit financing.

While putting before this House these few items for their attention, I can suggest certain economies so far as Punjab is concerned. I think, it was a very sad day in the history of Punjab when the partition of India took place. Punjab, which spread from Rawalpindi and came right up to the border of Delhi, was bifurcated. The remaining part of Punjab, which we developed with so much effort and sacrifice, for political reasons and expediency, not for national interest, was however further trifurcated into Haryana, Punjab and a part of it, with population almost equal to that of Haryana, went, over to Himachal Pradesh.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Will the hon. Member work with us for the reunification of Punjab?

Shri G. S. Dhillon: I think ahead I will go ahead of you.

The future of the State was decided more by sentiments and impulses than by national interest and by the interest of the State itself.

Coming to Chandigarh, if at all the State were to be trifurcated or bifurcated, all the States are without any capital. Both the States are just tenants of the Union territory, unheard of in history. I collected some figures the other day. The charges, both revenue and capital expenditure, are on the Consolidated Fund of India. When I see the Budget with the split-up from the date of partition, that is, 1st November, 1966 to 31st March and then for the current year, I am surprised at the way money in the Government of India is being employed for purposes which could have been avoided otherwise. It is high time that the arbitration on Chandigarh should

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have been given by the Prime Minister. It was not a decision in the hands of an ordinary persons who could back out; it was a decision backed up by both the then governments, of Haryana and Punjab. As the House will agree, a change of government does not mean that they have the right to back out from commitments made with each other and where the persons involved is of as high a status as the Prime Minister of India. It is so painful to read about the controversy between the two Vidhan Sabhas of the States and of the two Chief Ministers of the States and no decision coming forward.

As the House will see in this Budget—it is a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India—the administrative services cost during the interim period from 1st November, 1966 to 31st March, 1967, Rs. 33 lakhs, social services Rs. 79 lakhs, public works Rs. 18 lakhs, transport and communications Rs. 6 lakhs and other miscellaneous expenditure Rs. 5 lakhs. The total comes to 1.41 crores as against the current estimates of Rs. 2.91 crores. So is the case in capital expenditure. When we deduct expenditure from income, in spite of the fact that we are a tenant government there, we incur a loss of Rs. 23 lakhs. Why should Government allow the situation to continue, just for lack of decision, for such a long time as to make it not only a white elephant for the country but also to create a suspense in the minds of the people of both the States as to which place they are going to select for their capital sites.

Before this trifurcation of the already bifurcated state of Punjab took place—I am in full knowledge of it—I was a member of the States Reorganisation Advisory Committee both in 1956 and again during the last bifurcation and I know Chandigarh and surrounding areas known as Kharar Tehsil formed part of the Punjabi regional area. Whether due

to confusion or whether due to collusion, I do not know how this area was taken out and later on converted into a Union territory. Now Punjab is a border State and if Punjab is to be a border State, it is a well-admitted fact to my friends who have the background of history that at the time Sind and North-West Frontier Province were divided, the then Governor decided—I forget the name of the Governor—that all the cantonment areas should be situated in the border State and the Capital of the border State should be as far removed from the border area as possible. In this case Chandigarh is as far removed, so far as Punjab is concerned, from the border area of Pakistan as is possible. There is no further scope for Punjab to expand; it cannot go beyond this limit. We cannot enter into Haryana; we cannot enter into Himachal Pradesh; we cannot enter into Rajasthan. This is the maximum limit. But for Haryana, for any other State, there is ample scope. There may be reorganisation of U.P., Haryana and Delhi, Rajasthan or some other States later on. The only feasible step for them should be to have another capital which could be situated with foresight in the centre of the State which definitely is not Chandigarh.

I very well remember, when we approached Sardar Patel, when I was the Speaker of the Assembly, we put up the case of capital to him—there was so much agitation—and he said, "Place capital in such a way that it should be at equal distance from the hill area, for PEPSU area, for Haryana area and for Punjab area." That is the reason why we selected this central position. But the position does not hold good and now it is high time, whatever have been the decisions taken about reorganisation, whether right or wrong, let the Prime Minister honour her commitment. She should come forward for arbitration and give Chandigarh this way or that way I

do not think any Government would back out. They should not back out.

Now, coming to the border areas, I come from a border State, from the District of Amritsar in which the whole of the last war between India and Pakistan was fought. Lahore sector, Khaira sector and Khem Karan sector are all situated in my constituency and I am very proud to say that the people in my constituency gave a good account of themselves at that time. The battle they fought was not for their District or for Punjab but for the country. They fought as citizens of India. It was the duty of the Government of India to do something to properly compensate them when they have suffered so much. But I am very sorry to say that after the War—I can definitely say this—not a single Minister has found time to visit those border areas where the war was going on, not to talk of visiting during the war. They had no occasion to know, and had no information, about the sufferings and privations of those people on the spot.

15 hrs.

The city of Khem Karan, which was the pride of our district at that time, was almost in ruins. What did we get? 2,000 or 3000 or at the most 5,000 commercial establishments, shops and factories which had a value in terms of lakhs were given only a couple of thousands of rupees to build just their roofs and headcourses, and so far no compensation has been granted for crops damaged in war. I was shocked to hear the information which I got from the Ministry only last week. Mr. K. K. Shah, who was not a Minister at that time, was accompanied by me to Khem Karan because I happened to be a Minister at that time and be announced before the people that almost a decision had been taken by the Government to re-build the city of Khem Karan.

But to our great sorrow we find that there is no question of re-building, there is no question of concessions or liberal compensations. This is almost a neglected area. About Rs 35 lakhs have been sanctioned only for building officers' buildings complex and nothing more. I do not think that even with that money, they will be able to rehabilitate those areas which belong to the various offices of the Government of India and Punjab.

Coming back to the city of Amritsar and the surrounding areas, Ferozepur and even Ludhiana, the cities which were the pride of Punjab are now deserted places. The business-men are almost migrating from there; they are shifting their factories either to Faridabad or to some other States because they cannot face the fear that even if they build up from their hard earned resources, there will be no security for the future, unless the Government of India provide rehabilitation facilities, and financial help and banking facilities. This is impossible unless some responsible people like the high departmental officers and the Minister of Commerce or the Minister of Industry go there and assesses the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may conclude now.

Shri G. S. Dhillon: It is a very unfortunate area that has been neglected all these years.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuruzha): The Finance Minister says that whatever proposals he has made in the Budget are for the welfare of the poor and the down-trodden. He has said this and I quote:

"As long as we in this Honourable House remain responsive to the needs and aspirations of the poor and the down-trodden, there

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will always be need for the Government, no matter what its persuasion, to command a growing volume of resources from year to year."

But what has he done for this? I want to know this. Take the case of taxation, the indirect taxation. In 1951-52 it was Rs. 322.4 crores; in 1965-66 it was 1,271.2 crores and in 1967-68 it is Rs. 1,888.71 crores—that is the exception. Generally the one target that the Congress Government has fulfilled hundred per cent or 150 per cent is only in indirect taxation. Last year itself what they have fulfilled is only indirect taxation. I can prove this with the relevant figures. As regards Union excise duties, the expectation in the budget was an yield of Rs. 1010 crores, but the revised estimate is Rs. 1030 crores. When you come to direct taxes, you can easily see the difference. As regards corporation tax, the expectation was Rs. 372 crores, while the revised estimate is Rs. 345 crores. In the case of income-tax, the expectation was Rs. 293 crores, but the revised estimate is Rs. 280 crores. In the case of wealth tax, the expectation was Rs. 8.1 crores, while the revised estimate is Rs. 6.8 crores. This means that direct taxation has come down as compared with what was expected last year. But in the case of indirect taxation, the revised estimates have exceeded the expectations.

Now, let us see what has been proposed in the present budget. In the

present budget also we find that indirect taxation has been increased. The expectation in regard to excise duties is Rs. 1160 crores, which is more than what was expected last year. Coming to corporation tax, however, we find that whereas they expected only Rs. 372 crores last year, this year, the expectation is only Rs. 350 crores. In the case of income-tax, the expectation last year was Rs. 293 crores, but during this year it is only Rs. 290 crores. In the case of wealth tax, the expectation was Rs. 8.1 crores last year but this year it is only Rs. 7.2 crores.

So, the leniency of Government towards the richer sections is clearly shown by this. When you impose indirect taxation, it affects the common people and goes down to the common people and by imposing indirect taxes, Government are hitting the common people. Yet, the hon. Minister of Finance is claiming that Government are working for the welfare of the poor and down-trodden. I ask you whether this kind of thing will help the poor people in the country.

This kind of thing has been going on for the last twenty years, and we have been suffering because of that in our country. The gulf between the living standards of the richer people and those of the poor is widening day after day. Twenty years have elapsed after the attainment of Independence, and yet we find that the gulf

is widening day by day. This is the plight of the people in our country.

Since the time at my disposal is limited, I shall mention only the main points. Let us now take the case of the States and see how they are functioning. The Congress will speak of *gramswaraj*. But what is the position of the States? I shall cite some figures which will show you how the dependence of the States upon the Centre has been increasing year by year. In 1951-52, the States had to give by way of interest on the loans that they had taken from the Centre about Rs. 5.2 crores; in 1956-57, it was Rs. 35 crores, but now it is Rs. 155 crores. Instead of making the economy of the State self-sufficient, we find that Government are making them dependent more and more upon the Centre. That is the consistent policy which the Centre has been following. Even after the Fourth General Elections, Government are not prepared to change this policy of theirs. The States are being made more and more dependent upon the Centre, and the Centre is tapping all the sources of revenue from the States; they are giving that money by way of loans to the States and the latter have to return that amount together with interest. In spite of the talk about *gramswaraj* that the Congress Party indulges in, we find that they are not prepared to allow the States even to stand on their own legs. This is what has been happening for the last twenty years. This is how Government have been carrying on at the Centre. In some cases, they have to revalue the loans and reduce them, and in some cases, they have to write off the loans.

Coming to the question of regional development, if we examine the pattern of regional development in our country, we can see very clearly that two States in our country are getting about 49.8 or nearly 50 per cent of the industrial progress of the country. All the backward States are being neglected. They are actually creating the people in these backward areas.

I can quote an instance. The value of machinery added in Delhi is more than that for the whole of Orissa State. If you take Assam, Orissa, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan together, the total increase in the machinery is 7.2 per cent. This is less than that for Gujarat State alone. In 1959, the value of machinery added in Kerala was 2.8 per cent; in 1963, it is 2.1 per cent. In the case of Assam, it was 4.1 per cent in 1959, but in 1963, it was 1.3 per cent. This is how regional development has been looked after for the last twenty years.

They always talk about national integration. How can national integration be effected if we are going at this rate? If they do not change this policy, which is nothing but cheating the people, how can we hope for anything better than the present state of affairs?

Take the case of Kerala. There we can cite instance after instance. Important projects are located in very few areas. Even in the case of the Shipyard, what is the position? It was begun in the Second Plan. Now in this House one Minister was courageous enough to come and say that 'something will be done before the end of the Fourth Plan'. This was his reply. I admire his courage.

There is another instance. There is a project called Hindustan Insecticides. I will tell you how Government have been cheating the people all these years. They have acquired 56 acres for that project. Now the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in its study has made no provision for it in the Fourth Plan or the Fifth Plan. When the land has been acquired, people will naturally think that something is going to come up. This is how they are cheating the people.

Again another instance. Kerala has to depend very much on rice from other States. We are at the mercy of the Central Government in this respect. There is a scheme called Than-

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nirmutham Project which will cost Rs. 2.30 crores. It was to be completed by the end of the Third Plan. But upto now only Rs. 130 lakhs have been spent and this year I hear only Rs. 8 lakhs have been set apart. If things go on at this rate, it will take 20 years for that project to come into fruition. If the project is completed, we could have 50,000 tonnes more of rice production in that area. But Government are not taking that aspect into account. Still they talk about national integration. They never heed the wishes of the common people. Regional disparities continue; the States are not independent in these matters. No change in policy is visible. This is the history.

What is the remedy? In his budget? Our Finance Minister will asks us to reduce internal consumption of everything, even tea. One of our ministers was courageous enough to say that if we raise the tax of tea, it will not hit the common man of the country. I do not know what common man he meant by that. I know the people in my own village. Some weeks they got six ounces, in some weeks three ounces, and in some weeks no rise at all. What will they do when they are starving. So many of them in the morning, even little kids, take concentrated tea. No sugar will be there, no milk will be there, there will be a small piece of jaggery in their hands. They will take a bite of the jaggery and swallow a mouthful of tea. With that tea they can carry on for four or five hours. Now, our Finance Minister is coming and telling us to reduce the consumption of tea. What else is there to consume?

Shri Umanath: Water:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: Till this day at least now and then women were going to the kitchen. Now, when the budget is passed, there is no need for the women to go to the kitchen. They can be sitting with the men in the front. For giving that full equality to us, I am thankful to him.

So, my contention is that as long as this policy of giving more and more incentive to the rich and laying more burden on the poor is there, nothing can be changed in our country, and people know it. People know you cannot change it. You have been behaving in such a way for the last 20 years that they are sure that nothing can be changed without changing you. They are prepared for that. It has begun in the States, and the wave of current is coming. I do not think our Finance Minister will be given the trouble to pass many more budgets. Our Finance Minister is coming and telling us about health and all that. I think the post of a drill master will be more suitable for him than that of Finance Minister.

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): Before I come to the budget, I should like to make a reference to certain comments made by Acharya Kripalani regarding the official machinery in Madhya Pradesh. My respectful submission is that that his comments were very highly unwarranted. The fact that he lost the election in Raipur does not mean that the election there was unfair. The very fact that he has won from the very same State with a thumping majority is a tribute to the fairness with which elections were conducted in this country. The fact that he lost at Raipur does not mean that the official machinery interfered and that the elections were not carried out fairly.

