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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 14, 1966/Phalgun 23,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss due to Indo-Pak Conflict

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*505. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Patt Nayak:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have completed a survey of the extent of destruction of shops and industrial units of all types during the recent conflict with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the results of survey; and

(c) whether Government have drawn any comprehensive plan for their rehabilitation?

The Minister of State in Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. Some areas have been vacated very recently.

(b) No significant damage to industrial units and shops has been reported so far.

(c) Schemes for rehabilitation have been drawn up.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह संघर्ष चल रहा था तो प्रखबारों में खबरें आयी थीं कि औद्योगिक यूनिटों का और दूकानों का काफी नुकसान हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महाशय इसकी तफसील देंगे, और यह बतायेंगे कि इसके कारण कितने लोगों के ऊपर बेरोजगारी का संकट आया है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The question asked is whether any survey has been completed. So far as the survey with regard to the areas which were under the occupation of the Pakistani army is concerned, that has not yet been completed, but other surveys have been made. I have got the information that has been supplied by the Governments of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as Punjab is concerned, no industrial units or shops were destroyed as a result of Pakistani bombing. In Amritsar district, however, some buildings of a few units were slightly damaged.

So far as Jammu and Kashmir area is concerned, as the hon. Member is well aware, about 50 shops were destroyed by a fire at Batamalu in August 1965, when the infiltration started. The survey of Chhamb-Jaurian area which was under the occupation of Pakistani forces has not yet been completed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The information could as well have been given in a statement form.

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as Rajasthan area is concerned, one production centre belonging to Khadi Com-

mission in Jaisalmer area was destroyed, as a result of which a loss to the extent of Rs. 16,500 was involved. Another thing is that some shops belonging to Mahajans....

Mr. Speaker: The last portion of the question was about the number of persons that had been affected by that conflict.

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as the number of persons in the industrial units, i.e., the laborers who were affected during the period of Indo-Pakistan Conflict, is concerned, most of the industries were closed and, therefore, the persons ran away from the industrial centres till the Cease-fire was declared. So far as the number is concerned, I have not got the precise information.

श्री मधु लिखये : जिनका नुकसान हुआ है क्या उन लोगों को कोई मुआवजा या सहायता देने की योजना है? यदि है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस बात का खयाल रखा जायगा कि जो सब से अधिक गरीब लोग हैं उनको पूरी या ज्यादा सहायता दी जाए और जो धनी या धनीर लोग हैं उनको अनुपात से कुछ कम?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Yes, Sir; that has been answered in part (c) of the Question, i.e., schemes for rehabilitation have been drawn up. I may mention the salient features.

So far as small persons, as the hon. member has referred to, particularly in the rural areas, like artisans, carpenters, blacksmiths and potteries are concerned, loans upto Rs. 500 will be given to them. For persons engaged in trade and business, loans upto Rs. 1,000, will be given. In the urban areas, for the hawkers, it is to the extent of Rs. 200 for artisans up to the extent of Rs. 500, for the shop-keepers and traders to the extent of Rs. 5,000, and to professional people like doctors, lawyers and dentists to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

Shri Daljit Singh: It is stated in the Fortnightly Newsletter of the Punjab Government recently that the loss to Punjab during the Indo-Pakistan conflict comes to Rs. 50 crores, besides human suffering caused to 50,000 persons (10,000 families) who were uprooted from their homes; Amritsar, Ferozepur, and Gurdaspur districts were directly involved in this conflict. The districts of Jullundur, Hissar, Ambala, Bhatinda, Kapurthala, Kangra, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur.....

Mr. Speaker: He need not read out all the names, which the Punjab Government have mentioned.

Shri Daljit Singh: I am telling the truth; I am telling what has actually happened.

All those districts also suffered due to enemy action. I want to know what specific financial assistance has been given to the Punjab Government, and what steps are being taken by the Government of India towards relief and rehabilitation expenditure, contribution for strengthening the entire border of 350 miles and also to construct roads on the border areas and for assistance towards industry?

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as the rehabilitation of these industries is concerned, a number of steps have been taken. I may state for the information of the hon. Member that about Rs. 50 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government to advance loans to the small-scale industrialists. So far, our information is that about Rs. 55 lakhs have been distributed by the Punjab Government. So far as roads are concerned, nearly 11 roads, whose total length would be about 139 miles, assistance has been given; some of these roads were damaged or destroyed; for the reconstruction of these roads and for repairs to them, nearly Rs. 44 lakhs have been given to the Punjab Government.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

श्री बलजीत सिंह : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । यह जो नुकसान हुआ है यह तो सारे देश का हुआ है । इसलिये . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should resume his seat. I have called Dr. L. M. Singhvi now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems that the pipe-line of information from the State Government is very seriously choked. The hon. Minister must tell us the extent of damage in these areas and the amount of grant given by the Central Government and the amount of assistance which has already been extended in these areas. But none of this information is forthcoming.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just now mentioned about the damage that was caused to shops and industry. The entire information that I have given is based on the information supplied by the Governments of Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. As regards assistance that is being given, I have already mentioned that Rs. 50 lakhs have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government. So far, the Punjab Government have distributed about Rs. 55 lakhs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The question is not restricted to the Punjab only.

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as Rajasthan is concerned, I have mentioned that no industrial units of major significance were located in the Rajasthan area; one production centre belonging to the Khadi Commission had been destroyed, involving a loss of Rs. 16,500. I have mentioned that already.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 16,500 रुपए का नुकसान हुआ । लेकिन वहाँ दो तीन इमारतें ऐसी गिरी हैं जिनकी कीमत पांच लाख होगी । क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है और अगर मालूम है तो उस के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have already mentioned that this information is

based on the information which relates to shops and industry only supplied by the Rajasthan and other Governments.

Manufacture of Aircraft parts in Public and Private Sector Industries

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*506. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Karna Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to manufacture aircraft parts in the public and private sector industries in the country;

(b) whether other light defence equipment will also be manufactured in the public and private sector industries to meet the Defence requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how far it has proved successful?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The equipment for Defence Services proposed to be manufactured by the civil industry includes tractor engines, vehicles accessories, optical, electronic and aircraft instruments, line communication equipment, pumps, motors, compressors, generators, etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि इस मामले में हमारी कुल जरूरत कितनी है, कितना हम अपने आप पैदा कर रहे हैं और कितना बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to this matter, the Department of Def-

ence Production had set up various technical committees and gone into this question; those reports have been submitted to the Planning Commission. The Study Groups have made recommendations on the investment for each particular item of importance. For example, for the manufacture of electronic equipment, the Study Group is of opinion that in the public sector about Rs. 34 crores worth of investment would be necessary and in the private sector about Rs. 20 crores in the next Five Year Plan. Similarly, for the other items also, studies have been made and the outlay has been indicated.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यू० पी० के इण्डस्ट्री लिस्ट्स की तरफ से जो सुझाव आया था उस पर सरकार ने अमल किया है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या अमल किया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To the extent possible, suggestions made by industrialists which are possible of acceptance have been accepted. We have also taken into consideration some of the major industrial units like TELCO, Walchand Industries and Hind Cycles who have offered to manufacture tank and vehicle components. We are taking their assistance and also rendering them requisite technical advice.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not possible for the Defence Ministry undertakings in the public sector to produce these vital items of defence requirements so that they may avoid going to the private sector for these? Is it not possible for Government to raise the investment of Rs. 20 crores the hon. Minister mentioned so as to have entirely autonomous units of production in the public sector itself as has been the policy of Government so far as defence requirements are concerned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To the extent possible, we are utilising various defence establishments. They are working to capacity. They are being expanded and modernised also. Additional factories are also being set up.

The hon. Member would agree that in a time of emergency with a hot war, we will have to draw on all sources of supply in which the private sector would have a very important part to play. But I may assure the hon. Member that production in various defence factories will not be affected to any extent; in fact, it would only be enhanced because of the capacity released by reason of some components being manufactured elsewhere

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I do not want such a long answer which does not relate to my question. My question is something entirely different. I simply wanted to know this: Is it not possible for Government in their defence undertakings to produce these things rather than depend on the private sector? Why this policy deviation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the Rs. 20 crores mentioned, it relates to the electronics industry. I have said that as much as Rs. 35 crores would be invested in the public sector undertakings. As the hon. House knows, the main public sector undertakings we have in this respect is the Bharat Electronics. It would be utilised to the utmost capacity. We are also putting up another factory in Hyderabad; also a third factory is under contemplation. So that, to the extent possible, public sector units would certainly be commissioned.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the difficulties faced in importing spares for aircraft and defence equipment due to the stoppage of supplies by UK and USA during the recent conflict, Government organised some industrial exhibition to attract pioneer industrialists to this field. What has been the result of this exhibition and has any response come from private industrialists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): About 12,000

items were exhibited in different places and it has been possible to locate sources for about 5,000 of these from the civil sector.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि रक्षा के सामानों के उत्पादन के लिये सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों के कारखानों में विमानों के पुर्जे बनवाने का विचार किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किन-किन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों में विमानों के पुर्जे बनाने का चुनाव किया है और किस माध्यम पर किया है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: They are so many, e.g., in the last three years, for manufacture of components of arms and ammunition itself, we have placed an order worth about Rs. 15 crores with several firms. It will not be possible to mention the names of the hundreds of firms with which the orders have been placed. This question relates to maximisation of production both in the public sector and private sector, so that the question is comprehensive enough. To the extent possible, we are utilising both public sector and private sector in this matter.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार कि जो डिफेन्स इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और जो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं उनकी स्पेअर कैपैसिटी का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या भारत सरकार अपने रक्षा सम्बन्धी सामानों को बनवाने का उपाय नहीं कर रही है। यदि नहीं, तो क्यों तथा जो काम सिविल इण्डस्ट्रीज को दिया जा रहा है, उसकी पब्लिसिटी के लिये क्या काम किया गया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the defence factories are concerned, it cannot be stated that there is spare capacity. In fact, it is working to capacity in almost all the factories. Perhaps there may be a little loss of workload in certain sections some-

times, but it may be a matter of a transitional nature. As far as the defence factories are concerned, they are now being utilised to the maximum extent.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I asked what arrangements were being made for publicity in the civil industries so that they may work.

Mr. Speaker: When the Members join so many questions, it becomes difficult for the Minister to answer all of them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: That matter has been answered by my hon. colleague, Shri Hathi, with regard to the exhibition and other things, so that the co-operation of the private sector is taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what percentage of various parts of MIG-21 will be supplied by USSR and what percentage is being manufactured here or will be manufactured here in the near future?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think it would be advisable to give details about the components that we are going to manufacture and those that we are going to import.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We would like to know whether the Government is aware that by bringing in TELCO, Tata, Walchand and others, and giving them orders both for this manufacture of aircraft parts and other items a war psychosis is likely to be created by America, because each businessman will spend more than Rs. 50 crores. If they are aware, I want to know the reason why 12,000 items have been selected for giving to the private sector when the ordnance factories are already suffering because of no work and not even 40 per cent capacity is being utilised?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I thought my hon. friend had better information with regard to the working of the ordnance factories. In fact, all the ordnance factories, I may assure him,

are working to capacity. With regard to aircraft accessories, we have not entrusted to TELCO or anybody else. We have entered into two agreements, one with Dunlop Rubber Co., and another with Bentex Corporation, by which an accessories division would be set up in Bangalore at the Bangalore unit of Hindustan Aircraft Factory, which is a public sector enterprise, as the hon. Member knows. With regard to less of work in the ordnance factories, in fact by parceling out these things in a way there would be more work, because ordnance factories can concentrate on very critical items in which specifications are very stringent, and sophisticated and other parts can be taken up. In a way, there would be more of work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The first part of my question was whether Government is aware that by bringing in private sector men like Tata and Walchand, and by their spending Rs. 100 crores, they will never allow us to go in for peace, they will only establish a war psychosis. I want to know whether Government is aware. My question is pointed to the Prime Minister.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, this association of TELCO and other things is not really a matter of new item as such, because they are, as the hon. Member knows, manufacturing vehicles now, so that it is automobile components mainly that would be parcelled out to them. They have got the necessary capacity, so that it is not a matter of parceling out new items of equipment. Of course, there would be some addition.

Shri R. S. Pandey: With regard to the question of parts to be produced indigenously, may I know whether a line is drawn and the time limit is fixed, by what time we are going to be self-sufficient so far as parts are concerned?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is very difficult to indicate that. As I have indicated a study has been made with re-

gard to the capacity to be set up and the requirements during the Fourth Plan, and we have taken into account the question of self-sufficiency regarding various items. It is not possible to indicate by which time we would be self-sufficient in all items. We still may have to import certain items.

Shri Bade: In continuation of the questions put by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shri Banerjee, I want to ask whether all these private companies are more efficient than the public sector companies and they are more nationalist, and there is no question of war psychosis which is a thing that is created by Pakistan and China, and is it not a fact that by giving these items of work to the private manufacturers—the manufacturing of these defence spare parts—the Government is creating more national spirit in the mind of the companies?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think there is inadequate appreciation of the role played by them. At the time of hot war, it is well known that the requirements would be 60 to 100 times more than at the time of peace. At the time of hot war, the production in the ordnance factories may not be sufficient to meet the situation; so it is in our interest to see that some capacity is built up in the private sector so that it will be in the overall interests of the country's industrial development. We have to welcome this move.

I may also say that even in the ordnance factories which we are now putting up, we are as far as possible utilising the general purposes machinery. At certain times,—it may perhaps be a distant time—we may have to switch on to the civil purposes also.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The ordnance factories have been producing many vehicles, such as Shaktiman and Nissan, etc. In order to bring down the prices, which is one of the important factors, and also to meet the defence requirements, and these objections could be achieved by standardising the equipment, may I know

whether any efforts have been made by the Defence Department to standardise the components required for the various vehicles manufactured in the country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir. As far as the defence requirements are concerned, it will be mainly Shaktiman and Nisan, that is 4X4. Standardisation will be on that basis. The vehicles which are required for defence purposes need a special standard, mainly these 4X4 vehicles, and specification, so that the question of standardisation will always be kept in view.

Violation of Kutch Agreement by Pakistan

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*507. **Shri Maheshwar Nalk:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan in violation of the Kutch agreement of June, 1965 has been digging bunkers, concentrating military vehicles in the Kanjarkot area and sending out patrols across the Ding-Surai track; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter and the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). During November-December last year, Pakistan had, on a few occasions, been found to have violated the terms of the Kutch Agreement of June 1965, in so far as sending out of patrols, military vehi-

ciles, and digging of bunkers is concerned. A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan in regard to these violations. No reply has been received. However, no violations have been noticed since the signing of the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: May I know whether any good has come out of this matter having been referred to the Geneva tribunal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There was one meeting, which was more or less a preliminary meeting.

Shri Maheswar Nalk: May I also know whether the Tashkent Declaration has got any pervasive effect over this Kutch dispute?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It cannot be said whether on the dispute itself it would have any effect, but as I have indicated in the main answer, no violation of the agreement on the Rann of Kutch has come to our notice after the Tashkent declaration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि हमारी संचार व्यवस्था वहाँ मुश्किल हो गई है और हमने सड़कों को ऐसा इन्तजाम कर लिया है कि ताकि दलदल हमें आइन्दा परेशान न करे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think it advisable to mention the details with regard to the communications that we are just having.

Mr. Speaker: Some satisfaction should be given.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly we have kept that in view.

Shri Hem Barua: India has accepted the Kutch agreement, although it is unfavourable to us in many respects, in the hope of good relations with Pakistan, and that is Mr. Wilson's hope also, but as late as 30th November, 1965, Pakistan sent units of irregular troops in the Ding-Surai patrol

track. In that context may I know whether Government have brought this fact of violation of the Kutch agreement by Pakistan to the notice of Mr. Harold Wilson, who took a lot of interest in bringing the two parties together?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not admit that the agreement regarding Kutch has been unfavourable to us. With regard to the fact that incursions have been made in violation of the agreement, we have brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, it is a very important point. He says that he has brought it to the notice of the Prime Minister of UK. Naturally enough, we are interested in knowing what Mr. Harold Wilson's reactions to this are.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Probably some other Member may be asking that. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि जो समझौते का उल्लंघन पाकिस्तान की ओर से किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने उनको विरोध पत्र भेजा था परन्तु उसका उत्तर नहीं आया किन्तु यह विवरण नहीं दिया कि समझौते की किन-किन बातों का उल्लंघन हुआ है और आप के विरोध पत्र का उत्तर न आने के बावजूद आप का उस पर क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): They used vehicles which they should not have used there and they tried to put up a checkpost in that area where they should not have put it up. It was on these points that a protest note was lodged with them. They did not send a reply to that. That was during the period of tension between India and Pakistan. But on the 4th January, when the Tashkent negotiations started, they evacuated from those places. They have acted on the protest note, though they have not admitted it in reply.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The British Prime Minister said in the House of Commons that the Pakistani forces have been patrolling the entire area of Rann of Kutch. May I know whether that is a fact and if so, what steps have been taken to restrict the Pakistani movement in the Ding-Surai track and other areas belonging to India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Regarding this matter, an understanding was arrived at on 29th July, namely, Pakistani patrols were to move along the Ding-Surai track and the Indian patrol was to move upto Kanjarkot from Chhad Bet via Karim Shahi; the strength of patrols on either side should not exceed the section strength of 1 and 10 and that the patrol parties should carry only personal weapons—rifles and revolver—and not light machine guns or other automatic weapons.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Minister said that according to the agreement Pakistan can send her troops upto Ding-Surai patrol track. My question was on 30th November they sent their troops across the Ding-Surai track, which is not provided in the agreement.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there were any UN observers in this place and if so, whether all these things have been brought to their notice?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are no UN Observers in the Kutch area. We have got our own scheme of knowing things so that we are able to notice the incursions. We have brought it to the notice of the Pakistan Government; a protest note has been sent to them. We have also brought it to the notice of the UK Government because it was at the instance of the Prime Minister of UK that this agreement was entered into.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: इस न्यायाधिकरण की नियुक्ति भारत और पाकिस्तान के समझौते के फलस्वरूप हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