Coming to the budget proposals, I submit that the comments offered by hon. Members from different sections of the Chamber, if analysed, will be found to have emanated or originated from three basic objections to the budget proposals. The first basic objection is failure of the Finance Ministry to economies in wasteful Government expenditure, administrative and defence. The second basic objection is the adverse effects on the economy as well as on the common man consequent upon the selections of

the commodities and the quantum of increase in excise levies. And the third basic objection is failure to take adequate steps to resuscitate the stagnant economy and stimulate industrial activity.

Mr. Masani who initiated the debate on the budget suggested an alternative budget. He said there could be economy to the tune of Rs. 150 crores, Rs. 20 crores in civil expenditure, Rs. 50 crores in defence expenditure and Rs. 80 crores by dropping Bokaro and the Cement Corporation. Shri Dwivedy and Shri Dandekar and all the other Members who commented on the budget proposals found fault with the Finance Minister for not having made a provision in the Budget to bring about economy in Government expenditure. These Members seem to have suffered from temporary amnesia. If they had referred to para 54, the first sentence says "that by far the best way of mobilising resources is to economise on Government expenditure without sacrificing efficiency." They after enumerating certain measures which the Finance Minister proposes to adopt bring about economy in the Government expenditure in the last sentence, he says that in matters like this, it is best to take credit for success when that success is already achieved". Therefore, notwithstanding as to what the budget estimates are the question is no longer whether to be or not to be engaged in a crusade for economies. The question is whether the Finance Minister would have been justified in assuming that there is going to be economy without his being fully assured that he would be able to bring about such an economy. Everyone of us will be justified in levelling criticism against him should he fail to endeavour his best, as he should, to economise on both fronts civil and defence expenditure. But to assume for Budget estimates that there is going to be economy without there being an absolute hundred per cent guarantee that such an economy will be brought about would amount to deception simpliciter—capital 'd' and capital 't'. He has used the most

judicious and conservative way of making a budget.

The excise levies have been attacked on two grounds. It is said that they would adversely affect the economy of the country. secondly, they say that they have an adverse effect on the common man..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is his maiden speech.

Shri N. K. P. Salve: ..of a knowledgeable person. The excise levies, Shri Dandekar said, were going to affect the cost factor adversely, volume factor adversely, profitability adversely and the various other factors adversely and that it was going to strengthen inflationary forces. Members should carefully consider in this connection the second part of the budget speech where the Finance Minister enumerated areas of immediate concern which had been ascertained and which need to be fully catered to by the budget. These relate to certain problems, namely, relief to scarcity areas, arresting the rising prices, reviving industrial activities and reversing the adverse trend in export trade. For this purpose, it was necessary that not only the available resources had of necessity to be diversified but additional resources were also to be found. He has to provide Rs 55 crores more by way of assistance to State plans over and above what was provided in the interim budget, 38 crores for scarcity areas, 10 crores for financial institutions and Rs. 16 crores for contingencies. In the interim budget rates of levies of magnitude there was no contingency provision for escalation in expenditure etc. If the critics were to consider budget from this angle. What wrong was there in the increased quantum of expenditure? The Government expenditure has been reduced to a point beyond which it could not be reduced. And at such point if we take the revenues on the basis of the despite its direct and indirect taxes at the 1966-67 level, there was a shortfall of Rs. 68 crores. There are some known ways of meeting this shortfall. This is the

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difference, between the enhanced expenditure on the expenditure side and the levies on the revenue side. It was possible for the Finance Minister to issue treasury bills, and print notes, which would have led to commencing yet another round of general price increase, and boost to inflationary pressure. I am sure no hon. Member here would like to be saddled with this proposition. If he had done i.e., had he printed notes, that would have unleashed another round of fresh increase in prices.

Secondly, it was possible to increase the excise levy on a larger number of commodities than he has hitherto. That too would have resulted in the same adverse effect as printing of notes. Thus, it was necessary to adopt an expedient which was least harmful and would keep the adverse effect on our economy to the barest minimum.

So far as direct taxes are concerned, I submit that there is no scope for augmentation of revenues. There may be scope for increasing indirect taxes, but there is absolutely no scope left for augmenting revenues by way of direct taxes by increasing rates. Just as, in case of a horse, on continuous and merciless whipping, will go on increasing his speed only to a point and any further lashing only means a recession in the speed, we have already whipped our taxpayers by high rates of direct taxes, far beyond the point of no return.

Reference was also made to collection in respect of direct taxes. I had pointed out that there was a total shortage of Rs. 44.42 crores in the collection of direct taxes, as compared to last year's budget estimates. The result, that the tax revenues fell, was due to high rates of direct taxes. And therefore, when all these aspects are considered, the Finance Minister could not print notes; he could not increase the indirect levies on a larger number of commodities; he could not increase the direct taxes. So, what was the way out to raise Rs.

88 crores. The way out was the one that he has followed; to find Rs. 67.86 crores which consists of Rs. 41.86 crores to meet the net enhanced expenditure over and above that provided in the interim budget, Rs. 10 crores as additional provision for financial institutions and Rs. 16 crores by way of contingencies. Thus, the balance between the expenditure and the receipts was brought about.

My submission is that so far as the increase in indirect levies are concerned, the Finance Minister has enumerated certain tests, on the basis of which he said he was going to increase the levy of indirect taxes. These tests were, restraint on domestic consumption to augment export, high profits and other items where increase in prices are socially undesirable. Now, applying these tests, let us see the position. There has been no criticism against these tests. Applying these tests, the items he selected were too most apt and proper item. One of them is cigarettes, which would additionally yield Rs. 28.50 crores; the next one is motor spirit, refined diesel, vapourising oil and certain other petroleum products, which would further yield Rs. 25.60 crores. The third item is rayon synthetic fibres and yarn, which additionally yield Rs. 22 crores. Thus, he collected a revenue of Rs. 103.84, crores. After giving a share to the States amounting to Rs. 22.98 crores, he would have been left with an additional revenue for the entire year, amounting to Rs. 80.86 crores. For the rest of the financial year, he would be left with Rs. 67.86 crores. Therefore, I submit that the allegation that the burden has fallen on the common man is not fully correct for the simple reason that the levy on footwear is only the duty which was withdrawn in 1965. It was levied earlier and withdrawn in 1965. It has been reimposed. Further, there is no duty on hand-made shoes or shoes made in small power operated establishments. So far as coffee and tea are concerned, there is to be a lesser increase on cheaper

variety of coffee, Robusta or Liberica, and the higher increased levy is only on the superior variety of coffee, such as Arabica. In regard to tea, there is a higher levy only on superior variety of tea. Therefore, I submit that those who show considerable concern for the fate of the common man in this country, fail to see that the levies which are going to fall on the richer man are far more than those which fall on the common man. It was thus the Artistry of Financial Wizard in giving what I consider to be the most judicious and wisely devised financial programme of the Government in the budget for 1967-68 within the principles followed by the Finance Minister. But I have my own apprehension. The implementation of the programme calls for top efficiency and strict watch on any further increase in wasteful expenditure. Therefore, before I offer my congratulations to the Finance Minister on this budget, I shall wait and watch until 29th February, 1968, which is a leap year—I understand it is his birthday. If I find that in case of failure of monsoon, the deficit does not exceed Rs. 150 crores, and in case there is no failure of the monsoon if the deficit does not exceed Rs. 50 crores, then I shall congratulate him and offer my felicitations.

So far as direct taxes are concerned, I submit there is no scope for their augmentation. In fact, they need to be reduced. Have a good look at the state of our economy, the pace of our savings as reflected in the investments by the general public and determine whether there is any scope left to take chances in our reckless spree of raising tax rates still higher. The wholesale price index has risen by 16.5 per cent in 1966-67. New capital raised is Rs. 46 crores, out of which less than Rs. 8 crores only is by the general public. I submit it is necessary for us to examine our tax system, which provides the vital life-blood to the economy of the country. What human blood is to the human body, tax revenues are to the economy of any

country, pledged to a democratic way of life. The tax system of our country is suffering from a dangerous disease. It is suffering from Leucemia, cancer of the blood. The treatment needed is massive doses of radiation in the shape of a bold, courageous, incentive-oriented fiscal policy.

Just see the trends of fiscal policies of the countries which have achieved a marvel of economic growth and unmatched standard of living. We need without any delay a stable long-term fiscal policy which will create a climate of confidence in the minds of the citizens, so that any honest citizen who helps strengthen the economy of the country by adding to the stream of national products by larger and larger qualitative and quantitative production of goods and services is assured of successive reductions in tax rates, provided the tax cuts in their wake bring successively higher tax revenues to the Government exchequer.

In all humility, I suggest three changes in direct taxes. I should have made this suggestion at the time of the discussion on the Finance Bill, but since they have their ramifications, I am making them now. I suggest three changes which are not only imperative as expedient fiscal measures, but have to be adopted for making our tax laws just fair and civilised. Firstly the exemption limit to taxation must be raised from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 6000. Secondly, the annuity deposits must be abolished. Thirdly, at a cost of Rs. 16.5 crores, the maximum rate of taxation on individuals at the highest must be reduced to 65 per cent. I submit that if this is done, our tax revenues will be augmented. There is no necessity to provide any amount for counterbalancing consequential loss to the exchequer. It will by itself be adjusted. But if it cannot be so done, for the sake of balancing the budget, let liquor be taxed. After all, I am sure the strong anti-prohibition opinion has not bludgeoned the Finance Minister.

[Shri N. K. P. Salne]

ter into a compromise to a point that he is not willing to tax something which is necessary in the name of social justice, in the name of economic justice and in the name of welfare of our people. I submit that these changes may be brought about.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): Sir, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on a very clear assessment of our predicaments; I would have been happy if I could have congratulated him equally honestly on the solution of the problem which he has indicated. I think while his analysis has covered a very wide field and has pointed out many of the major defects and difficulties from which we are suffering today, two aspects have not been adequately dealt with. This year only a few days ago we had the anniversary of devaluation. While the Finance Minister is conscious of the evils of devaluation and he has referred to it in passing in his speech. I would have been happy if some attempt has been made to see how devaluation has affected almost every aspect of our economic life. Our exports have not gone up. Our imports have increased. On both grounds we have lost heavily. But even more, in practically every sphere of economic activity the unprecedented folly of devaluation last year has left a mark which cannot be wiped out so easily.

I would have congratulated the Finance Minister most sincerely if he had taken measures to eradicate that evil. I will mention only one example of the effect of devaluation, though I could have given many. I do not want to refer to the general price index which has risen by over 16 per cent within twelve months. The general price index does not mean so much for the ordinary man. It is his food which is the essential part of his budget. This has been affected in a disastrous way by devaluation last year. The price of food articles has gone up by 24 per cent. If we take foodgrains alone, the price has gone up by almost 30 per cent. This,

I think, is the price of devaluation, and I would have been happy if the Finance Minister in his speech had dwelt a little more—there is, no doubt, a reference to it in the Economic Survey—about some of the measures by which he proposes to take the people out of the present economic difficulties from which they are suffering.

Another field where the Finance Minister would have rendered a great service to the country would have been if he had gone into the problems of planning. It is obvious that in an economy where demands are many and resources are inadequate some planning is essential. But the question is, what kind of planning? I think I have to say with regret that the type of planning that we have had has been based more on theoretical considerations, more on slogans, than on the actual requirements of the people. It is true, we have said that we shall plan from the bottom and sometimes there have been exercises, there have been plans prepared from States, from districts and sometimes even students have been asked to have discussions about plans in school and university forums. But we have not built our plan from the bottom, we have imposed it from the top. I will give you only one example.

If we had planned from the bottom, if the minimum plan had been to provide two square meals for every citizen in this country, at least four dhoties or four sarees for every adult individual, one or two pairs of shoes—I think, he must have a decent roof over his head,—the minimum educational facilities for his children and the minimum essential health services, then we could have worked out the implications and set for ourselves what we require in terms of steel, what we require in terms of chemical fertilisers, in terms of cement and so on. Instead of that, very often the plans are being super-imposed from above, from abstract theoretical considerations. I remember one discussion in one National Development Council

meeting. When the Chief Minister of one State—I can name him—the late Dr. B. C. Roy, asked why a particular target of 6.5 million tons of steel was fixed, the answer was not that this is the amount that we require for fulfilling our social objectives but that if China could produce 16 million tons, if the United States could produce 70 to 80 millions tons, if the USSR could produce so much, why India should not produce 6.5 million tons. The consideration was more often theoretical. That is the one reason why we have not been able to get those results from planning which everyone has a right to expect.

I do not for a moment deny that planning is essential. Especially in an economy like ours where scarce resources have to be distributed and directed towards the advance of economic life, where need is the greatest and where profits may not be the greatest, planning is necessary. But this should have been, what I would call, employment-oriented planning. Our planning should have been man-oriented. Instead of that, we have sometimes talked of agriculture-oriented and sometimes of industry-oriented plans. If they had been plans which were man-oriented, plans which had been employment-oriented, we would have got increase in both agriculture and industry without some of the social costs we have paid in recent years.

Another result which has followed from this kind of planning, and this has permeated the entire national life, is a lack of sense of commitment. There is not that sense of involvement of every man in the total national effort. I think here the Finance Minister will not disagree with me when I say that many of us are concerned only who our own immediate personal objectives. There is not that sense of national purpose, there is not that sense of everyone being involved in a total effort, where

sacrifices can be made because everyone feels that he is contributing, he is a creative partner in a gigantic effort to recreate national life. We have not been able to create that sense of participation, and that sense of participation has not come primarily because, I think, the planning has been theoretical, planning has been from the top, planning has been according to slogans, planning has not been actually for involving the individual in the upliftment of the nation. Now, if this sense of commitment were there, we would have got the results or consequences immediately all these years.

I know that the Finance Minister has made a very eloquent defence of the finances for defence and I quite agree with his ends. I am sure that there is not a single member of this House who does not want that every penny required for defence should now be allotted to it. On that point I do not think there is a single dissentient opinion in this House. But I believe that there are people in this House who say, and I am sure the Finance Minister will agree with them here, that we must also ensure that every penny spent on defence is actually spent profitably and usefully. We do not want money spent on roads which were never built, which existed only on maps; we do not want money spent on old and obsolete and what was sometimes called re-conditioned but what actually was de-conditioned instruments which we brought from abroad, things which were almost junk. We should not spend any money on any luxury items in defence. We are sure that if the money had been properly spent, perhaps the same amount of money or even a smaller amount would have given a far greater return to the nation.