कि क्या इस बात की सूचना कि जब यह मसला पाकिस्तान के सामने पेश किया गया तो उसने इसका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया इस अधिकरण को दी गई है। यदि नहीं दी गई तो क्यों नहीं दी गई।

Shri A. M. Thomas: The tribunal has to decide on the question of the merits of the case, whether it belongs to Pakistan or to us. This does not form the subject-matter of the dispute pending before the tribunal.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether protests of violation on our part have been received by the government and if so, what is the reply sent and what action has been taken?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have protested on 3-1-1966 and a copy of our note was sent to our High Commission in UK the very same day. We have not received any reply so far.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What we are interested to know is whether, on the information that was given to Mr. Wilson, the Prime Minister of UK, our senior partner in the Commonwealth, he had advised Pakistan to desist from aggression or by his usual silence he has encouraged Pakistan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have brought it to the notice of our High Commission with instructions to bring it to the notice of the UK Government. We have received a reply from the High Commissioner to the effect that the attention of the British Government has been drawn to this matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: No reply from them?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मुझे आपसे एक बिनती करनी है कि जब महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय बयान देते हैं तो वे ऐसे शब्दों का प्रयोग न करें। जो हमारे खिलाफ जाते हों। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि पाकिस्तान ने कच्छ करार का उल्लंघन भ्रान ए फिड अकेजम्स किया। मेरी समझ में

नहीं आता कि कितने दफे उल्लंघन किया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसा नहीं कह सकते कि दो दफे किया या तीन दफे किया। यह तो आप उनसे कह दें।

अब मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इन उल्लंघनों के तथ्य को कच्छ के बारे में जो अन्तर-द्वितीय पंच मंडल बैठ रहा है उसके सामने लाया गया और उनको बताया गया इस करार का बार बार पाकिस्तान के द्वारा उल्लंघन हो रहा है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as we are concerned, we do not want either to minimise or to exaggerate the nature of the incident.

Shri Madhu Limaye: You said: "only a few occasions".

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think I have used the words "only a few" at all. In fact, what has happened is, in violation of the cease-fire agreement... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में क्या आप यह उचित समझते हैं कि...

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, in violation of the cease-fire agreement two or three incidents have taken place. One was digging of trenches and construction of bunkers in the Kanjarkot area. The other was, on 11th August, 1965 the second patrol of Pakistan Indus Rangers came to Ding in vehicles, which has been referred to by my senior colleague. The third was, on the 30th November, Pakistanis sent units of their irregular forces across the Ding-Surai patrol track besides concentrating a large number of vehicles in the Kanjarkot area to which a reference was made by the hon. Member (Interruptions). The hon. Member knows these things. He knows the dates also. He is well versed with these things.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, he has been trying to throw dust into your eyes and also into my eyes.

Mr. Speaker: My eyes have no dust now.

श्री गददेव सिंह सिद्धागरी : पाकिस्तान ने इस सम्झौते का उल्लंघन किया है क्या आपने इस बात को चर्चा रावलपिंडी सम्मेलन में की थी या नहीं? अगर की थी तो उस का विवरण क्या है? क्या आप प्रॉटेस्ट ही करते रहें या कुछ और करेंगे कि आखिर वह जवाब क्यों नहीं देते ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, I have explained this point. They had withdrawn their intrusions before the Generals met at Rawalpindi. Therefore, there was no question of discussing this matter there. If they had persisted in those intrusions about which we had lodged protests, things would have been different and what steps to take would have been seriously considered. I do not want to say now in what way we would have reacted to this. Within a few weeks or days time when they withdraw from those posts, I do not think it was necessary for us to take it up at the Rawalpindi Conference.

Electronics Industry

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*508. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of scientists have suggested to the Government of India to embark upon a programme of development of Electronics Industry with a view to making India self-sufficient in electronics; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Nathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is expected that copies of the Report submitted by the Committee presided over by the late Dr. H. J. Bhabha will shortly be placed on the Table of the House. The Report was drawn up after careful and detailed work over a period of two years by a group of experts with whom user Ministries were continuously associated. The broad pattern of development of the electronics industry suggested by the Committee is, therefore, likely to be accepted by Government. As, however, the report is comprehensive and voluminous, Government will need some time to consider it fully and to institute action on all the recommendations.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो कार्यक्रम बनाया जायगा यह विदेशों की सहायता से बनाया जायगा ? यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना पर कितना रुपया खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री हाथी : जहाँ तक रुपये की बात है कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि 10 साल में 170 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा करना पड़ेगा और विदेशों की सहायता का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है तो उम्मीद तो है कि जितना बने उतना हम खर्च ही करेंगे लेकिन अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो जरूर उनकी सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी और ज्यादातर हम किस राष्ट्र से इसमें सहयोग लेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : ज्यादातर तो टेकनिकल नो हाउ के बारे में हमारे पास काफी है लेकिन जहाँ तक कम्पोनेंट्स की जरूरियात हैं वह जब तक हम न बना सकें और अभी की जो जरूरियात होंगी, उनके लिए तो बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा । लेकिन जैसे जैसे समय जायगा वैसे-वैसे उन चीजों को भी हम यहां बनायेंगे तो वह कम होता जायगा ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : किस राष्ट्र से सहायता लेने की सम्भावना है और विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी खर्च होगी, यह मैंने पूछा था ।

Mr. Speaker: How much of foreign exchange will be needed and from which country will it be obtained?

Shri Hathi: The Committee has given a programme for ten years. It has not been able to decide what will be the progress of manufacture of indigenous components. Therefore, in the initial stages, if we have Rs. 30 crores worth of production about 38 per cent of it will be in foreign exchange. Later on as we go on manufacturing indigenous components, the foreign components will be reduced.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to state some of the broad features of the report submitted by the Commission?

Shri Hathi: The report is a comprehensive one. They have suggested that during the next ten years we should be able to manufacture all our requirements. For that they have given a phased programme of different items needed both for civilian and defence consumption.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I, in the first instance, know who is dealing with the electronics industry as such—the Minister of Industries, the Minister of Defence or the Prime Minister—and what arrangements exist to bring about co-ordination? Some time back I was told that the Minister of Industries was dealing with it. Now the Defence Minister is answering the question. The then Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the late Dr. Bhabha, who submitted this report is controlled by the Prime Minister. May I know who is responsible for this and how co-ordination is brought about? May I also know whether this Report takes any note of nuclear development, of nuclear weapons in particular by China about which very disturbing reports have come, specially from Washington? If it is not dealt with so far, how do Government propose to deal with the matter?

Shri Hathi: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that originally the Industries Minister was looking after this. Now the Minister of Defence is looking after this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Atomic energy is not under you.

Shri Hathi: No, that is true. So far as atomic energy is concerned, it is true that the development of atomic energy would be impossible without electronics. Therefore, electronics is closely connected with atomic energy. Co-ordination between the atomic energy research institute and the other research institute etc. is done by the Defence Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Prime Minister has no hand in it? That part of the question has not been answered. The Prime Minister has no hand in it while the atomic energy is under her and the development of atomic energy is vitally connected with the development of electronics. Then, secondly, may I know whether this report has taken note of such development by China, particularly of nuclear weapons, and, if not, how do you propose to go into the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): May I explain? This aspect of the question relating to nuclear weapons and their production by the Chinese was not a matter which was dealt with by this Committee. This Committee was, really speaking, dealing with the technical part of the development of electronics industry as such. The weapon part of it was certainly not considered by it. The weapon system is a different thing. Even apart from the weapon system, the development of nuclear energy even for peaceful purposes depends upon the development of the electronics industry. That part of it has certainly been looked into by this Committee and to that extent certainly, co-ordination would be done by the Defence

Ministry. Naturally, the Prime Minister is in overall charge of Atomic Energy Commission and it is entirely under her control.

Dr L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that the Minister has conceded that the two are very closely inter-related and the development of electronics industry is a necessary pre-condition for the utilisation of nuclear energy in various ways, would the hon. Minister say whether a programme for the development of electronics industry, particularly in the context of the need to develop nuclear energy, has been drawn up and whether this Report, which according to the Minister did not take this aspect into view, is now being reviewed with a view to accelerate the progress of electronics industry, both with defence orientation and with general scientific and industrial considerations in view and, if so, what is being thought about it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, this question of electronics development is a general question which certainly has some defence orientation connected with it, but it has not specifically taken into account this particular question of nuclear weapons. I am only trying to make that point clear. As regards other weapons and their production in this country, it depends upon the development of electronics in this country.

Dr. Ranen Sen: May I know whether in the report of this group of scientists, who went into this whole question, there is any suggestion, in regard to the expansion of Bharat Electronics, the only electronics industry in the public sector, for the development of electronics in India?

Shri Hathi: They have also looked into this question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The development of the electronics industry has been phased over a period of ten years. That is what the hon. Minister said. To what extent has the deve-

lopment of the electronics industry been fitted in our five-year plans as regards the expenditure involved in it?

Shri Hathi: The total amount to be spent during a period of ten years is Rs. 170 crores and for the five years it will nearly be Rs. 70 crores or so and that portion is being provided.

Occupation of Indian Territory by Pakistan

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- *509. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and the total area forcibly occupied by Pakistan after the ceasefire and whether they have been got vacated by the Indian Army; and

(b) if not, the area still occupied by Pakistan and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) After the cease-fire the Pakistanis intruded into a number of isolated hamlets near the Rajasthan border and made some fresh intrusions in the Fazilka and Chhamb sectors. It is not possible to make a computation of area occupied by Pakistan after the cease-fire, as the occupations were, by and large, only of isolated points, without any compact area being involved. In Rajasthan and elsewhere we were able to drive the Pakistanis from a good few positions occupied by them. A list of the isolated points into which the Pakistanis intruded some time or the other in Rajasthan and the points from which they were actually cleared by the Indian Army is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5765/66]. All the remaining Pakistani intrusions have been cleared by the withdrawal of Pakistani armed personnel, as provided for in the Tashkent Declaration.

(b) Doe; not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the list it appears that the Pakistanis intruded after the cease-fire, in Rajasthan area alone at 29 points and from the other list it appears that they were cleared out from 17 points. I want to know whether the remaining 12 points are still under Pakistani occupation or they have been cleared from there also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They have been cleared from that area and it is under our occupation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that out of the 17 points shown in the statement from where the Pakistanis had been cleared off, two points were re-occupied by them later on, that is, Sadhewala and Buily. I want to know what the present position there is, whether they have been cleared out from there.

Shri A. M. Thomas: They have been cleared out from there also.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the condition in which these places have been left after their evacuation by Pakistani troops? Is there truth in the various reports that we have heard that some of these places have been very badly damaged and desecrated?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that some of the places which they occupied and which they surrendered later have been very badly damaged. Reports about that have already appeared.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : राजस्थान के जिन क्षेत्रों में कुछ व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान चले गये वे पहले हफ्तों इंडी गात्रा में तो राजस्थान के उन क्षेत्रों पर भारतीय अधिकार होने के पश्चात् क्या वे व्यक्ति वापिस आ गये हैं या

उन के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति जो कि पाकिस्तान को समर्थन देते हैं उन को बुलाया जायगा या नहीं बुलाया जायगा ?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): So far those people have not yet come, as far as my information goes, but certainly that is a question that will have to be carefully considered.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अभी इसी सदन में माननीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया ने एक चुर्नती दी थी कि राजस्थान सीमा पर पाकिस्तानियों ने युद्धबन्दी से पहले कब्जा किया था तो क्या उस और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान है और क्या उस के बारे में वह कोई बयान देने के लिए तैयार हैं और साथ ही वह जो राजस्थान की जगहों पर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया था वह किस की गलती से हुआ था ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have made a detailed statement with regard to the posts occupied by them after the cease fire Agreement. I have also said that all the posts have now either been recaptured by us or the troops have withdrawn subsequent to the Tashkent Agreement.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा प्रश्न ही नहीं है मेरा प्रश्न तो कुछ और है और यह उस का उत्तर देते हैं कि वह सब ठीक हो गया उनको रिक्त कर लिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस की गलती से कब्जा हुआ था वह इस का क्या जवाब देंगे ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं ने पहले प्रश्न किया था कि इस सदन में डा० लोहिया ने चुर्नती दी थी

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितने प्रश्न आप एक साथ करेंगे ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया उन रशनों का जैसे कोई रेकार्ड बजा रहा हो वैसे ही जवाबी रेकार्ड उन्होंने बजा दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सभ्य, रेकार्ड आदि के बजाये जाने का जिज्ञास करें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न कुछ प्रारंभ ही था जिसका कि उन्होंने उत्तर नहीं दिया तो फिर प्रश्न करने का मतलब क्या रह जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सवाल है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा प्रश्न सीधा सदा था और वह यह कि डा० लोहिया ने इस सदन में इस बात को चूर्ण-ती दी थी कि राजस्थान सीमा पर पाकिस्तानियों ने युद्ध चरते कब्जा किया था और इस के लिए गलती थी वहाँ की पुलिस की और उस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानकरी लेना चाहता था कि ऐसा किस की गलती से हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पुलिस की गलती थी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: We have certainly made a categorical statement. Dr. Lohia has made a statement that some of the posts were occupied by Pakistanis before the cease-fire and this fact has been contradicted on the floor of this House that they had not done so.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या वह इनकवायरी कराने को तैयार हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, वह कहते हैं कि इनकवायरी कराई है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In ordinary circumstances, a vanquished aggressor will have to pay for all the damages and the loss inflicted by it. But now we are in a Tashkent spirit and we go by that way. May I know

how will the hon. Minister justify our going by the Tashkent spirit when Pakistan while withdrawing—during the war they may have done anything—after the Tashkent Agreement, according to the statement of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan which he made on the floor of the Assembly, have destroyed Manubao station and have polluted the drinking water sources, when they are doing all these things, and whether this question has been taken up with Pakistan and whether he still thinks that the Tashkent spirit persists and he will be able to pursue it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That particular aspect has not been raised in any of the meetings. Certainly, we will have to find out—we have to be very certain—exactly when these things were done. I entirely agree with the hon. Member and, according to our information, some of the damage was done after the Tashkent Agreement. That is our information also. But this matter needs to be looked into in the general background of the Tashkent Agreement, whether we should take up the matter, and possibly they can make counter-allegations which are completely untrue. But there will be some sort of spirit of controversy raised. That may turn counter to the Tashkent spirit which we want to pursue.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not saying about the press reports. What I am asking him is whether, when the Chief Minister, possibly a responsible person, has made a statement on the floor of the Assembly there, any note has been taken of that and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Certainly, we have taken note of the statement that the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has made. He is not only possibly a responsible person but he is a very responsible person. He has mentioned these facts to me when he met me. To that extent we have certainly taken note of that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रायः को याद होगा कि पिछले सत्र में मैंने सुरक्षा मंत्री से सवाल किया था कि राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती इलाकों से जहाँ पाकिस्तान ने जबरन कब्जा किया है क्या ग्राम पंचायतों के साथ सरपंच पाकिस्तान चले गये थे तो उस वक्त उन्होंने चुप्पी साधी थी, अब राज खूल गया है, राजस्थान की विधान सभा में यह उष्य सामने आया है तो अभी मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सदन को इस के बारे में सही जानकारी देने के लिए बँधियार हैं ? ये हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिक होने के कारण उन के भविष्य का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, उस के बारे में सरकार का रुख क्या रहने वाला है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will require certain notice; I should have inter-ministerial discussions before I can make any statement about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय जानकारी दो दें—नीति वह बाद में बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जानकारी लेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यों तो पाकिस्तान के साथ सरकार ने बहुत बार समझौते किये हैं, किन्तु ये तीन समझौते बहुत प्रसिद्ध हैं : नेहरू-लियाकत समझौता, कच्छ का समझौता और ताराकन्द समझौता और इन तीनों समझौतों को पाकिस्तान तोड़ता आया है । जिस ताराकन्द समझौते के बारे में हम कहते थे कि यह बहुत बढ़िया समझौता हुआ है, पाकिस्तान उस को भी तोड़ रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अब भी इस समझौते का पालन करेगी और क्या वह पाकिस्तान के साथ और समझौते करने का विचार रखती है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan There is no question as such. The Tashkent agreement is there. It is very obvious that we want to stick to the Tashkent agreement.