In that context, I would also like to place before the House and, through you, Sir, before the Government and the Finance Minister that defence is most effective when it is backed by

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the morale of a happy, contented and proud people. It is not money alone which can ensure the defence of the country. Take the example of Vietnam. Whatever you may think of what is happening there, one thing is certain. Here you have a people who have not invested very heavily on defence but who through their sense of dedication, who through their sense of commitment, who through their sense of participation in national life, who through their sense of national liberty and freedom, who through their sense of service and sacrifice for the country have been able to resist the mightiest military machine that the world has ever known; and this has been going on for a number of years. Defence, therefore, depends on a contented people. In providing funds for defence we have also to remember that the expenditure, that the burden on the ordinary man, should not reach a stage where perhaps money is spent but results are not obtained. We have seen in our own life time in China how colossal expenditure on defence does not always lead to adequate defence of the country; very often it has resulted in unfortunate and unexpected results.

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair].

I hope the Finance Minister will keep this in mind and see that whatever is spent on defence is properly and adequately spent and that in the name of defence a hush-hush policy is not followed. Sometimes it has happened in this House and elsewhere. It is a fact that in many Parliaments of the world, defence is discussed in a far more devastating manner, in far greater detail and Members go into questions which here are not very often discussed on the ground of so called national security. There cannot be any national security question when Parliament is concerned. Therefore, I would plead with the Finance Minister, through you, that he should also look into this aspect of the question.

In his very able analysis—I have said earlier that it is a very able analysis and that credit should be given to him—the Finance Minister has stated that he is disturbed by certain areas of concern. If I had the time I would have liked to touch on all of them but since the time at my disposal is very limited, I shall touch only two or three areas of concern. Very rightly, he has mentioned food as his first area of concern. On that question, there is no doubt in this country that we are faced with rather unfortunate results. Three plans are over and we do not know where the Fourth Plan is. We do not know if there is a Fourth Plan. I believe this is the second year of the Fourth Plan, and yet its shape, its objective, its magnitude, all these are matters of speculation. There has been, whether we like it or not, a de facto holiday from planning. These two years nothing has happened. But even in the earlier Five Year Plans, it is a tragic commentary on our planning and on our accomplishment that while in the First plan on an average we imported roughly about 1 million tons of grain every year, during the second Plan we imported on an average about 2 million to 2-1/2 million tons every year, in the Third Plan it went up to 5 million tons while in the last two years it has been of the order of 10 million tons.

I know that it will be said that there has been unprecedented drought in the last two years but this, I do not think, is an adequate excuse. In a vast country like India it will never be that all the areas will get equal monsoon every time. Then, drought also, to some extent, can be fought by man.

When I was in the United States recently, throughout people challenged us and said, "It is true, you have had drought but you also have 500 million people; you have 200 or 250 million adults which means about 125 million adult males; could they not do something to bring underground

water up to the surface? You could have canals and other irrigation schemes by which water could be brought". In America water is brought to California from 600 miles. It will have to be admitted that we have not paid sufficient attention to this aspect.

Very often—I do not refer to the present Finance Minister—Ministers have come forward and said, "What are we to do? God was unkind." But God is kind only to those who help themselves and we have not helped ourselves. Let the Finance Minister set a target before this country. This year, I think, we are perforce compelled to import something like 10 million tonnes of foodgrains. Let him announce here and now that next year it shall not exceed 5 million tonnes, the year after 2 million tonnes and in the third year we will not import foodgrains and we will see to it that we produce enough foodgrains within our country. After all, what is the shortage today? According to some estimates it is 5 per cent. Even the maximum estimate of the shortage is not more than 10 per cent. With proper and equitable distribution, with proper handling, 10 per cent shortage is not such a thing that it cannot be handled by a great nation like India. If, therefore, he sets this target that whatever happens, next year we shall not permit more than 5 million tonnes of foodgrains to be imported, the next year 2 million tonnes and in the third year there shall be no imports and we will have to make do with what we have—You cannot do that this year because the people have not been given sufficient warning or notice—if the Government work to a plan like this, I am confident that within three years' time the food deficit in the country can be wiped out. The moment the food deficit is wiped out it will have a number of consequences, internal and external.

Today we are like a nation of beggars. I have never felt so humiliated in my life as I did when I went out

last year. Even when I was abroad as a student and when India was not free, we did not have this sense of humiliation. We were then a subject country and were fighting for freedom. All the countries honoured us as a nation deprived of freedom by unfortunate circumstances but which was trying its hardest to regain its freedom. But for 19 or 20 years after freedom we have been going with a beggar's bowl to big and small nations. This humiliation has to be wiped out. There will be new stances of foreign and economic policy inside and, therefore, I appeal to the Finance Minister, through you, that he should give a direction to all his colleagues that there shall be no import of foodgrains after three years and we have to produce what we need within the next two years.

On this point I would like to add one or two comments more. The measures which have been suggested for the reorientation of agriculture are welcome so far as they go. They are moving in the right direction but I do not think they go far enough. One of the major reasons why agriculture is not more productive in this country, I think, is firstly, that many of the people are not involved; they do not have a sense of commitment. Till we have land reform measures and till we give the actual peasant a sense of participation and ownership in the land, we cannot get that kind of productivity which we get where the peasant is the owner of his land.

We have talked of ceilings; we have not generally talked of floors in this country. Both ceilings and floors are necessary. But in respect of ceilings, I would like to remind this House that in a country like Japan, which has perhaps the highest productivity per acre in the world, the ceiling is only 10 acres in a country like Taiwan or Formosa it is only about 7 acres and in Denmark—I have myself visited it and seen—the vast majority of farms are three acres or less. And the productivity in these countries is perhaps the highest in the world because the number of owner-farmers

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is the largest and the number of landless labourers the least.

We have also to work towards a state where the largest number will be owner-farmers and the smallest number landless labourers. That will require a kind of a peaceful revolution throughout the countryside. This can be done only if we find alternative employment for the millions of people who will be taken off the land. The major cause of the distress of our agriculture is that about 70 per cent of the people depend on land and the land cannot support 70 per cent of the people. The most prosperous country in the world, the United States, has only about 9 or 10 per cent—perhaps, the figure is even lower today—depending on land for a living.

We cannot do it immediately; I cannot even think about it. If we could reduce it to 60 or 55 per cent, there will be an immediate upsurge of economic activity in this country provided we find employment for those who are taken off land. For this, what is needed are tens of thousands of small rural industries of every type. Japan, Taiwan and Denmark have, to a large extent, succeeded in their agricultural policy, because they have linked up their agricultural policy, their agricultural programme, with small-scale industries, cottage industries, dairy farming and various other types of industries. For this, it will be necessary for the Government, I think, the Centre itself, to initiate measures to provide funds, to provide credit, so that there will be whole-time jobs for those who are taken off from the land entirely and part-time jobs for a vast number of people who have spare time during the off-season in agriculture.

I welcome the development of chemical fertilisers; but I would like to add a word of warning. Chemical fertilisers extremely useful but like many other good things, they are excellent if they are our servants and they do not become our masters. Chemical fertilisers, without water and without

the support of organic manure, will sometimes do more harm than good. Here, I have to say with regret the same emphasis has not been given, in spite of our protests, to small-scale irrigation and to the development of organic manures of various types. I understand, in West Bengal, in Calcutta, they are now trying to develop organic manure from the sewage, the garbage and other waste of the city. I understand that a plant like that would cost only Rs. 1.20 crores with Rs. 20 lakhs of foreign exchange element and will give about 50,000 to 60,000 tonnes of manure per year at a value of Rs. 70 lakhs to 75 lakhs. This sort of thing should be pursued to ensure that there is adequate supply of organic manure of various types.

My hon. friend, Shri Yajnik, the other day raised a question, which has both economic and social implications, viz., the use of night soil and various kinds of wastage that go completely waste. Even cow-dung, largely, goes waste because so much of it is burnt. Even in this age of atomic race, so far as its development for peaceful purposes is concerned, we compete with so many advanced countries of the world, even today—I think, I am not wrong—20 per cent of the energy consumed in this country comes from not even coal and other traditional types of sources but from cow-dung and various types of vegetable waste. If this cannot be changed, we cannot change the village economy. I hope Government will pay adequate attention to this aspect so that we can have a simultaneous development of agriculture and industry in the countryside and transform our economy.

I now come to the second area of concern mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister and that is inflation and prices. I have briefly, referred to it when I mentioned the question of devaluation. Actually, it is inflation and rise in prices which is one of the most dangerous diseases which haunt

the land today. Unless we have a change in the fiscal policy, I do not think we can stem the rot. The Finance Minister has indicated some of the evils. But I am sorry to find, while he has indicated the evils, he has not suggested any measure, as to how to stem the rot. He has himself indicated that there is investment today in land, in gold and in various other kinds of unproductive things where, because of the devaluation and the falling value of money, the profits of the investor go up. There is, therefore, a tendency today to invest in these useless and unproductive types of investments rather than in industries where there will be a definite addition to National Wealth. As I suggested a moment ago, in the field of industrial policy also steps must be taken to see that, as far as possible these resources are directed to those channels where there will be the largest employment of men, that is, small-scale industries and cottage industries, so that a vast number of men are involved and in this way we have both products and also employment for a very large number of men. I would call him, not an investor but a speculator who wants to run to gold and land. If the Finance Minister had put a tax on unearned increase in land values, in urban areas, if he had put a tax by which houses, above a certain capacity, costing more than a certain amount, were subjected to very severe curtailment, I think, this would have given him additional resources and it would have been generally welcomed by the entire House.

But instead of this, there have been taxes on a number of articles which have become necessities. Tea is no longer a luxury. I know that the Finance Minister will say that it is not a luxury thing that he has taxed it, but he has taxed it in order to curb consumption. But I think that this is not the correct way. What we really want is increase in production. For dealing with the whole question of inflation and rising prices, the first and foremost thing is to see that the productive process is given an impetus and the total production in the country

is increased, which unfortunately has not been done. If socialism means anything, it means equality in economic, political and social spheres. This can be guaranteed only if we have taxation measures by which disparities are reduced and in that direction, I do not find sufficient indication in the Finance Minister's budget which will lead us towards a socialistic society, a society where there will be equality....

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will finish in a minute or two.

I would also suggest that forward marketing should be stopped in all edible products and not only in food-grains. This also is a source of speculation. When you have no forward marketing in foodgrains, why should there be forward marketing in edible products and various other things.

I would also suggest for his consideration de-monetisation. This looks rather severe, I am not suggesting confiscation, but I am only suggesting de-monetisation so that all the black money which today is hidden and which is acting as a check on the growth of industries and economic activities in this country will be forced to come out in the open. If this measure is taken and is backed up by other measures by which any payment above a specified limit—whatever may be the limit, it may be Rs. 250 or 500—would be only through cheques, then you will immediately induce the bank habit in the country and you will also force the hidden money to come into the open so that there will be no occasion in future for this kind of hoarding or black-marketing.

I would also urge very strongly simplification of the tax structure. Today the honest tax-payer is the most persecuted man in this country. Every one who has a salary or a fixed income knows that he is harassed at every point whereas those who have various devious ways of income very often do not pay taxes at all. In a country like

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the United States, in cases of persons with an income of 5,000 dollars or less, the income-tax officers examine only one per cent of the assessee. A thorough examination is undertaken in respect of only one per cent of the persons where as in our country, whether the man's income is Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000, the income-tax officers go through every single case. This is the category of tax-payers who are the least likely to defraud because they are very often salaried persons. If some methods were introduced by which income-tax officials do only sample checking at lower levels of income—it may be Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000—these very officers would get a lot of relief so that they could pay far greater attention to those cases which deserve attention and where actually frauds take place.

Similarly, I suggest that you do something about sales-tax also. There are a number of returns and they drive an honest man to become dishonest. A small shopkeeper cannot give an honest return and, therefore, very often he has to cook up some figures. If some device could be found—of course, with the agreement of the States—to have either excise or Central sales tax so that there could be taxation at one point as is the case in respect of cloth and several other items, you will perhaps stand to gain: you save harassment, release creative energy and at the same time get a much larger income than you do today.

I have seen a report by an expert who suggests that without imposing a single new tax, with simplified procedure and more rational tax structure, the existing taxes can yield about Rs. 500 to 600 crores more per year. If that could be done, there will be no occasion for imposing new taxes every year as has been the practice almost every year. This, I think, is a matter to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. I have already mentioned that one

rather peculiar feature of the present budget is that while some of the necessities have been taxed, some of the luxuries have been left untouched. My hon. friend who spoke just before me in a very able maiden speech twitted the Finance Minister a little about his reluctance to tax spirit and liquor. I do not know what the reason is, but whatever the reason may be, I would suggest that before taxing tea or coffee, perhaps, liquors and spirit might have been a more profitable source of revenue, and this could also have been more in conformity with the social philosophy of the Finance Minister himself.

Before I conclude, I have just one more word to say.

16 hrs.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कांटा): रुपावति महोदय, श्री शिवनाथराव जी मो रडे हैं ।

Shri Humayun Kabir: If my speech has a soporific effect I think I should take a patent, and I ought to tell those hon. Members who cannot sleep otherwise that they should come and listen to speeches of mine like this.