2782 Aaj LS—2.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैंने यह नहीं पूछा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि क्या सरकार अब भी ताराकन्द समझौते का पालन करेगी । मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जरूर करेगी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या अब भी सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करती रहेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रागे का कौन कह सकता है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए । इन समझौतों का क्या भर्ष होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब माननीय सदस्य इलैक्ट हो कर इधर आ जायेंगे, तो वह इस बारे में फ़ैसला कर सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन को इधर आना पड़ेगा ?

Study of Pak. Weapons captured during Indo-Pak. Conflict

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- *510. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some National Laboratories have started studying sophisticated weapons, including Sabre Jets, Patton Tanks and Cobra anti-tank missiles captured from Pakistan Forces during the recent conflict;

(b) whether his Ministry had asked Scientists, I.C.S.R. and other Research Establishments to make specific proposals for defence research; and

(c) whether special allocation of funds for devising measures to improve the country's defence capabilities has been made to I.C.S.R. from his Ministry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) No, Sir. However, various Research & Development Laboratories under the Ministry of Defence are making suitable studies in related fields.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A number of projects of defence interest have been given to various CSIR laboratories, Universities and other Research Institutes in the country—special funds are made available where necessary.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has requisitioned the services of eminent scientists in the universities and if so, which are the universities concerned under the new project?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have taken the services of eminent scientists. 180 projects of Defence interest are in progress in the various national laboratories under the C.S.I.R. and we have also entrusted certain projects of Defence interest—as many as 41—to different universities and technical institutions in the country.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what is the special amount that has been made available to CSIR for Defence research?

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far as C.S.I.R. is concerned, no amount is necessary. From their own funds, they are making available the necessary amounts. If necessary, we would be prepared to place additional amounts at their disposal.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : हाल के संघर्ष में पाकिस्तान के द्वारा जिन हथियारों का

प्रयोग किया गया था, उन के बारे में हमारे प्रतिरक्षा अधिकारियों ने बताया था कि उन की तुलना में भारत के पास उतने अच्छे हथियार नहीं थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के जो हथियार पकड़े गए थे, क्या उन का अध्ययन करा कर भारत सरकार इस बात का प्रबन्ध करेगी कि जब कभी भविष्य में इस प्रकार के संघर्ष की आशंका हो, तो हमारे पास भी उनके मुकाबले के हथियार हों और उन हथियारों को हासिल किया जाये ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is an established practice that all enemy equipment, arms and ammunitions, captured during times of hostilities, would certainly be examined by our Army establishment and also by the Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence. That is being done. The main object is also to study, analyse and evaluate salient points of interest which we may perhaps ourselves borrow. We are taking all the steps; for example, the studies also include Cobra anti-missiles which we captured, Patton tanks and other weapons.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान के पकड़े गए हथियारों का अध्ययन करा कर उन के मुकाबले के हथियार हासिल करेगी या नहीं ? इस का जबाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जबाब था गया है ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह उन हथियारों का अध्ययन करा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसे हथियार प्राप्त करने का यत्न करेगी, जिनसे हम पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री भागवत झा आजाद ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the suitable studies in suitable fields made by the Ministry include only the American Sabre-jets and the German Cobra anti-tank missiles or whether they include also the British weapons supplied by our Commonwealth friend to Pakistan and captured during the last hostilities?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The studies include weapons of all types.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether care is being taken to see that we develop our own quality and also striking force as far as the weapons of war are concerned, and if so, what attention has been devoted towards that matter?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The Research and Development Organisation is attending to that and to some extent the various inspectorates also are attending to it. I have already mentioned about the work that is being carried on in the CSIR and in the various universities. That is constantly kept under review.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether our Defence scientists or defence experts agree with the statement made by the US defence experts after their study of the Patton tanks which fell during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, and if so, to what extent? If they do not agree, may I know how far our arms are superior so that they could knock down the other arms?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind. It is very difficult to answer that question.

Shri Ranga: May we be assured that the defence research section has been suitably strengthened and is proposed to be further strengthened in addition to the various universities being encouraged to take interest in defence research?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is true that the problems that are being posed are increasing day by day, and the Re-

search and Development Organisation to the extent possible is also being strengthened.

Shri Ranga: I only asked whether it was being strengthened to the extent possible. I do not understand this kind of answer by the hon. Minister. I want to know whether they have taken steps to strengthen their staff and also research equipment.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, under the Research and Development establishment, there are as many as 32 to 35 establishments; and they are being strengthened.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether improvement and expansion of defence research installations are proposed to deal with the special works that are mentioned in part (a) of the question, and other things?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government propose to invite foreign collaboration to develop weapons to effectively counter these sophisticated weapons, and if so, wherefrom and the prospects thereof?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The scope for collaboration in our Research and Development Establishment is certainly limited; they are mainly being manned and managed by our own scientists and technicians. As far as our production establishments are concerned, there are certain things which we are manufacturing with the help of foreign collaborators.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Some time back, there was a news item in the papers that a foreign team, especially from America and Britain, wanted to come to India and Pakistan to study the use of these sophisticated weapons. May I know whether that is true, and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not know about it.

Shri Warrior: In view of the fact that our research institutes are only manned by our own scientists, may I know whether any foreign scientists also are being requisitioned for examining these highly sophisticated hardware?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the first place, if we view it from one aspect, it is not advisable to associate foreign scientists; if we view it from another aspect, foreign scientists may not be prepared to come to our research establishment and part with their know-how; so, there are limitations on both sides.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether all these items which have been captured from the enemy have been repaired in the defence workshops, and whether in regard to those things which we are not able to repair for want of spare parts, the Defence Ministry is trying to return those things to America and UK and get in return the equipment which we are already using?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not launched on any programme to repair these vehicles, although the weapons system is being closely studied by us.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What about the replacement of those things which we cannot repair? Can we not get something in return for them from Britain and America?

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government... May I know whether . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am listening. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker's attention alone is not enough. He wants Government's attention also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by President Ayub Khan very recently that after a just solution of the Kashmir dispute, the two countries must reduce their arms strength, and if so, in that context, may I know whether Government have tried to ascertain from the Pakistani sources or from the US sources the backlog of US arms and ammunitions that Pakistan still has in her possession?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, our defence preparedness has been programmed in the context of the Chinese threat, so that we cannot relax in our efforts at all. With regard to what President Ayub said, I have not got any specific information in order to say either yes or no to the question.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Shri Bagri's question has been transferred to the 25th; he does not know it himself.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Payment of Bonus by Private Coal Mine Owners

S.N.Q. 8. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the non-payment of the statutory minimum Bonus of 4 per cent by most of the private coal mine owners, widespread agitations and unrest are taking place in the mining areas;

(a) whether hunger strikes by Miners' Trade Union Leaders and workers have been launched all over the country as a protest; and

(c) what Government propose to do to enforce compliance by the mine owners of the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah nawas Khan): (a) Letters have been received from workers' organisations functioning in collieries stating that bonus has not been paid in terms of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and threatening to take direct action in case the managements do not comply with the provisions of the Act.

(b) According to available information, Shri Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers' Federation and one other retrenched workman of Bankola Colliery (Raniganj) have gone on hunger strike with effect from 2-3-1966. It has also been reported that Dr. Raj Bahadur Gaur, President, Singareni Collieries Workers' Union (AITUC) went on hunger strike from 1st to 3rd March, 1966 and that Shri Shyam Lal Valmik, Vice-President of I.N.T.U.C., Chandermatta, M.P., has been on fast from the 8th March, 1966.

(c) Employers have been advised to complete payment of bonus to their workmen by the 31st March, 1966, failing which necessary action will be taken against them for contravening the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Complaints are made by several trade unions belonging to different Central trade union organisations in regard to the refusal of the coal mine-owners to act up to the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act since last January, what was Government doing for the last three months to see that the mine-owners did abide by the provisions of the statutory regulations passed a few months back?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The Indian Mining Association had asked for extension of period for payment of the

bonus. The Chief Labour Commissioner, the competent authority to give extension, sanctioned extension till 31st Dec. 1965. Thereafter, the managements again came up to say that an increase had been sanctioned in coal prices from 24th December and they had no time to collect it; therefore, they wanted some more time. This request was turned down. But later on, they have been given an extension upto 31st March. I am given to understand that most of them have agreed to make an all-out effort to make the payment within this period.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Under section 10 of the Payment of Bonus Act, the employers whether they are running at a loss or not, have to pay 4 per cent or Rs. 40, whichever is more. And then, under section 21 of the same Act, if Government find that the employers are not paying the bonus, they have the authority to proceed under this section to issue certificates so that the workers are enabled to realise the arrears that are due to them. May I know why, in spite of these clear sections in the Payment of Bonus Act, the Government showed so much hesitation and so much of a soft corner for the employers who are defying and violating the Payment of Bonus Act passed in this House?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is a fact that they have delayed the payment of bonus, but they approached the Government for extension of time on the plea that the increase in the price of coal incidental to the payment of bonus was sanctioned only in December last and they had not collected any money to pay the bonus. They further approached the Government that they were prepared to spread over the payment of bonus in four instalments, but the workers were not agreeable to accept that. When they approached me for this, I told them that they could negotiate with the workers' organisations, and if the workers agreed to that, they could make the payment as agreed to. When