In conclusion, I would say that what we really want in this country is a sense of involvement. Millions of people must be involved in a creative effort, and this can be done if we adopt programmes and policies which will find employment for everybody. Today, there is educated unemployment. I personally have never recognised any distinction between educated and uneducated unemployment. In my opinion, unemployment is unemployment, whether educated or uneducated. When there is complete literacy in a country, all unemployment will be educated unemployment. But today there is educated unemployment as different from uneducated unemployment. If we take up a programme to wipe out illiteracy from this country within the next five years, there shall be no uneducated unemployment left. If similarly we

take up programmes that within the next five years we shall provide better housing for everyone in a village or a town, if we take up an enormous housing programme in which they are involved, if we take up programmes of construction of roads, so that every village is connected with a main highway or with a town, we shall find employment for millions of people. Someone may say that all this will lead to inflationary pressures and may ask where the money would come from. But many of these things can be done without direct involvement in the money market. I think the Finance Minister may have seen,—and I am sure the Planning Minister has done—what is called intermediate technology. Studies are being made in Europe where you develop comparatively economically less developed countries through an intermediate technology where high capital investment is not necessary. In this country itself, we have also had experiments by which thousands of people have produced additional goods; they have produced goods in addition to those in the market; these goods do not have any sale in the market perhaps, but they have a sale within a limited circle, and in this way, new wealth is created.

I was told that in Wales, an enormous amount of national wealth was created without any capital investment. In Wales, they had taken up a programme where every school-child was required to plant one tree and he was asked to tend that tree for five years. In this way, there was competition between schools and there was competition between children in the same school, and within about ten years, there were several million trees which added greatly to the wealth of the country. This kind of afforestation is necessary for agriculture and for many other purposes. In this way, by unorthodox methods, by slightly revolutionary methods, if you like, we can add to the money economy. We shall not add to the actual money in circula-

tion, but we shall create wealth in terms of trees and houses, roads and tanks, cloth and household articles. If the hon. Finance Minister would direct his attention to this sphere and see that millions of people are involved in a national creative effort, we can have sound budgets, not budgets of despondency, not budgets of status quo, not budgets which always tell us to restrict our consumption, but we may have budgets which will tell the people to consume, have a good life; enjoy new goods and services and make this country a beautiful country, a glorious country, through our own efforts and through our own labour.

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): We on these benches are grateful to the many hon. Members who have shed valuable light on the various proposals and policies that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has put forward. We would have welcomed somewhat precise and pointed comments on what the Finance Minister has had to say in his speech because it is there that he has spelt out the whole complex of economic policies of Government. If more attention had been given to what the Finance Minister had said in the first part of his budget speech, it would have helped us to modify and to improve the patterns on the rich and varied tapestry that the Finance Minister has woven for this House.

Every member of the House is entitled to criticise; he is not only entitled to but has to be vigilant and critical. But vigilance and criticism should not mean that one only sees the dark side of the picture, nor does being critical mean that one indulges in the luxury of contradictions. About any country in the world, about any economy, one can always point to the dark side.

I am sorry Shri Dange is not here. I would have invited his attention to an article which appeared in *The New Statesman* of 2nd June. It talks about an underground millionaire in the Soviet Union.

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

"When Rube was finally arrested, the militia found government bonds and valuables worth 157,000 roubles in his garden and over 1,500,000 roubles in old bank notes which had lost their value during the last devaluation."

Should I judge Russia's economy, Russia's efforts, by this kind of aberration? One can collect these little pieces and oddments, as much as one likes, about any country, but one has to take an overall view of what is being done, where we are going, and within the resources at our disposal, what can really be attempted. I say that if that kind of effort is made, it will be found that on the whole, we are discharging the responsibilities that have been placed upon us creditably and efficiently.

May I point out that this country is committed to an ambitious programme of development? Our public finance has to be development-oriented. What are the main ingredients in a development-oriented public finance? Firstly, we have to give priority to development. Many things my hon. friend, Prof. Kabir, talked about have to be done, can be done, provided one is able to mobilise a great deal of resources for these kinds of development. Even when one talks of doing things on credit, one cannot draw upon credit unless there is an equal amount of savings in the economy. The ability of the economy to move forward is ultimately conditioned by the quantum of savings that it is willing to mobilise. Over and over again, the Finance Minister is advised about ways and means of developing the economy, but when he comes forward with his proposals to mobilise savings, there is sharp criticism of them.

Secondly, we are committed to the expansion of the public sector. With the exception of a small segment of the House, the rest of this House is committed to a rapid expansion of the public sector, which means that savings generated in the households have to be transferred largely to the public

exchequer so that development may take place in the public sector. There is, therefore, an inherent, ineluctable, irresistible need for transferring, year after year, a particular proportion of new savings that come up to the public exchequer. Otherwise, let us not talk about development orientation towards increasing expansion of the public sector.

Thirdly, anyone who has studied economic development and social change in any country of the world will realise, and will agree with me, that even more than the improvement of tools and techniques of production, what has enabled increase in wealth, what has brought it about, has been the qualitative improvement of inputs. That was what my hon. friend, Prof. Kabir was referring to when he talked about 'thinking of the man', what we invest in education, in health. Almost three-fourths of the increase in productivity that has taken place in the western world is now traced to what one might call improvement in the quality of inputs. This requires a tremendous amount of transfer of resources because education and health, I am sure even under the dispensation of the Swatantra Party, will be overwhelmingly organised by the Government.

In any developed economy today 40 per cent of the national income is handled by the Government. Almost 20 per cent is used for purposes of transfers and for purposes of providing social overheads. Something like 10 per cent or more is used in investment, something like 10 per cent is used for Government's expenses. In our country today the Finance Minister is able to transfer only 18 per cent of the national income. Our inability to do things arises from the fact that our national income is low. We have to increase our national income; from that increased national product, he and his successors will inevitably have to transfer proportionately larger and larger resources to the public sector if the

whole development programme that we have undertaken is to be carried through. That rationale, that inescapable logic of development we cannot jibe at.

The next point that I would like to point out it is that if we are to develop, we have to develop a much higher rate of saving and investment in our country than we are doing. When we began our development programme, we were saving and investing only 5 per cent of our national income, with the result that the annual increase in our national income was about one or 1-1/2 per cent. There was an almost equal increase in population, and the economy remained completely stagnant. Over the past few years we have been able to step up the rate of saving and investment, the rate of saving and investment made out of our own savings, to 10 per cent of our national income per year. It is necessary if the dreams and visions that we have, if the objectives that we have cherished are to be realised by 1975-76 or 1976-77, that in this decade we step up our rate of saving and investment from 10 to 20 per cent of our national income. From a larger national income, from an ever-increasing national income, unless we are willing to transfer greater and greater resources to the public exchequer, the whole pattern of development as we have envisaged, which is for the purpose of developing the human resources of our country and developing the material resources of our country, cannot be realised. Which means that every year an additional one per cent of national income, has to be saved and invested for a period of ten years. After that we will reach a plateau and it will not be necessary to move forward in that direction, but for a period of ten years, the saving and investment programme has to be stepped up. There is no escape from it, no matter what particular party, what political colour a particular government adopts. If this is to be done, you will find that with a 5 per cent rate of growth in the

economy, our national income would increase by about Rs. 900 crores per year; with a 5 per cent rate of growth in the economy today, the increase in our national income would be of the order of Rs. 1,200 crores.

The minimum marginal rate of saving will have to be about 25 per cent.

In the first plan, which everybody praise here, I am sure Prof. Kabir will bear me out when I say, the marginal investment envisaged for five Five year plans was 50 per cent. But even if we have a lower marginal rate of saving, it is obvious that anything between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 crores has to be channelled in the direction of saving and investment, and a great part of it has to be done by the Finance Minister. If we want to carry through our programme of development, we have got to agree that up to Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 crores of additional saving and investment have to be made, and anything up to 50 or 60 per cent of that, or perhaps more, will have to be through the public exchequer. Therefore, any Finance Minister who is committed to a programme of development has no escape. It is his sacred obligation to come to the House and say that he has to raise Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 crores year after year for a period of 10 years. That is inherent, as I said, inescapable, in the whole logic of development that we have accepted.

Thirdly, it has been argued that all this should be done by higher direct taxes. I believe that the base of the direct taxes should be lower. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister when he was in charge of this particular portfolio some years back had lowered the base of direct taxes. Why? Because more and more incomes are going to come near the base. The base should be broader where from a large number of incomes are going to come. Hon. Members who are fami-

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Har with the tax structures in developed countries know what a large percentage of people pay direct taxes. It is necessary to catch as large a number of people in the net of direct taxes as possible.

Prof. Kabir talked about simplification of tax structure. All that is being done. The Finance Minister will be able to show you next year the result of the simplification of the tax structure and the nationalisation and streamlining of the tax structure that he is engaged in just now. I have no doubt in my mind that the Finance Minister will have in course of time to come forward with proposals on these lines. On the one side we try to raise the incomes of a significant section of our people and each one of them has to pay something by way of direct taxes. You may return them to these people in various forms of social benefits but it is necessary that the tax structure is widely spread and that the net is widely spread.

Even if we accept Dr. Lohia's suggestion, we cannot finance everything by direct taxes. My friend Dr. Lohia said that if he had the opportunity, he would restrict the consumable expenditure at Rs. 1,500 a month, that is, Rs. 18,000 a year which would mean that at the level of income of Rs. 40,000 and above, the tax will have to be 100 per cent. I am prepared to accept that but even when you do that you get only Rs. 25 crores more. Even after stepping up taxes whereby any person earning more than Rs. 40,000 per year will have to pay 100 per cent tax which would leave him with no income after taxes after he has paid all his life insurance premium, etc. the net accretion to the resources of the Finance Minister would be of the order of Rs. 25 crores or thereabout. What would be the result of the evasion of tax and all that—it is for you to consider. One of the bright young economists in some Banaras School

came and told him that Rs. 1,000 crores could be obtained. Surely he could have gone to the Finance Minister and the whole machinery of the Government is at his disposal. Dr. Lohia should not depend for formulating policies for the country upon what he considers to be bright young men in his entourage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is no room for bright young men in this country.

Shri Asoka Mehta: A great deal has been said against excise duties. It is true that excise duties which yielded a revenue of Rs. 67.5 crores in 1950-51 will yield 1214 crores in 1967-68. Half of this revenue comes from new commodities. We must realise the changes taking place in the structure of our economy. Secondly, there have to be excise duties because how do you get at do these things? If there is Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 crores rise in national income, in a country like India, how do you get at even a marginal rate of saving? We expect agricultural production to double during the current plan period. If that happens, you will not be able to mobilise any considerable amount of savings from the agricultural section. One of the ways whereby you can mobilise savings from them is through excise duties. You cannot get away from the excise duties. My friend Mr. Dange says that every excise duty is a call for a struggle, for a general strike. If it is so, all that I can say is that he will have to work for a continuous, interrupted general strike in this country. Because, excise duties will be there and will come on. He can be a super Trotskyite and work for a permanent general strike.

A lot has been said against foreign aid. I can assure every hon. Member of this House that no one wants foreign aid for the sake of foreign aid. I do not think that any particular section of the House has a greater sensitivity

of national honour compared to the rest of us. But what is the position? There are in development, two traps in which an economy gets caught: one is the savings trap. Your investment requirements are larger than what you can save in your own economy. Therefore, you try to augment your savings by borrowing from outside. And the other is the foreign-exchange trap. Your requirement of foreign exchange in the period of development is much greater than what you can earn by yourself, and therefore, you have got to augment your foreign exchange by getting foreign-exchange loans from outside. We are investing today 13 per cent of our national income, while we are saving only 10 per cent. The difference of 3 per cent comes from the loans that we are raising. The difference between our imports and our exports is roughly of the order of Rs. 800 crores. This foreign exchange gap is covered by the loans that we are raising. This we are doing because we are convinced that as an agriculturist takes credit in order to build up his economy, as an industrialist takes credit in order to build up his industry, as a businessman takes credit in order to organise his business, it is to this country's advantage to try to get credits. We will pay them after a period of time, but we cannot transform our economy quickly enough unless we are willing to take this credit. The minimum, the essential, credits have to be taken. I would welcome the most careful scrutiny by this House of the credits that we are seeking, but merely to make a general attack on foreign credit is no good. There is no aid because almost 97 to 98 per cent of the so-called foreign aid that we are getting as credit is a thing which we have repaid, which we are repaying and we shall be repaying in the years to come.

Here again, therefore, the question is would we like to cut down our development programme. Would we like, or are we prepared to step up our exports here and now so that we will

be able to meet our foreign-exchange requirements fully? How do we hope to overcome the savings gap and the foreign-exchange gap? It is amazing that when the Finance Minister comes forward to augment the savings in the economy, he is shot at: at the same time, he is being told, "push forward your investment programme, but do nothing to augment your savings and do not go in for foreign credit." If he comes forward to raise the exports, it is said, "why levy excise duties?" Because he said, "I have got to curtail consumption, internally, in order that the surpluses are created for export." The moment he does that, he is being shot down. And he is also told, "under no circumstances can you have foreign credit." This is what I am unable to understand, the sheer contradiction in which hon. Members are indulging. I would submit, if not today, some other day, when they will have the responsibility of sitting on these Benches, these very words of theirs will come home to roost, and this very contradiction will ultimately tie a knot round their necks. (Interruption).

The Indian economy is not yet fully developed; but it is not also underdeveloped. We are as it were in the mid-stage of development. When a country is at the mid-stage of development, there are many difficulties and problems, that are peculiar to that stage of the situation. For instance, we have the capacities for fabricating various kinds of equipment, but there are people, hon. Members of the House themselves, who sometimes favour imported equipment to indigenous equipment. Members from a particular State—I do not want to mention that State—came to us and said they must get the turbines and the power plant from a particular country, because the credits are available; the credits have been tied up. Why? Because then alone they will be sure of that power being available at a particular time. If they depend upon indigenous equipment there will be some slipping back. Over and

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over again, we find this kind of contradiction. The effort on the part of the Government is that we move ahead with our own indigenous equipment everywhere, but certain credits have been tied up; certain agreements have been made during a period of years; there is a recession; inevitably earlier agreements have to be honoured. We find we are not able to take full advantage of the capacities that we have built up. But as we move forward, increasingly we are going to be dependent upon our own resources. In the next three years in transport, power and a number of other sectors, we shall be completely self-reliant.