I was last month in the coal fields, I collected the employers and the workers to see whether any amicable settlement can be achieved, or any agreement that will be acceptable to both the parties, can be devised. The employers insisted that they have not got the money to pay the bonus. The total amount for the collieries comes to about Rs. 2.5 crores. I advised them that they should not consider the industry as a whole. Let such units as are in a position to pay the bonus pay their workers, and let those who are not in a position to pay the bonus face the consequences under the Act. Ultimately the employees, representatives of the unions agreed that if they could make the payment of bonus in full by the end of March, no direct action would be taken by them. As a matter of fact, no formal extension has been given. This grace period of one month has been, so to say, granted by the workers themselves. No notices have been issued by the Regional Labour Commissioner calling for explanation from the employers as to why they have delayed the payment of the bonus.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that violation of sections 10 and 21 are cognizable offences, and I want to know why the Regional Labour Commissioner or the Chief Labour Commissioner had to wait for the trade union leaders to go on a hunger strike, whether belonging to INTUC or AITUC, and why he did not proceed straightway to prosecution and threatening of dire consequences, auctioning their property etc. in compliance with these provisions.

Shri Ranga: And then shut up the mines and have unemployment.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Several notices have already been issued to the defaulting employers, and explanations have been called from them. The plea that they have urged is that they were approaching the Government for further increase in the price

of coal, and as I have said, the workers have granted this grace period of one month, and the legal consequences will follow after the expiry of this one month.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that section 10 is the only beneficial section of the Bonus Act to the workers, what steps do the Government propose to take to see that the minimum bonus at least is paid? In every industry today, this minimum of four per cent is not being paid, and a situation will be created wherein they resort to hunger-strikes. 31st December 1965 was the last date given by the Chief Labour Commissioner within which the bonus should be given, but no steps have been taken against the employers and the employers are not persuaded to give it. Already, the NCDC has paid the bonus; it is only the employers in the private sector who are complaining about the rise in the price of coal and are not paying bonus to the workers. What steps do the Government propose to take, when the NCDC has paid it and the other private sector industries will not pay?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, I have nothing to add. If, during this grace period, they do not pay the bonus, the legal consequences will follow.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Prior to the enactment of the Bonus Act, there were less difficulties so far as the workers were concerned in respect of getting the bonus in the various industries; perhaps they were negotiating together and the employers were made to pay bonus to the workers. Now, may I know whether it is not a fact that after enacting the Bonus Act, this attitude of the employers is compelling the workers to resort to direct action, and so, what specific action do the Government propose to take against such employers particularly in the private sector, who are out to violate the Bonus Act.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the hon. Member is confusing that in certain industries bonus was being paid by collective bargaining. In certain industries, no bonus was being paid under the Payment of Bonus Act. The minimum of four per cent is payable in all industries. Resistance is being put by the employers no doubt in certain sectors where bonus was not payable before the passing of the Payment of Bonus Act, and they have to pay a minimum of four per cent bonus. We have been trying to bring the workers and the employers to an agreement on this point. Failing that, the legal consequences as provided under the Payment of Bonus Act will follow.

Dr. Ramesh Sen: But why are you taking so much time?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. N. Pande: Could you look to this side also, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I am looking to all sides.

श्री बड़े : जितने कोल माइनर्स हैं या उन के मालिक हैं उन्होंने यह कंडिशन प्रेसिडेन्ट कर दी थी कि जब तक कोल की कोमत बढ़ेगी नहीं तब तक वह बोनस नहीं देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने अब वह कंडिशन छोड़ दी है या आप ने इस को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि कोल प्राइस बढ़ेगी तभी वह बोनस देंगे। जब उन के खिलाफ कामिजबल आफिस बनता था तब नोटिस वगैरह देने की क्या जरूरत थी बजाय ऐक्शन लेने के।

श्री जगजीवन राम : बात यह है कि जो कोल माइन प्रोनर्स हैं वह चाहते हैं कि दाम और बढ़ें। दाम कुछ बढ़े भी हैं। लेकिन हम इस पर निर्भर नहीं करते कि दाम बढ़ेंगे तब वह बोनस देंगे। बोनस तो उन को हर हालत में देना है। 31 मार्च तक की अवधि है। इस बीच में अगर वह नहीं देंगे तो कानूनी कार्रवाई की जायेगी। अभी तक कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं की गई इस की

बजह यह थी कि यह प्रयत्न हो रहा था कि अगर समझौते से रास्ता निकल आये तो अच्छा है। यह मजदूरों के या राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं होगा कि 800 कोलिअरीज में से 100 या 200 कोलिअरीज बन्द कर दी जायें बोनस के सवाल को ले कर।

Shri K. N. Pande: In view of the fact that this is not a complaint of one or two coal mines, but this is a general complaint in all the industries that the employers are delaying payment of the minimum bonus on the ground that they are in a process to take up the matter to the Supreme Court, in respect of the Provision where they are required to pay bonus even if there is a loss, and, if that is so, will the Minister think it proper to convene a conference of both the parties in order to solve the dispute before the workers are compelled to resort to direct action?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is what we have been doing. As a matter of fact, in some industries bonus has been paid; in others, the minimum bonus has been offered, but the workers have refused to accept the minimum bonus; they say "we are getting more and we should get it." But where the matters are coming to a head, the appropriate governments are bringing the workers and the employers together and are trying to find out some solution which will be acceptable to both the parties.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सेंट्रल लेबर कमिश्नर को अधिकार हैं नोटिस और दूसरी कानूनी कार्रवाई करने का। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भूख हड़ताल वगैरह शुरू होने के पहले उन्होंने कोई कार्रवाई नोटिस वगैरह की थी या जब भूख हड़ताल हो गई तब की।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मुझे हड़ताल से बहुत पहले।

Shri P. E. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has

taken into account the fact that whether bonus is paid or not, the easy process of enhancement of the price of coal makes the colliery owners, always adamant in fulfilling the obligations which they are called upon to perform and if so whether government will make it clear to them that a price reviewing committee will be set up before there can be any rise in coal price?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That unfortunately has been the practice that whenever any benefit is granted to the workers, a price increase has to be given to the colliery owners to compensate them for the increase in the benefits to the employees.

Shri Warior: In view of the fact that the government have already given concessions in price in December, itself and the only plea from the mine-owners is they have not collected it, what justification has government got to agree to the argument of the mine-owners that they will pay only after collecting it? Is there any provision in the Act for that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Where from does the hon. member conclude that the government has agreed to that argument? We have not agreed to that argument.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो नियम बनाती है उस के आधार पर मालिक लोग काम नहीं करते और जो उन को मजदूर को देना चाहिये उसे वह नहीं देते। मजदूर सरलता से जो माँग करते हैं उस को भी सरकार नहीं सुनती। जब वह बेचारे भूख हड़ताल करते हैं या गड़बड़ी करते हैं तभी यह सरकार सुनती है। क्या सरकार को इस में ध्यान देना है कि जब कुछ बलिदान हो जायें तभी वह उन लोगों की सुनवाई करे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : सरकार पहले भी सुनती है। माननीय सदस्य से ध्यान नहीं दिया,

अभी मैंने श्री राम सेवक यादव के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि कानूनी कार्रवाई नोटिस वगैरह देने की भूख हड़ताल के पहले ही कर ली गई थी। भूख हड़ताल का सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या वह कहे कि धानन्द भाता है। अब धाप लीग बँठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरह से कहने का मतलब क्या है। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री बागड़ी से कहा है कि वह बँठ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : वह इतना रोब क्यों डालते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय पर भूख हड़ताल का असर नहीं पड़ता है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने कोई ऐसी बुरी बात तो कही नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब धाप बँठ जाइये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब कोई बड़ा धान्दोलन होता है, मजदूर भूख हड़ताल करते हैं तभी सुनवाई होती है। इसलिये मैंने कहा कि धानन्द ही भाता होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्री परवाह नहीं करते कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ।