One has to remember that as the economic situation changes and as development proceeds, economic policies also change. In the Soviet Union far-reaching changes have been brought about recently in the economic policy and even in the economic philosophy itself, because at a particular stage of development, the earlier policies become a strait-jacket. That is what this Government has been trying to do. Hon. members opposite remain wedded to some kind of shibboleth and obsolete ideas. They do not realise that the policies have to conform to the stage of development.

I was quite happy to hear Mr. Dange pleading to inject some kind of pragmatism as far as the managers in the public sector undertakings are concerned. But I am surprised that the same Mr. Dange is blessing today 165 gheraos in Calcutta, which are undermining, damaging in an irrevocable manner, the morale of the managers. You can do what you like to the industrialists, the men of capital, but in Calcutta it is the supervisors and the managers whose authority, whose goodwill, is being undermined. Calcutta will soon be a place from where—whether there may be flight of capital or not, I do not know,—there will be flight of managers and supervisors. Does Mr. Dange want that? With his conception of prag-

matic approach, to managers, how can he at the same time, be responsible for blessing the gheraos?

I am sorry Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy is not here. He talked very eloquently about the need for an integrated incomes and prices policy. Here is a recent report—*Report on a Framework for Incomes and Prices Policy*. I would like to state that the Government is as vigilant in this matter as hon. members opposite. But may I invite his attention to the conclusions that this report has come to: With your permission, Sir, I would like to read three or four sentences out of this:

"Though the need for an incomes policy has been under discussion in most of the developed countries in the last few years, hardly any operational incomes policy has been evolved in any country except the Netherlands.

The general context for an incomes policy in India is different from that in the developed countries.

The policy instruments have to be different and more complex than in the developed countries. Incomes policy has to be coordinated much more effectively with other economic policies."

This is a very complex problem. It is easy for Mr. Dwivedy to say, why don't you have an integrated incomes and prices policy? We have been carefully examining this problem and analysing it. We know it will take considerable time before the various pieces can be brought together and a coherent coordinated policy evolved.

Mr. Dwivedy was also very eloquent about the progress that Pakistan has been making in the last five years. But may I point out that Pakistan gets three times per capita foreign aid as compared to India. Pakistan's tax structure is something which

Mr. Dwivedy will not like, where a great amount of private savings are being geliberately encouraged. Then, many of the developments that have taken place in Pakistan are of what one might call "one shot" character and they are not going to be repeated. Fourthly, Pakistan is at a stage of development where we were earlier. Some of the excitement we felt in our first plan and a part of the second plan, Pakistan is feeling today. When she comes to our stage of development, Pakistan will experience the same difficulties.

Shri Piloo Mody: It will if you go there. (laughter).

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is not at all a joke, I can invite the attention of the hon. members to a very valuable study made by Prof. Edward Mason, who is a Professor of Harvard University, who has been Economic Adviser to Pakistan's planning authorities for a long time. In this recent study, he has compared the economic development in India and Pakistan. You will find that the conclusions I have quoted here are bodily lifted from that report. You can laugh at Asoka Mehta. But the laugh will come back on you when you find that this is what the economic expert of Pakistan himself has to say.

Shri Piloo Mody: 400 million people are laughing at you, not merely the members of the House.

4.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Asoka Mehta: There are 500 million. I am glad that 100 million are not with you. I am glad your knowledge is so defective.

I would like to come to one criticism that Dr. Lohia made. He said that the Plan provision for the year 1966-67 was Rs. 2250 crores while this year it is much less. Probably it is. But last year as against Rs. 2250 crores of planned provision the budgetary resources that were found actually were Rs. 2000 crores. Therefore,

there was a deficit financing of over Rs. 200 crores. We do not want that to happen. Therefore, this year the planned provision is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2100 crores less than last year as far as outlays are concerned, but more than last year as far as real resources are concerned. The whole effort is to move forward on the basis of real resources we can mobilise.

He talked about the Finance Minister sharpening the razor to cut my throat. May I point out that the sharpening is being done by somewhat inexperienced gentlemen on the other side, inexperienced in the use of razor. Sir, Firstly, as the Economic Survey has pointed out, Centre's revenue in 1967-68 compared to normal expectations are down by Rs. 400 crores. Why? Because there has been 20 per cent decline for two years in food production, in jute, in mesta, in tobacco and in oilseeds. In various directions our economy has suffered a severe setback and the result is reflected in the finances of the Government of India. Should we project Rs. 400 crores in the remaining four years of the Plan? The Finance Minister does not want me to do so, but Dr. Lohia wants me to do so. Who is sharpening the razor?

What has the Finance Minister said in his Economic Survey? He has said:

"Industrial output levels for the later years of the Fourth Plan must be planned on the basis of the higher levels of agricultural production that should be achieved by then and care should be taken to avoid a hiatus in growth during those years as a result of undue pessimism based on current agricultural performance."

It is this undue pessimism to which so many hon. Members have led themselves to become victims. If we are not finalising our Plans here and now, it is because we want to be sure that while we do not embark upon optimistic expectations, we do not also become victims of pessimism.

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That kind of very accurate assessment will be possible only after two or three months, partly because we want to see how the food situation develops and how the agricultural production develops, and partly because we want to see what fiscal policies the seventeen State Governments in India are going to follow.

The economy has changed. There is no getting away from the fact that our structure of economy has changed. We were producing machinery worth Rs. 30 crores in 1950-51, today we are producing Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores worth of machinery. By the end of the Fourth Plan, given the goodwill and co-operation of all concerned, we will be in a position to produce Rs. 1500 crores worth of machinery. All talks of transforming the economy ultimately depends upon our ability to bring in new tools and new techniques.

A lot has been said about neglect of irrigation. May I point out that major and medium irrigation has added 14 million acres in the last sixteen years, minor irrigation has added 31.6 million acres in the last sixteen years, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in 1966-67 more wells were energised than in the previous fifteen years and there is today a new tempo in all these things.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If that is the case, why is there food shortage in the country (Interruption)?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I would like to point out, Sir that next year when we discuss the budget we will find that our food production has increased very significantly because the potential today is anything between 95 million to 100 million tons and there is no reason why that potential cannot be realised. But I would like to point out that the strategy of agricultural development that the whole House has endorsed involves that 80 million acres of land will produce by

the end of the Fourth Plan 72 million tons of foodgrains while 220 million acres of land will produce only 48 million tons of foodgrains, because these 80 million acres of land will have all the combined inputs that Professor Kabir talked about. Therefore, it is necessary that one has to have the appropriate fiscal policy, because otherwise benefits will remain with those who own 80 million acres and nothing will go to those who own 220 million acres. This transfer of income has to take place and it can take place only through proper fiscal policy, which cannot exclude constant increase, constant widening and constant diversification of excise duties. I would, therefore, like to say that the Government would like to support the budget that the Finance Minister has put forward, because he has brought them forward in conformity with the overall strategy that he has outlined in Part A of the budget. It is a matter of regret that the policy projected has not been fully examined so that members could have come to the conclusion that what he has suggested is in conformity with the needs and requirements of our development.

I would like to point out that today we are giving Rs. 118 crores as food subsidy. I hope and trust that as the food situation improves this subsidy will not be necessary and these resources will be available for accelerating our further development programmes.

I agree that there is need for vigilance and there is need for correction in every direction. I recognise that we have to improve our efficiency and we have constantly to strive for economy. All this advice given to us are welcome. They are necessary. But, at the same time, may I point out that we can do all this if we move forward with confidence based upon informed faith. If the course is rightly set then members are welcome even to steel the ship. As the cap-

tain has rightly said, they can quarrel with the navigators, with the ship even, but not with the course that has been charted. The main danger today lies in confusion, weakening of the will, petering out of the dynamism. My hon. friend, Dr. Lohia, with whom I have been having a sharp argument for the last fifteen years, was pleased to say that the grapes of wrath are ripening. But we in this section of the House, having full confidence in our people, believe that these are grapes of hope, and not grapes of wrath, and that these grapes of hope are filling up and getting ready for vintage.

Shri G. Viswanathan (Wan-Diwash): Mr. Speaker, after 20 years of political independence and after three big Five Year Plans, still India has not attained economic independence. Though day in and day out we are raising our voice against monopoly and monopolists, it has achieved no purpose. This monopoly has come into existence only by the inefficient licensing policy of this Government. The economy of this country is not controlled by the Union Ministry or the Finance Minister of India but by a few groups, 75 big business groups of this country, comprising 1,536 companies, and their total assets come to Rs. 2,605.95 crores. After all, this monopoly is not unexpected. It was anticipated even by the fathers of our Constitution. For example, one big business group is able to control almost all the industrial products of this country.

I would like to quote from the report of Shri Hazari—

"Except basic steel and power generation, almost every kind of industrial product capable of domestic manufacture is covered in the Birla perspective plan. There is evidence of interest in new and rapidly growing industries, particularly, aluminium, electrical goods, chemicals, cement, man-made fibres

and yarn, heavy engineering, alloy steel, pig iron, tools, timber products, newsprint and pipes and tubes but traditional industries like cotton sugar, vanaspati and paper are by no means ignored."

The empire of the Birlas is bigger than Asoka's empire and even Alauddin Khilji's empire. Would you like to know the boundaries and extent of the Birla empire?

"While West Bengal and Maharashtra continue to be their prime location, Birlas have ventured on a large scale in recent years into Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Rajasthan, UP and Gujarat, and are also developing interest in Assam, Madras, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa and Bihar. There is one project in Kashmir (and the blank on the Birla map in Mysore has been filled up of late by the acquisition of a cement company and a machine tool company)."

When I speak of Birla I take him as a representative of the big business groups. Birla for me includes Tatas, Dalmas, Jains, Singhanias etc. This is how the Government is running this country.

After all, how did this happen? Why were these people alone preferred in issuing licences? The reason is simple. It was because they contributed very liberally to the Congress election fund. I am not talking in the air; I can substantiate my argument from the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. On page 135 it has been categorically stated—

"In fairness, we have to add that some at least of the industrialists who appeared before us did not seem to be quite happy about these contributions."

I mean, contributions to the election fund of the Congress Party.

"One member of the delegation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce blurted out a complaint

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

that industrialists were compelled to make those contributions, but that they got no return."

What a shame on the Congress Party?

"The leader of the delegation made the interesting modification of his colleague's statement by saying that it was not compulsion, but persuasive pressure that was responsible for much of these contributions."

This is how the Congress Party was issuing licences only to these big business groups and to no one else. The money they contributed went to the Congress fund and the licence was issued to the parties. This is how monopoly in this country has been created.

The Finance Minister speaks of price stability. He admits, rather he confesses, that over a period of three years a 46 per cent rise in prices has taken place. To talk of price stability in India is to talk of snakes in Iceland. The Central Government has so far done nothing to arrest the prices or to hold the price-line. At the same time they are not also willing to help those who are taking some steps in this direction. For example, the Government of Madras has very recently started giving subsidised rice at a low price to the poor people and to the down-trodden people. They are giving so much subsidy to the rice producers. They expect some help from the Central Government but our Finance Minister is not generous enough to help the Madras Government.

Now-a-days the Central Government seems to be too aggressive. They want to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The people now-a-days stand for decentralisation of power and not for concentration. Very recently two Bills were introduced in this House and in the other House, namely, the Central Industrial Security Force Bill and the Unlawful Activities Prevention Bill. The Industrial Security

Force Bill is definitely within the jurisdiction of the State Government, but I am sure no Chief Minister was consulted definitely non-Congress Chief Minister was consulted before bringing this measure. I would like to state before this House that federalism must be kept up in this country at any cost.

The Finance Minister often speaks of restraint in public expenditure and economising on Government expenditure. I welcome his proposal to reduce the strength of ministries. But at the same time I would like to ask one question. When reducing the strength of ministries, why cannot he reduce the strength of ministers? we have got ministers without portfolio; they have no work. I am told that the other ministers are afraid of these ministers because they might steal away some portfolio from them. These ministries should be abolished immediately. They have no work and they should not be paid. I am reminded of the Finance Minister's statement in the House the other day. When dealing with cooks and water carriers in the Defence Department he said that those people did not work any more and they should not be paid. The same rules must be applied to Ministers also.

The other day, we were invited to the Rashtrapati Bhavan. I entered that palatial building for the first time and there I saw place guards standing on either side and no step was vacant and every guard was standing like a statue. In a poverty-stricken country like this, there should not be any place for pomp and show. This should be immediately abolished. All this criminal waste should go.

When we speak of economising expenditure, the Finance Minister has gone to economise the shape and the size of the currency notes. Very recently, new notes have been issued and it is very difficult to find out whether it is a ten-rupee note or a one-rupee note. Very often, the people in rural areas use these notes by the shape and the size of the

notes; they do not read into the notes. They now find it very difficult to identify these notes. This Government seems to be penny-wise and pound-foolish.

I would like to remind the House of an advertisement at the time of elections in my place, Vellore. In theatres, slides were shown and the people were asked by the police to beware of counterfeit notes that were in circulation. This one advertisement is enough to show the incompetence, the inefficiency and the importance of this Government.

Again, the Finance Minister speaks of lower-income groups in his Budget speech. He says:

"When real income are eroded by increases in the cost of living, some compensation to the lower income groups becomes not only unavoidable but also necessary in the interest of maintaining social harmony and good industrial and service relations."

Let us look at the taxes he has imposed. He has raised excise duty on coffee and tea which, definitely goes against the interest of the common man. Amongst the cuts of Mr. Morarji Desai, the unkindest cut of all is the excise duty on aluminium. It is the poor people, the scheduled caste people, who are now switching over to aluminium from mud-pots. At this juncture, the Finance Minister has imposed a tax on aluminium. It is very unkind to the poor people. Is this the way of compensating the lower income groups? Is this the way you help the vulnerable section of the society?

Again, he has raised the duty on synthetic fibre. Because of this, hundreds and thousands of handloom weavers will be affected. Our Finance Minister has got a pious wish. He says:

"It is my expectation that in the case of aluminium, rayon and synthetic fibre, it should be possible for producers to absorb the increase in excise duty without any increase in the prices charged to consumers."

He goes on to say:

"In any event, producers of these products will not be allowed to increase their prices without prior consultations with the Government."

I would like to ask him how many people have come to you, for prior consultation as to whether to raise the price or not. When he rises to read his Budget speech, the prices go up throughout the country. No merchant comes here for consultation with the Finance Minister or with the Government of India.

Now, I would like to come to the sensitive problem, rather one of the unsolved problems of this country, the language problem. Leaving apart the ways and means of finding a solution to this problem, the Ministers often aggravate the problem by making some sort of statements. Very recently, a Minister of State has made a statement which has evoked so much criticism and anger throughout the country. I would like to read the editorial of *The Hindu* of April 21, 1957. It says:

It is amazing that a person holding the position of Union Minister of State for Education should have made an utterly irresponsible statement, which is in complete variance with the declared policy of the Government of India. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad is reported to have stated at a Patna reception given to him by the Bihar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan that the people should "wage a war against the continuance of English and make efforts for the all-round development and progress of Hindi, the national language of India".

An hon. Member: What is wrong in that?

Shri G. Viswanathan: He says that Hindi is the national language of India. According to him, Hindi alone is the national language. Then what happens to the other languages? What happens to Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and other languages? Are they not the national languages of this country? I can understand the love for one's own mother-tongue; I can appreciate the love for one's own mother-tongue, but at the same time I would like to remind this House that the other languages must also be considered. When you speak of Hindi as the national language of India, what about the other languages that find place in the VIII Schedule? Are they not national languages? (Interruptions). Then what is the meaning of calling Hindi as the national language? I know that most of the members who are coming from Hindi-speaking areas would not agree with me, but I would stress my own point. All the national languages should be recognised as official languages. Unless the Constitution is amended on this basis, you cannot satisfy the non-Hindi speaking people. I would like to remind the Minister of this. (Interruptions):

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please allow him to speak.

Shri G. Viswanathan: The Government of India has recognised English as the associate official language of this country under the Official Languages Act, 1963. Again, the Union Government has accepted, and all the State Governments have accepted, the three-language formula. According to the three-language formula, English should be studied in every school throughout India, whether it is a Hindi area or a non-Hindi area. The Minister must be aware of this Resolution. How can he make such an absurd statement calling that a war should be waged against English?

When I speak for English, it does not mean that I stand for English; I

stand for my own mother-tongue. When you are in favour of your mother-tongue to be the national language and official language of India, why can't I? Will you accept Tamil as the national language and the official language of India? (Interruptions).

Shrimati Lakshminathan: According to the Constitution, all these languages are national languages.

Shri G. Viswanathan: Then amend the Constitution like that. Let us have all the 14 or 15 languages as the official languages and not only Hindi or English. I stand for all the languages; all the languages should be given equal opportunity in this House. The other day, when Mrs. Tarkeshwari Sinha began her speech in English some hon. members wanted her to speak in Hindi and she did so, I appreciate that. Am I not entitled to speak in my mother-tongue? Am I not entitled to be heard and understood by other people? So long as simultaneous translation in all other languages is not made in this House, we are put at a very disadvantageous position. When I plead for English, it is not that I love English; I plead for English because English confers no undue advantage on anybody, but Hindi confers undue advantage on a particular section of the society. This is complete discrimination. We want that English should be continued until all the national languages of India are accepted as the official languages of India.

Mr. Speaker: He may come to the Budget now.

Shri G. Viswanathan: I welcome the UPSC's proposal that all the 14 or 15 languages will be the medium of examination. I welcome this proposal. At the same time, I would request the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who is present here that immediate steps be taken for simultaneous translation in this House in all the other languages and our demand should not be ignored because we are not shouting. I think they are treating us very indifferently. I want that simultaneous

translation in this House in all the other languages should be done immediately. I would like to remind the House of the Conference that was held very recently at Kodaikanal, the anti-Hindi Conference held by the students of Tamilnad. This must an eye-opener to the Central Government. They should not keep quiet because there is no agitation in this country. I know the attitude of the Central Government. Unless and until people agitate, they will not come with a legislation. This has been the attitude from the very beginning, from 1947. Mr. Nehru promised so many years back it has yet to come in this House. I hope that they will bring the Amendment Bill in this session and I am going to welcome it. But my opinion, the opinion of my Party and the opinion of the non-Hindi speaking people is this: until you recognise all the national languages as the official languages of India, English should be continued as the sole official language of this country because it confers no undue advantage over a particular section of the community or over a particular section of the Indian people; otherwise, we will be put to a disadvantage and we will be having a lot of hardship.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi (Bilhar): I find that a new tendency has crept in in this House recently, which has been a source of inspiration to many of our speakers here. I do not mean you, Sir, But I mean the hon. Members from the Opposition side. It may be a question of the Bir'sphobia; it may be a question of the theory of vacuums in the speech of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia or it may be a question of the language controversy on which the previous speaker just waxed eloquent.

I would like to confine myself to the budget and the budget alone. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on having brought forward such an efficient and such a wonderful budget at this juncture. We have to judge the budget.....

Some hon. Members: A wonderful budget?

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Yes, I look upon this budget in that way. I am sure that by the time I conclude my speech, many of my hon. friends will be convinced of that. Let them give me a patient hearing.

I would like to say that every budget mirrors the needs and requirements of the time. Every budget mirrors the background of the economic condition of the time. What is the economic condition of the country today? Let us not forget that the prices have risen by nearly 46 per cent during the last three years. Let us not forget that the country is fraught with famine of an unprecedented type. Let us not forget that devaluation has been accepted as a universal failure. Let us not forget also that there have been two great wars on our frontiers, which have depleted our resources to a great extent and which have forced us to increase our national expenditure on defence from Rs. 300 crores to nearly Rs. 950 crores now. Let us also not forget that there has been population explosion in the country, and the population has been increasing very rapidly, at the rate of nearly a crore of population every year. Let us also not forget that what the other parties could have done in the background of these things. Is there any party here which could have brought forward a better budget today? I extend this challenge to all my Opposition friends today. If they cannot unite even on a single matter like the West Asian crisis, when they very nearly came to blows,—thank God, there was a little partition between the two sides there—if they could get into such a fury and a furore over a fire which was escalated far away from our shores, can they think coolly and calmly and unite in a matter relating to a fire which is burning in every hearth and home in India today? So, I would congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on this budget. I am sure my hon. friend

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Shri Piloo Mody would also agree with me that this was the best budget that could have been brought forward.

Shri Piloo Mody: I do not agree.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: I realise that we have socialistic goals and we have socialistic dreams, and those dreams can only come true when we take some drastic steps, and apply some drastic cuts.

The hon. Finance Minister has called a halt to deficit financing in his speech. I take this to be a very strong and a very bold step. I think that we have reached the take-off stage of the economy, and from this, it would be easy to heal all the wounds in our economy; it will be easier for us to stabilise our economy and it will be easier for us, once we have diagnosed all the maladies in our economic body-politic, to sit down coolly and calmly and give our budget a convalescent stage. After that is done, it will be easier for us to take off and to soar in the winds of all those dreams of socialistic pattern that we have had, and I think that within a couple of years or three years we would be in a position to raise the standard of living of the people. I would certainly like to congratulate the Finance Minister on this.

But I have no doubt that this budget is conspicuous in certain ways; it is production-oriented; it encourages exports and so on. But it has something to miss in it also, and that? I am afraid, is this. It is conspicuous by the presence of the federal structure of our Constitution.

17 hrs.

I personally feel that the budget must also mirror the politically changing times. Today for the first time

after the elections, we find that nearly 50 per cent of the States are governed by non-Congress governments. So far the Central and State Governments had the same party in power. Whatever plan was made was formulated by the Planning Commission and funds were allotted by the Finance Commission; the plans were taken up and, as a matter of fact, they were implemented by the States. But today in the changed context, I feel that this federal structure makes it necessary for us to see, when the Constitution does not authorise, does not make it obligatory on the States to carry out the plans made by the Centre, whether it would be incumbent upon the States to follow the plans laid down by the Planning Commission. I would like this point to be studied. Today the Central Government cannot ask any State Government to levy any tax; it cannot force any State to abolish any tax. In the present context, with many of the States Governments, as in Bihar, West Bengal and UP, trying to gain popularity of the public, by their decision not to impose any further taxation on the people, by their decision also to raise the dearness allowance—in UP I know this would cost about Rs. 10 crores—, how are they going to implement the Plans?

This is a point which has disturbed me. I would certainly like to bring this to the notice of the Finance Minister. The time has come when the Planning Commission must consider this point whether the plans which it draws are going to be followed by the various States or not. The time has come when the Central Government must also consider how far they can go in seeing that the plans which are necessary for the growth of any country must go ahead. It should not be left to the whims of State Governments alone, whether the plans will be acceptable to them or not, whether they would work within planned economy or not.

I feel that planning is a sacred, national subject and it should be a joint venture of the States and of Centre. It is up to the Centre to fix a certain ratio of assistance. In the Third Plan, I find that UP bore 40 per cent of the cost of its plans and the Central Government gave about 60 per cent assistance, I would like a uniform policy followed in this regard irrespective of the parties at the helm of affairs in different States, how much Central grants would be forthcoming and how much the State would put in for the plans of development in the State concerned. We must consider how far can the Central Government impose taxation on the people in general to help a particular State.

Secondly, I would like to point out that in the allocation of Central projects also in States, there has been a little discrimination. In the first two Plans, UP had no central project whatsoever. In the Third Plan, we had four projects. Apart from the natural potentialities and natural resources in a State, this must be linked up with another consideration. I would also suggest that the backward condition of the State and the population of the State should also be taken into account. I would make a humble request that UP, which has nearly 17 per cent of the total population of the country, and which has been given only 6 per cent of the total Central projects, should, in consideration of its backward economy and backward condition, be given a little more preferential treatment in order that all the States in the country may come at par in the matter of development, so that States like Madras, Bengal and Bombay are not allowed to forge ahead leaving others behind. Therefore, I would suggest that all these factors should be taken into consideration.

The per capita income at present in the country is Rs. 430 whereas it is only Rs. 350 in UP; in certain backward areas of UP, it is only Rs. 200. I would urge upon the Finance Minister that all these factors should enter

into calculation in the matter of allocation of projects.

Then there is another factor. Though it has been a very good budget—and my challenge is still there—I would like to see corrected certain small factors which go a long way in irritating minor and small scale industries. I would take the case of the drug industry. There has been a price freeze in the drug industry. As a result, medium scale and small scale units have found it very very difficult to compete with the big units which have collaboration with foreign firms which operate in India. If it had been linked with some freeze on the raw materials it might have been easier for them to compete with them, but this policy of only fixing a ceiling on their price is a step towards exterminating and killing the indigenous drug industry. I would also like to point out that that this matter should be taken into consideration because it has been the avowed policy of the Government, from time to time the Government has declared so, to encourage indigenous industry and give it all sorts of incentives. If the Government wants to carry this out, it must see that these small matters are mended in time.

This budget is trying to give incentive to various industries in the form of loans and concessions and in so many other ways. It is a very commendable step, but I often find that people have to worry about the bills which are pending in the name of the Government, both at the Centre and in the States. I do not understand this incompatibility of the Government extending support in the name of loans on the one side, while it deprives these firms of their legitimate dues from Government in the form of bills. These little things should be mended in time.

The most important problem which faces us today is food shortage. I am glad that Government is aware of it and is giving it top priority, but I am afraid that the sense of urgency is still missing. I would like this food shortage to be tackled on a war foot-

[Shrimati Sushila Roghatgi]

ing. It there is only a 8 to 10 per cent shortage, it can be easily combated either by austerity or stopping wastage of any kind. I would not only appeal to all the members of the House, to all the housewives of the country, to everybody concerned, that food is a vital necessity, and the more we go on begging, it on'y disgraces the House and the country, it only humiliates us, but I would also venture to suggest that just as we are trying to link the country through a network of airways, the Government should provide a network of waterways. Every farmer should be provided with cheap, if possible even free, water. I think our farmer has the potentiality of producing much more than he is doing now.

For instance, sugar is the chief industry in Kanpur. I have talked to the people there, and I find that the research carried on in the Central Sugar Institute, Kanpur, indicates that if they are able to provide 8 to 9 per cent irrigation more there, the sugar yield is much more. As against that, we find that because of the inadequacy of water, our main industry, the sugar industry, is going away from U.P. to the South.

Therefore, I would beg the Finance Minister to cut down the trimmings of administration. I would even suggest that, as we have a phased plan, we should also have a phased plan for cutting down the administrative expenditure. I am told the administrative expenditure is nearly 30 to 35 per cent. It is for him to state the veracity of that. Anyway, we have no right to spend so much on our administrative expenditure alone. I am sure that if the Government makes a cool, collected programme, in a phased manner, without retrenching people straightway in the present economic crisis but without extending recruitment any further, streamlines the administration fully, it can make a start and realise, how much expenditure

can be cut down in due course, even if we have to wait for a year or two.

I am sure water expenditure can be cut down and can be utilised for irrigation purposes; because that is the primary necessity of the day.

I have been told by some people that this fad for felling down trees has told very heavily on our economy today. There has been a tendency to go back to afforestation, but great damage is being caused, and some people say that that the system of afforestation must be speeded up, and there should be a directive given by the Centre that all such schemes should be encouraged and anything which boosts production should be given every incentive. There are certain areas and I would specify the area round Jhansi, the Rohikand division. We are told that the soil there is extremely good. People have submitted official reports that, if irrigation facilities are provided, that area alone would be able to provide sufficient food for the entire State of U.P. I would request the Finance Minister to go into that. Medium irrigation and agricultural production should be given top priority.

There is stagnation in the textile industry in U.P. as in other parts also. When the companies in U.K. faced a crisis sometime back, they passed a Textile Renovation Act and subsidised the mills and eventually they stabilised. Textile industry is one of the major industries and especially so in U.P. Renovation is the need of the day. Government should take steps to renovate these mills so that they can be put on a strong footing to compete with other efficient mills.