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair: May I know whether the government is aware of the fact that the entire question of bonus to workmen in India including those in coal mines and other industries, is hanging in the balance because more than a score of cases have been taken to the respective High Courts and many to the Supreme Court and these cases are being so delayed as to make it difficult for the respective tribunals and State Governments to come to a decision of forcing or inducing the employers to pay the bonus? If so, will government

see to it that the proceedings before the Supreme Court are expedited by the legal advisers of the government, so that the fundamental questions of sections 10, 34 and other sections involved are finally decided one way or the other?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is a fact that some employers are banking on this that a number of cases are pending before the several High Courts and a case is pending before the Supreme Court also. It is fortunate that has come to the Supreme Court. We are taking all possible steps to expedite the decision of the Supreme Court.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापन

*512. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

श्री भागवत झा आजाब :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री विष्णुनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री रा० बरुआ :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्री हलजित सिंह :

श्री बर्मासिंहगम :

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

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन के माध्यम से विभिन्न प्रकार के वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापनों का प्रसार करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव इस समय किस अवस्था में हैं ;

(ख) वाणिज्यिक प्रचार कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) आकाशवाणी तथा टेलीविजन को इस से कितना लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राम बहादुर): (क) से (ग). मामला अभी विचारधीन है ।

Strengthening of Links of Assam with other Parts of the Country

*513. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of increasing, strengthening and diversifying physical links of Assam with other parts of the country has been studied from the defence point of view;

(b) if so, the result of such a study;

(c) if not, whether the matter is likely to be taken up in the near future;

(d) whether the Government of Assam have made any suggestions in this regard; and

(e) if so, the important suggestions made and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (e). The question of improving links between Assam and other parts of the country has been reviewed from time to time including from the defence angle. As a result, a number of projects relating to road, rail, air and tele-communication links are either under way or are under examination. Some suggestions have been received from the Government of Assam and these are under examination. It will not be in public interest to disclose details.

Diplomatic Relations with German Democratic Republic

*514. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**

Shri Warior:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Head of the German Democratic Republic Trade Representation had made a strong plea for normal diplomatic relations between East Germany and India when he recently visited India;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has pointed out that the Indian authorities had not yet shown any willingness to accept the offer of a substantial credit at the Government level made by his country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Head of the German Democratic Republic Trade Representation, who is stationed in India, has spoken on various occasions suggesting that Diplomatic relations should be established between India and the German Democratic Republic. The policy of the Government on this question has already been expressed by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru while intervening in the Foreign Affairs Debate in Lok Sabha on 17-8-1961 and there has been no change in the circumstances since then which would warrant the Government of India to revise their decision.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The terms offered by the German Democratic Republic Government did not suit the Government of India.

हिन्दी प्रसारण

- * 515. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बलजीत सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी प्रसारणों में सरल हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के प्रयास में हिन्दी प्रसारणों को उर्दू-प्रधान बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री स्तर पर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश दिया गया है ;
घोर

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) घोर (ग) . सबाल नहीं उठता ।

U.N. Peace-Keeping Force

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the United States proposal for the creation of a permanent United Nations Peace-Keeping Force; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government are not aware of such a proposal made by the United States of America.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tanks at Avadi

- *517. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Bade:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri Balmiki:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi has rolled out its first tank;

(b) whether this is made from indigenous material and what is its cost and its performance;

(c) how many months ahead of schedule it has been rolled out; and

(d) the average production likely in a year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the initial stages the indigenous content is comparatively low but the production has been planned to achieve an indigenous content of 80 per cent within the next three years.

The actual cost of a tank is still to be worked out.

The performance of the first production tank has been found to meet users' requirements.

(c) It has rolled out on schedule.

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

Manufacture of Helicopters at H.A.L.

*518. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. has assembled its first batch of Alouette Helicopters at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, by what time the production is likely to Commence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The manufacture of several components and parts of Helicopters from raw materials is expected to commence at Bangalore, within the next three months. The Helicopters made from these components and parts are expected to be delivered during 1967, commencing from March/April 1967.

हिमालय का सर्वेक्षण

*519. श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से हिमालय का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कराने के कोई प्रयत्न किये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इंडियन स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज और दिल्ली स्कूल आफ इकनॉमिक्स के द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1965 के तीसरे सप्ताह में आयोजित 'हिमालय शोष्ठी' में इंडियन कौंसिल आफ वर्ल्ड अफेयर्स के प्रधान द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्त किये गये सुझावों की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) सभी दृष्टिकोणों से हिमालय का सर्वेक्षण भारत के सर्वेक्षण के व्यापक कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस संबंध में देखिए प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 1373 के उत्तर में शिक्षा मंत्री का 2 मार्च, 1966 का ब्योक्त कृपा में दिया गया विवरण ।

Ordnance Factories**China's Admission to the United Nations**

*520. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the recently established Ordnance Factories have failed to go into production according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the measures being taken to expedite the process and ensure that they are commissioned soonest?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) to (c): The following factories have been commissioned in the last 2 or 3 years:

- (i) Ordnance Factory, Chandigarh was commissioned in September 1963 according to schedule.
- (ii) Ordnance Factory, Bhandara for its first phase was commissioned in December 1964, with the production of NC Powder and Picrite substantially according to schedule.
- (iii) Ordnance Factory, Varangaon. The factory was commissioned on 15th October 1964, and is expected to reach full capacity during 1966 some months behind schedule.
- (iv) In the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi the first medium tank (Vijayanta) rolled out of the assembly line on 29th December 1965 according to schedule.

There have been teething troubles and some delay in reaching full production in one or two cases due to delays in receipt of imported items. Steps for achieving requisite production are being vigorously pursued.

*521. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question regarding China's admission to the U.N. was discussed at the recent meeting of the U.N. General Assembly; and

(b) if so, India's stand on this issue at the meeting?

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

(b) In keeping with its established policy on this question, India voted against a resolution, which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly, declaring the representation of the People's Republic of China to be an "important" question, requiring a two-thirds majority for a decision and supported another resolution, which was not adopted and which sought to restore to the People's Republic of China, all its rights in the United Nations.

सुरक्षा परिषद् को युद्ध-विराम के उल्लंघनों के सम्बन्ध में विरोध पत्र

* 522. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये गये युद्ध-विराम उल्लंघनों के बारे में सरकार ने 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक सुरक्षा परिषद् को कितने विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) उनका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

शैक्षिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासचिव के पास 51 पत्र भेजे जिस में उनका ध्यान पाकिस्तान द्वारा दिसंबर, 1965 के घंट तक युद्ध-विराम का उल्लंघन किए जाने के 1930 मामलों की धोर दिलाया गया था।

(ख) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय ने इन पत्रों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के तमाम सदस्यों के पास सुरक्षा परिषद के प्रलेखों के रूप में भेजा था। संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेसकों ने इन मामलों की जांच की और उन के निष्कर्ष महासचिव द्वारा युद्ध विराम की देखभाल के विषय पर जारी की गई रिपोर्टों में सम्मिलित किए गए ये रिपोर्टों भी सुरक्षा परिषद के प्रलेखों के रूप में वितरित की गई।

N.C.C. Cadets in U.P.

*523. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the total number of N.C.C. Cadets (both senior and junior Divisions separately) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of girl cadets in each division; and

(c) whether the scheme has been made compulsory in all schools and colleges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) and (b). On 31st December, 1965, the strength of N.C.C. Cadets in Uttar Pradesh was as follows:—

	Senior Division N.C.C.	Junior Division N.C.C.
No. of NCC Boy Cadets.	173,400	35,850
No. of girl Cadets.	13,200	2,500

(c) Except for certain exempted categories, N.C.C. training is compulsory for all able-bodied male undergraduates in Degree Colleges and Universities. For the rest it is voluntary.

Assurances from British Government

*524. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an assurance from the British Government that it will come to India's help if China attacks; and

(b) the actual terms of this assurance?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b): The British Government have stated on several occasions that if India were attacked by China, they would be ready, at the request of the Government of India to consult with them about means to help India to resist such aggression. However, no formal assurance for British help was sought by India recently or given by the British Government.

Contradictory Statements by Special Envoys sent abroad

*525. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news-item in "March of the Nation" (Weekly) of 18th December, 1965 (p. 4) stating that several contradictory statements regarding Kashmir, etc. were made by the Prime Minister's Envoys who were recently sent to several countries to explain India's case; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India noticed the news-item in question but learned on enquiry that the contradictory statements attributed to the Prime Minister's envoys had not been made by them.

Policy Planning Board for External Affairs

***526. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Policy Planning Board for External Affairs; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Policy Planning organization in the Ministry of External Affairs is under active examination. The Indian Foreign Service Review Committee presided over by Shri N. R. Pillai is also expected to go into this question and make recommendations. A decision will be taken after full consideration of all aspects of this matter.

Civic amenities in Cantonment Areas

***527. Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the civilians residing in the Cantonment Areas in the country are facing considerable difficulties in the matter of amenities and facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the civilians are prevented from availing necessary civic amenities from Panchayat Institutions nearby; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to alleviate the inconveniences caused to the civilians?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Government have

received representations from time to time from civilians residing in Cantonment areas about difficulties experienced in respect of amenities and facilities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Dependent upon the availability of funds, special grants-in-aid are given to the Cantonment Boards from time to time for the execution of various schemes for providing civic amenities.