In my constituency there are some areas where the soil is white and nothing could be grown. It is called mutti. Some research was carried out of this soil and we were informed that 20 to 25 per cent cultivation can be done in these areas. I would request the Finance Minister to send

for details about this place and if possible to make this a cultivable land. About a lakh of acres or two lakhs of acres in U.P. alone could thus be brought to cultivation. In the present crisis every acre of land matters.

There is a craze to industrialise the cities. Agriculture and industry must go together. I do not understand why industries must be located in lands which give a good harvest. I would even say that the grow more food campaign can be compatible with greater industrialisation only if good lands are not destroyed for building new constructions for industries. With these words, I thank you, Sir.

Shri Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on page 125 of the Defence Services Estimates for 1967-68, it says that one of the canons of financial propriety is that every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues, as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

The revenue expenditure as percentage of net national output has gone up from 4.42 per cent in 1955-56 to 5.84 per cent in 1960-61 and to 9.03 per cent in 1964-65 and in absolute terms it has increased in 1967-68 by 48.66 per cent over 1964-65. When that is so and when the appropriation of people's money through taxation as percentage of net national output, has increased from 4.42 per cent in 1955-56 to 5.16 per cent in 1960-61 and to 7.81 per cent in 1964-65; in absolute terms in 1967-68, this year, 83 per cent over 1964-65, I submit that this canon is not only not being followed but it is being trampled upon.

The Government which is supposed to be a service organisation has become a self-servicing organisation. If the intention is to tax the rich, to feed the poor, I have no quarrel. But

when it is to tax everybody, to support the Government and perpetuate a Parkinson's paradise, I think something should be done about it.

Almost everytime, at budget time, everyone agrees that something must be done, but everytime, we are told because of the difficult economic situation, we must be careful, and nothing is done, and the situation keeps getting worse and worse every time. I submit that there is need for a change in approach and in performance right now; I have tried to place myself in the unexcused shoes of the hon. Finance Minister and to ask myself what I would do in this situation.

To the hon. Minister, I offer the conclusions that I have reached, as my humble suggestions for considerable improvement. I believe that any over staffed organisation is inefficient. I believe that to put through a crash programme, you need an efficient organisation. I believe that when there is slight, just slight understaffing, everyone tries a little harder, works a little more. I would, therefore, insist upon a ban on further recruitment in Government. I would suggest an age-limit of 50 in Government service, and insist on the enforcement of this limit. I would thus infuse fresh blood, fresh thinking into all cadres of the Government; unlike the hon. Minister of Planning I like bright young men. I believe that we must cut costs. I believe that difficult situations call for a change from complacency to dynamism.

I would start with revenue expenditure: I would cut unilaterally, mildly drastically four per cent from every demand except debt services. That would give me Rs. 87.04 crores; I would retain in reserve two per cent; that gives Rs. 43.52 crores. I would tell each Ministry, in each State, I have only cut four per cent, and I expect you do all that you have planned. I have Rs. 43.52 crores in reserve and I will judge you, your efficiency, by your ability to stay away. I would make disbursements from my reserve

[Shri Sequeira]

fund subject to my personal sanction. I would judge my own efficiency by my ability to carry all of it into the next budget. I would be left with Rs. 43.52 crores to use effectively.

I believe in the social control of all enterprises through the people and not Government which is a bad manager, through exercise of consumer preference and investment by the people in equities. I would therefore place additional purchasing power in the hands of the people. I would exempt all earnings up to Rs. 12,500 per year from income-tax. That would come to Rs. 30 crores; I would exempt all earnings from Rs. 12,501 to Rs. 30,000 a year from special surcharge; that comes to Rs. 3.75 crores. I would give a relief of 15 per cent on total tax payable on all earnings between Rs. 12,501 and Rs. 30,000; that comes to Rs. 9 crores. I would give a relief of 10 per cent on all earnings between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 50,000 a year; that gives Rs. 5.10 crores. I would give a relief of five per cent on all earnings between Rs. 50,001 and Rs. 1 lakh; that gives Rs. 3.10 crores. Total Rs. 50.95 crores. By doing this, I would have placed Rs. 50.95 crores of additional purchasing power in the hands of 1,230,000 people and added to the savings and investment by the people in equity. I would have at least 941,284 less assessments to make. I would have probably 5,832 spare assessing officers in the income-tax department, whom I would send to public enterprises as economic inspectors to get at least the same gross profit margins as they demand from private sector in their assessment.

I would be left with a small deficit of Rs. 7.43 crores. I would go to my capital disbursements and apply the same standard and the same system. On Rs. 833 crores, I would cut 4 per cent, i.e. Rs. 37.32 crores. I would retain 2 per cent, i.e. Rs. 18.66 crores. I would add this to the reserve fund of Rs. 43.52 crores to get Rs. 62.18 crores in reserve. I would use the other 2 per cent to offset the deficit of

Rs. 7.43 crores and I would be left with Rs. 11.23 crores.

I would now turn to excise, which is the main burden of taxation on all people. I believe that any tax that adds to the cost of necessities of common people should be cast aside, in favour of taxes on luxuries of some or even all people. From my budget proposals, I would forget about additional excise on coffee and tea, footwear and, cotton textiles. I would set aside for the present the proposals I had made on motor spirit, petrol and lubricants and cigarettes. The loss of revenue would be Rs. 73.05 crores. I would then remove completely the basic excise duty on tea, coffee, vegetable oils and fats, soaps, cotton fabrics, cotton yarn, woollen fabrics, woollen yarn, kerosene, medicines and the additional duty on textiles. The loss in revenue would be Rs. 216.12 crores. The total loss in revenue would be Rs. 289.12 crores.

I would then double the basic excise duty on tobacco, motor spirit, refrigerators and air-conditioners and I would charge 50 per cent more on non-specified petroleum products. I would triple basic duty on motor cars, not including trucks, and cosmetics and cigars and cigarettes.

An hon. Member: What about liquor?

Shri Sequeira: That is a state subject; that is not taxed by the centre.

The gain in revenue would be Rs. 280.96 crores. With these proposals, I would have not only arrested but reversed the rise in prices on some very essential commodities. I would have taken Rs. 290 crores from a few and put Rs. 289 crores into the pocket of many millions. I would still be left with a net surplus in excise of Rs. 1.79 crores.

I believe that decisions are only sound when based on well-programmed statistics of recent vintage. I would spend all of the Rs. 1.79 crores in equipment to process my data and qualified men on contract, not service,

to Government to plan my systems, collect and analyse my data and advise me in my decisions. I would still have Rs. 11 crores in savings left. I would use them from time to time during the year to keep the fact of falling prices constant by selected reliefs in direct taxation; or, I might use them to offset a rise in price of sugar when the sugarcane price goes up.

Having done this, in my budget proposals, I would try and set in motion a series of examinations into various aspects of government collections and spending.

An hon. Member: Is it a parallel budget?

Shri Sequeira: These are my suggestions.

Mr. Speaker: Allow him to make a budget. Do not interrupt him. He is getting trained in the preparation of a budget.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): He and the Planning Minister should sit together.

Shri Sequeira: Of my tax revenue, customs, excise and corporation and income tax provide me with 98.06 per cent of the revenue and it cost me 1.22 per cent of the revenue collected on collection charges. All the remaining charges like estate, wealth, expenditure, gift, land revenue, state excise, vehicles, sales tax, other taxes, stamps and registration fees together give me 1.94 per cent of my tax revenue and cost 12.62 per cent of revenue produced to collect. On estate duty the revenue is 30.59 and cost of collection is 15.49. On stamps the revenue is 545.00 and cost of collection is 424.44—there is very little left. I would examine and decide which taxes I could do away with, how I could reduce prices as a result.

There is the question of income-tax arrears. I learnt from the department

the other day when I asked for information, that these arrears have not been classified into income ranges or types of assesseees. How are you going to collect if you do not know from where to collect.

Shri Umanath: It is not meant for collection.

Shri Sequeira: A large part of our expenditure today is on defence. We are building massive defence establishment which is an expensive proposition. Have we considered whether we should build a smaller establishment, a smaller permanent cadre where the officer to rank ratio is much higher than now with a large and cheaper part-time para-military backing?

On irrigation, why did it take so long to realise that surface water dries up with any drought and sub-soil water never dries?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude in another two minutes.

Shri Sequeira: Sir, I offer these observations to the hon. Finance Minister as humble suggestions and I request his careful consideration. I would like to give him one pointed reminder. The generation for whom we were told we are suffering, the ones who would benefit from our suffering, are already here. They were born in free India, they are growing in free India. They want better lives for themselves, not for their children. Time, Sir, is no longer on our side.

17.29 hrs.

"SHIV SENA"

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuruzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shiv Sena was organised during the last general elections. It has a political motive. Throughout the election period they were terrorising the people in a certain area. It was published in the papers that even the Home Minister

[Shrimati Sushila Gopalan]

of Maharashtra was backing that organisation. The attitude of the Government also shows that this was correct. Whatever they may say, the lives of people there were at stake not only for one day but for months together. The same thing followed in the recent by-elections also. Two boys were murdered; one was a Punjabi boy studying in a college and another was a Malayalee. Hundreds of people got injured and the whole of Chembur was burnt. Yet, the Maharashtra Government did not come forward to safeguard the interests of the people who were staying there. If the State Government did not take any step, our Home Minister, who happens to be a prominent personality in Maharashtra, could have gone there, intervened in the situation and saved the lives and property of the people who were staying there. But nothing was done and it is still continuing in that part of the country. The situation is so explosive that even a newspaper like *The Indian Express* was forced to write an editorial entitled 'Political Thuggery' which says:

"Whatever the reactions might be to Mr. Krishna Menon's second successive defeat in the parliamentary constituency of North East Bombay, the part played in it by the militant neo-Fascist organisation known as the Shiv Sena must disturb all responsible citizens, irrespective of their political affiliations. This group of political goondas had already made itself notorious prior to and during the first election which the late Mr. Bhave won. The gherao bandh mounted some months ago against non-Maharashtrian residents in Bombay was principally inspired and directed by these unsavoury ruffians....

I pass the comprehension of any decent-minded citizen how any responsible Government could stand by and allow these openly lawless elements virtually to

terrorise a large part of the electorate. We hold no brief for Mr. Krishna Menon and indeed are politically opposed to his views. But elementary decency, if nothing else, moves seeming connivance by the authorities with the ugly activities of the Shiv Sena against a political opponent who also happens to be a South Indian.

Sooner or later such acquiescence in lawlessness must boomerang on those who weakly allow this type of narrow chauvinism to manifest and assert itself. The cry of Maharashtra for the Marathas may, for all we know, be confined exclusively to the Shiv Sena. If so, the Government of Maharashtra should not only unequivocally denounce such political thuggery but should take steps to see that its fountainhead is not allowed to function.

A similar responsibility devolves on the Union Home Minister, both because of the office he holds at the Centre but also because of his predominant influence in Maharashtra. The Shiv Sena's regional Fascism needs to be sternly curbed. Else we might soon have Maharashtra's Shiv Sena emulating Hitler's S. S., and like the Fuehrer's dream of Lebensraum (living space) demanding that India should be merged in Maharashtra."

This was published in the *Indian Express* but nothing was done by the Home Minister. When on a previous occasion we were talking in this House about gheraos in Bengal our Home Minister was thundering in the House about his duty to uphold the Constitution. Now I ask him: did this duty to uphold the Constitution go when the lives of people were at stake in Maharashtra? People were murdered, houses of hundreds of

families were burnt; but that did not disturb him. But when not a single person was injured, when nobody was murdered and no property was damaged, when there was gherao in Bengal, not in an open speech but in his speech at the end of a conference he denounced the State Government. He did not even show the elementary courtesy and formality of discussing the matter with the authorities in power there. Yet, he openly denounced it in the conference saying that he has a right to uphold the Constitution. But in Maharashtra when people are terrorised like this, where does his duty to uphold the Constitution go? When introducing the Unlawful Activities Act in this Parliament, our Home Minister was telling us about national integration. To preserve that national integration he wanted that law to be passed. But I ask you, when a certain section of the people were terrorised and murdered and when life was impossible in a part of our country, why did that national integration not come in? Where did our Home Minister go at that time?

So, according to them the law and order problem arises only when there is some risk for them. Everything is under that, whatever they do. They are not bothered about what is happening in the country. When the preservation of the interest of the working class is there, the Central Government will come in the open against them but when there is something to preserve the right of a political party nothing will be done.

Then, this thing was going on for the last so many months. Not for a day but for months together it was going on. And what did the Central Government do in order to prevent these things?

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that recently in Bangalore there was a demonstration against the Shiv Sena. If it continues like this, some other thing will come up. Recently in

Bengal we have seen that there was some conflict against the Punjabis. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the way the Bengal Government, a non-Congress government, dealt with that problem. When that trouble arose, the ministers went themselves at the risk of their lives to the spot, talked to the people, walked with the people and tried to preserve peace. Why did not our ministers do that when this thing took place? Because they knew that it was for their political ends. But if such kind of Shiv Senas are going to dominate our country, I think, the future of our country will be sad.

I was a student in 1947 but I still remember that for the rights of the minorities Mahatma Gandhi walked in the streets of Noakhali at the risk of his life. But the followers of Mahatma Gandhi are dealing with such problems in such a callous manner. I allege that the Home Minister himself has nursed this organisation; otherwise, he would have come out in the open and told them not to do this. Their own party's, the Congress Party's ministry is ruling there.

I know, the real issue behind this is that there is unemployment in Maharashtra. Poor people are there and they want to divert their attention. They are saying that these South Indians, Punjabis, Bengalis who are coming here are responsible for all these things. They want to divert their attention; otherwise, they will fight for bonus and for their rights. So, in order to divert their attention they are creating such organisations. If they carry on like this, I think, this organisation in the near future will be the liquidation committee of the already shattered Congress empire in India.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of people who would like to put questions—not one or two but the names written here before the chits came are 7 or 8 and now a number of chits have come. It is an important question. I agree, but we have to

[Mr. Speaker]

finish it in half an hour. Therefore, I will call them in the order in which the names have come to me.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): The Shiv Sena is styled as Shivaji Sena. I am really sorry that it is called Shivaji Sena. It will be a disgrace to the great patriot Shivaji. This Shiv Sena was founded on linguistic chauvinism.

An hon. Member: Chavanism!

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I did not say 'Chavanism'.... (Interruption). The followers of Mr. Thackre, who is the neo-crusader of Maharashtra, who has the neo-fascist ideology in the cause of protecting Maharashtrians, have looted hundreds of shops, have set fire to hundreds of houses and have beaten several thousands of people during the last elections. I would like to ask the Home Minister what the Central Government has done about this problem. It is really a delicate problem for the people of the non-Congress States. What has the Central Government done about it?

The Constitution proclaims, under Article 19, that every citizen has got a right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to practise any profession of his choice. But here is Shiv Sena which has got thousands of people who are violating the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: No speech please.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: This is only a preface to my question.

I am really ashamed to say that, when his attention was drawn to this by some pressmen, our Finance Minister who unfortunately, happens to be the Deputy Prime Minister also, instead of condemning Shiv Sena activities in Bombay had chosen to equate it with D.M.K. in Madras. We

are really ashamed to say that. I would like to point out that in Madras State, which is now administered by the D. M. K. Government, when Hindi agitation was prevalent throughout Madras State—you know, Sir, better that there is a north-Indian community in Madras City in a place known as Sowcarpet—not even a single incident happened against any north-Indian community. We have got Maharashtrians in Tanjore also. Mr. Chavan cannot cite even a single incident against that community. But the Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister is equating D.M.K. with Shiv Sena. But our Home Minister, instead of utilising his executive powers against this, utilises article 256 to suppress gheraos—we are not at all against it. What is he doing about this? It is his own State of Maharashtra. I do not know whether he is behind Shiv Sena. Why is he not utilising his powers to condemn it? He has brought forward a Bill called the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill. Will he bring forward a Bill to suppress Shiv Sena? There are now many non-Congress Governments. It is a problem for the non-Congress Governments. The time will come when no citizen will be safe in any State. If such a thing happens either in Bombay or in Calcutta, if such a thing is allowed to happen, it will have its serious repercussions.

I want to know from the Home Minister as to why he has not suppressed it so far. Why is he keeping quiet for such a long time? Why is he not taking steps against this Shiv Sena?

Mr. Speaker: If each one of you makes a speech, it will be difficult for me. The Minister will take about 10 minutes. Only question should be put. **Shri Sreedharan.**

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, I come from Bombay. I know the facts and I want to state them.

Mr. Speaker: Unless you have given notice earlier to put a question, I cannot call you. The Home Minister himself will give the facts.

श्री तुलसी दत्त जाधव (वाराणसी) :

अधिकांश सदस्य, प्रश्न पूछने के बजाय पाँच पाँच मिनट जाधव करते रहे तो हम को भी जाधव करने की परवानगी देनी चाहिये।
(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: May I request you to sit down? You are not helping the debate. It is not a question of Maharashtra or Bombay. It is a question of some half-an-hour discussion and the time is limited. The Minister is there to reply to it. Those hon. Members who have given notice earlier for asking a question will only be given a chance. The first Member makes a speech, takes about 10 minutes, and others will only put questions. If anyone says that he comes from Maharashtra or West Bengal, I cannot allow him.

An hon. Member: Then, only one side will be heard.

Mr. Speaker: There are no side here. Whoever has given notice of it will be allowed to put a question.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to sit down. I can not allow him. He has not given any notice.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: On a point of order. When you have permitted only questions to be asked is it permissible to make speeches?

Mr. Speaker: He may please sit down. I have called Mr. Sreedharan.

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): The activities of Shiv Sena have revealed beyond any shadow of doubt that this is a symptom of a disease (Interruptions) which has eaten into the vitals of the body politic of this country.

Mr. Speaker: He is making a speech. That is no use. In that case, I will be allowing only questions and the Home Minister will not be able to reply and I may have to adjourn the House.

Shri A. Sreedharan: I don't think that majority of the people of Maharashtra are behind it. (Interruptions)

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: On a point of order.

Shri A. Sreedharan: The people of South India are living

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: I am standing on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: How many points of order will he raise? He may please sit down. I can understand his rising on a point of order once, but not so many times.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: He was saying that the majority of the people of Maharashtra were behind it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. Sreedharan: I would like to ask the Home Minister whether the Government of India would constitute a Committee to probe into the activities of Shiv Sena, whether he will refute the statement which is attributed to him, in which he is reported to have said that by curtailing the rights of Shiv Sena he will be curtailing the rights of people of Maharashtra.

Shri K. Lakshappa (Tumkur): The activities of Shiv Sena are not the question of any political party here, but it has been expressed with a deep sense of sorrow that Shiv Sena is indulging in activities which jeopardise the integrity of India and in dealing with the Resolutions that have been passed by the Opposition political parties as well as the Congress Party. . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: He may ask his question.

An hon. Member: I would like to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I wish he had given notice.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I am asking a straight question. Resolutions have been passed by almost all the parties. For example, in my own State, the Vice President of the Congress has been brutally beaten by Shiv Sena. That aspect has been taken into consideration and they have passed a Resolution condemning the activities of Shiv Sena. It is not only in own State, but it is there in every State. We feel that there is every jeopardy to our Constitution. The integrity of the whole of India has been threatened by this kind of activities of Shiv Sena. We would like to know whether this Government is going to investigate and probe deep into the mystic meaning of the unlawful activities of Shiv Sena and set it right and what is the reaction of the Home Minister, who is expected to, and Shiv Sena is blessed by him . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The notice has been given by Mrs. Susela Gopalan under rule 55(2) and a number of others like Mr. Lakkappa have given notice under rule 55(5). I wish the Congressmen had also given notice and if they had given notice, certainly I would have allowed them to ask questions. There are still half a dozen people who have given notice on this question. If I do not give an opportunity to the persons who have given notice, then I will be unfair to them.

An hon. Member: On a point of order . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to hear his points of order. His points of order are becoming too many. They are becoming so many that hereafter he may not catch my eye at all.

It is not a question of Maharashtra or Maharashtrians. It is a question raised by some hon. Members. It is a fact. This relates to something in Bombay. It may be relating to a Maharashtrian or a Telugu man or a Kannadiga. Why should hon. Members take it in that light? Why should they take it in a linguistic way? Here is the Home Minister who is prepared to reply and he knows every detail of it. Therefore, there is no reason for any excitement at all. There is no need for anybody to get excited in this House. If there is some thing wrong somewhere, naturally, the Home Minister will take action and he will set things right. Now, I would call the Home Minister.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): We have also given names.

Mr. Speaker: There are only 7 more minutes left now. If I have to call the other hon. Members who have given their names, then there would be no time for the Home Minister to reply. Therefore, I would now ask the Home Minister to reply. Instead of hon. Members trying to repeat the same arguments, may I request the Home Minister now to give his reply?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are still about five names more. If I call all of them, they would take about 10 minutes and there will be no time for the reply of the Home Minister. I have still got the names of Shri C. K. Chakrapani, Shri E. K. Nayanar, Shri P. Gopalan and Shri S. Kandappan.

Some hon. Members: There are other names also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, those names have been bundled up and they are here. But I am mentioning only the names of those Members who have given notice under rule 55 (5). It will serve no purpose now if I were to call these hon. Members. So, I would request the Home Minister to reply.

Shri P. Gopalan (Tellicherry):
May I just ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: There are five others whom I have to call. If I call the hon. Member, I have to call the others also. But there is no time. So, I would request the Home Minister now to reply.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I am indeed grateful to Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and others who have given me this opportunity to explain the Government's point of view in this matter. Just as everyone of us in the present conditions of India has to be born in some linguistic group or in some region or the other, I have had the privilege to have been born in Maharashtra and of belonging to the Marathi language group. But I do not think that anybody should frown on this particular fact.

Shri Manoharan (Madras North):
We are proud of that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad to hear it. We are all born in certain linguistic groups. As somebody is born in the Tamil group, or Telugu group, I have been born in the Marathi group, and I am trying to serve my country in my humble way.

Unfortunately, the conditions in the country today are full of regionalism and linguism and some poison is coming out of it. Shivsena is the result of it. I quite concede that thing especially. But I must say one thing before I make a statement; I have brought something written and I would like to read it out. But before doing that, I would like to say that the allegations made against me or the Government of Maharashtra are very unfair. Again, I must say that to say that Shivsena represents the entire people of Maharashtra is very unfair.

Some hon. Members: Nobody said that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Permade):
We have nothing against the people of Maharashtra.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): We have not said that it represents the people of Maharashtra as a whole.

An hon. Member: So, let him not twist it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am glad that they all say that. For, Maharashtra has a tradition of nationalism, and Maharashtra has produced leaders as humble servants of the nation. The poison of regionalism or linguism, just as it is making its appearance and is raising its ugly head elsewhere made its somewhat ugly appearance in Maharashtra also. Certainly, we shall have to condemn it and make every effort to remove that poison.

I would like to assure this House that the Maharashtra Government are quite aware of this thing. The Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister themselves have made statements about it and they have assured me that they will take all the necessary action against all manifestations of it, whatever they are.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kondrapara): Did the Home Minister ever attend a meeting held by the Shivsena and address it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I shall give the details of it presently. I told them that the Shivsena people should be ashamed of it. I shall presently give the details of it. Even before all this, I had condemned it. But, unfortunately what I say in Maharashtra about these matters does not make national news. What is said against me in Parliament becomes national news. That is my misfortune about it.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think so. I do not think that there is that mis-

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I wish that there had been no misunderstanding but I must confess that my heart is paining, and I must say that I cannot express the pangs of agony in my heart today adequately. But even before I became the Home Minister, in October or November last, months before that, the Shivsena had organised a meeting at Bombay, I had just been out of the hospital and I was not yet keeping well; I was asked to unveil a statue of Shivaji at Shivaji Park at Bombay. It was a huge gathering of 3-4 lakh people. I made my first statement there condemning these activities and appealing to the people of Maharashtra not to take up this linguistic attitude in this particular matter. I am on record about it.

Even recently when I was in Bombay, I held a press conference and about what I said there I was misrepresented in some papers in the south.

Some hon. Members: Not you.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are certainly some problems for Maharashtra in Bombay—of poor people. I am one of those who believe that whether it is a poor Tamil or a poor Telugu or a poor Kannadiga or a poor Maratha, their problems are the same. The agony and the pangs of unemployment are the same. There are certainly some economic grievances. At the same time, I would say that however justified the economic grievances may be, nobody has a right to take unlawful means in his hands to solve even those economic grievances. This is my approach to this matter.

I would like to put on record a certain statement on this matter.

Our Constitution accepts only one citizenship and all citizens have the fundamental right to reside and settle in any part of India.....

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Not in Kashmir.

Shri Y. B. Chavan:...to acquire, hold and dispose of property anywhere and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This fundamental right must be unreservedly respected both by the governments in the country and by the people. It is in the interest of the economic development of the country and of national integration that any citizen of India should feel free to go to any part of the country, seek employment or pursue any business or occupation of his choice. He should have the confidence that while doing so, there will be no discrimination of any kind against him and that in a very real sense the principle of equality of opportunity would be respected.

In the matter of public employment, equality of opportunity has been guaranteed by the Constitution itself and this is a guarantee which we have been endeavouring, and will continue to endeavour, to have fully respected by all the public authorities in the country. In respect of the Central Government's own corporate public enterprises, we have been issuing instructions that there should be no discrimination against people who come to seek employment from other parts of the country or against the local people. The only preference which our instructions provide is that at the lower levels of employment special consideration should be shown to people who had been displaced by a project.

I am sure the House will agree this is a sound and humane policy. Complaints are sometimes made of discrimination in the organised sectors of private employment. This is not a matter in which anything can or should be done through legal regulation, but the wider interests of the country require, as indeed does the enlightened self-interest of the employers themselves that here too the

principle of equality of opportunity should be observed.

People will have grievances. Sometimes they are justified and sometimes they are not. Obviously, where there are any legitimate grievances, they should be redressed to the extent possible. But one thing is certain. Nobody has any right to seek redress of his grievances, genuine or otherwise, by unlawful means. There can be no justification whatever for creating hatred or illwill, for one section of the community to show any kind of antagonism to another. If there is anything of this kind, it should be strongly condemned and where legal action is possible, such, action should be taken.

Some weeks ago, I said categorically at a press conference in Bombay that any agitation directed against any particular linguistic group deserved to be condemned. I also described the attitude of the Shiv Sena as reactionary and harmful and against the unity of the country. I take this opportunity to reaffirm those observations. In answering a question on 24th May last, I mentioned the report I had received from the Maharashtra Government and the assurance which they had given to the people and to us. Shri Naik, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, and Shri Desai, the Revenue Minister, have also openly condemned the Shiv Sena movement. I have heard from the Maharashtra Government again recently in which the assurances and the determination to take necessary action have been reaffirmed. I am confident that the Maharashtra Government will stand by their assurances and take whatever action is necessary to prevent any manifestation of parochialism.

Shri F. Ramamurthi: Will he point out a single action taken?

Shri S. Kandayyan (Mettur): Spell out the concrete action taken, don't be vague.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certain arson cases were mentioned. In one of my visits, I myself discussed with the Commissioner of Police. He assured me that all the legal action that was necessary had been taken in this particular matter. Certainly people have been put under arrest. So, action has to be related to certain incidents.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There was a murder case in a by-election, and nobody was apprehended.

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Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have made enquiries about that, and I am also expecting certain information about that, but it cannot be said that investigations were not undertaken.

Shri F. Ramamurthi: When actually houses were being burnt, what did the Maharashtra Government do? Did it send the police, or the police just stood there? That is the important thing. The police never interfered with that, things were going on for days together.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think it is true.

Shri F. Ramamurthi: Are you prepared to have an investigation?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am saying so because I personally discussed this matter with the Police Commissioner. I am only suggesting that in a city like Bombay arson cases and murders do take place. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday June 13, 1987/Jyaistha 23, 1889 (Saka).