Rani Guidallo's meeting with Prime Minister

**528. Shrimati Benuka Barkataki:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rani Guidallo of the Nagas recently met the Prime Minister in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether any specific proposals for administrative reforms in Nagaland were discussed with the Rani?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Rani Guidallo met the Prime Minister on 24th of February.

(b) No, Sir.

Report of U.S. Mission

***529. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the report of the U.S. Mission which visited India two months ago wherein they have suggested that the world community might have to impose a solution of the Kashmir dispute on both

countries and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The views expressed by the Congressional Study Mission are its own. There is no ambiguity about Government's position in Kashmir, namely, that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union and our sovereignty is not negotiable. In view of this paramount fact, there can be no question of any external authority imposing a so-called solution on us.

Disabled Army Personnel Widows' and Orphan's Fund

*530. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry under their rule-making power, have made the contribution to the Disabled Army Personnel Widows' and Orphans' Fund exempt from the operation of Income-tax;

(b) if so, the total contribution made to this Fund so far; and

(c) if not, the alternative measures taken to stimulate interest and induce larger contributions to this Fund and to what extent, they have been effective?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi and Rajasthan, approved this Fund for the purpose of rebate under section 88 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, on donations made to it. Such approvals are not given under the rule-making powers of the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The contributions received for this Fund amount to Rs. 35,18,794.17 out of which Rs. 33,25,827.61 have been realised and credited to the Fund so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Harnessing of Rivers in India and Nepal

*531. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the suggestion of India's Ambassador to Nepal regarding the formulation of a joint long-term Master Plan to harness the rivers of India and Nepal for the purpose of irrigation and electricity;

(b) whether Government have devised any scheme in collaboration with Nepal to give effect to the suggestions of the Ambassador; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir; the suggestion is not a new one. It was earlier made by the Minister for External Affairs to the Nepalese Foreign Minister, when he visited India in January/February, 1965, that the two Governments should jointly consider ways and means of harnessing to the maximum advantage of both countries the natural resources of which they are joint beneficiaries.

No long term Master Plan to this effect has been formulated. However, there is periodical exchange of technical and hydrological data between Nepal and India regarding many of the rivers common to both countries for determining the feasibility of particular projects and for future planned development of irrigation and hydro-electric projects.

(b) No, Sir. It is for His Majesty's Government to consider and respond

to our suggestion. When they have formulated their views, and if they feel that our suggestion is useful, a long-term Plan can be formulated.

(c) Does not arise.

Naga activities

*532. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Bibhuji Mishra:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of the Naga hostiles have recently increased;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check them; and

(c) whether enough security measures have been taken to safeguard the lives and properties of the people of Nagaland?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) In the cease-fire area some hostile Nagas have indulged in collection of money, kidnapping of youngmen and parading with arms in the villages in contravention of the terms of the agreement on suspension of operations. There have also been some cases, particularly in the Manipur area, of interference with the working of the normal administration.

(b) The Government is taking necessary steps to prevent commission of unlawful acts by the Underground and to protect the life and property of citizens. Instructions have been issued to use the police force and, if necessary, security forces to prevent commission of violent acts by the Underground Nagas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

चीन द्वारा वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन

*533. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री भागवत झा घाजाव :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री किन्दर लाल :
 श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
 श्री धूलेश्वर मीना :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में चीन के विमानों ने हमारी वायु सीमा का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में चीन सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) पिछले तीन मास से, वास्तव में 19 जनवरी, 1966 से चीनी विमानों द्वारा भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष क्षेत्र का केवल एक उल्लंघन हुआ है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : 2 फरवरी 1966 को चीनी सरकार को एक विरोधपत्र भेजा गया था । चीन सरकार के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

U.P. Nepal Road Link

2031. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the road linking Sunauli border town adjoining Nautanwan in Gorakhpur District (U.P.) with Pokhra in Central Nepal is nearing completion;

(b) if so, the details thereof and amenities afforded to the public; and

(c) the total expenditure on the road?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The work on the road is progressing satisfactorily; it is expected to be completed in 1968.

(b) The road is 128 miles long; of which 19 miles are in the plains and the remaining 109 miles in the hills. It has been designed for 2-lane traffic. Nearly 1000 culverts totalling near 3000 R (Running) Feet and causeways and bridges totalling approximately 1220 R Feet and 1765 R Feet respectively will be constructed. The road will be very useful to the large population in Western Central Nepal. The movement of persons and of commodities is very difficult in these hilly areas especially as much of the movement of commodities is by headload. These difficulties increase in the rainy season. This road will facilitate travel in these areas and will help considerably in the movement of surplus foodstuffs from Bhairwa to these more isolated hilly districts of Nepal where foodstuffs often become scarce and costly. This road will cater to the large amount of import and export trade carried on in this area.

(c) Rs. 9.11 crores (I.C.).

International Film Week, Brussels

2032. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the International Film Week in Brussels;

(b) if so, the films to be shown in the fair?

(c) the dates of the fair?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, India has entered two documentaries viz 'That Delta That River' and 'Girl Guides of India' produced by the Films Division in the International Film Week for Educational and Teaching Films to be held at Brussels from 28th March, 1966 to 1st April, 1966.

Rank of Vice-Admiral in Navy

2033. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the rank of the Vice-Admiral in the Navy; and

(b) if so, its details?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retirement of Army Officers

2034. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian Army Officers were prevented from retiring from service due to the recent Indo-Pak. conflict:

(b) if so, whether the ban has now been lifted; and

(c) if so, the number of Officers affected by the removal of the ban?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The ban was imposed on the 9th September 1965 and withdrawn from the 1st February 1966. Those who had already proceeded on leave pending retirement prior to 9th September, 1965 were, however, not affected by the ban.

(c) The retirement or release of 183 officers had been held up as a result of the ban.

घोषों पर जाने के लिए अपनी सेवाएँ अर्पित करने वाले बी० आई० एम० एस० तथा ए० एम० बी० एस० डाक्टर

2035. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समेकित चिकित्सा पद्धति के बी० आई० एम० तथा ए० एम० बी० एस डाक्टरों ने घोषों पर जाकर काम करने के लिये अपनी सेवाएँ अर्पित की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी सेवाओं का लाभ न उठाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ। बी० आई० एम० एस० और ए० एम० बी० एस० डाक्टरों की 8 समितियों और बी आई० एम० एस० तथा ए० एम० बी० एस० अर्हता प्राप्त 20 डाक्टरों ने वर्तमान आपात स्थिति में अपनी सेवाएँ अर्पित की थी।

(ख) सैनिक चिकित्सा कोर में कमीशन प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी वर्तमान शर्तों और स्थितियों के अधीन बी० आई० एम० एस० और ए० एम० बी० एस० अर्हता प्राप्त के छत्र ऐसी कमीशनों के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र भेजने के अधिकारी नहीं है। क्योंकि यह अर्हताएं चिकित्सक परिषद्, भारत, अधिनियम 1956 के किसी भी शडूलों में शामिल नहीं हैं। सीमावर्ती तथा समाकलित पाठ्यक्रम में सम्मिलित आधुनिक शोधज्ञान संबंधी विषयों में प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण के मानदण्ड

विश्वविद्यालयों के संकायों द्वारा सांविधिक संकायों द्वारा अथवा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित विभिन्न भारतीय शोध बोर्डों द्वारा, और इन पाठ्यक्रमों के शिक्षण तथा पाठ्य-चर्या के मानदण्डों में कोई समानता नहीं है, क्योंकि यह चिकित्सा परिषद् भारत द्वारा न तो समानित किए जाते हैं और न ही पर्यवेक्षित। इस के अतिरिक्त इन पाठ्य-क्रमों में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले छात्र केवल राज्यों के अपने राज्य चिकित्सा रजिस्टर में ही एक अलग श्रेणी में पंजीबद्ध किए जाते हैं, और यह अर्हताएं अखिल भारत के लिए पंजीय-करणीय नहीं है।

लाहौर क्षेत्र में नहर का काटा जाना

2036. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1890 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र सैनिक प्रेक्षकों ने, जिन से पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा 11 नवम्बर, 1965 को लाहौर क्षेत्र में एक नहर काट दिये जाने के बारे में शिकायत की गई थी, पाकिस्तान को दोषी ठहराया है और भारत को पाकिस्तान से प्रतिकर दिलाया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). जब कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के प्रेक्षक यह निर्णय नहीं कर पाए थे कि भुचर नहर का किनारा तोड़ने के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी था, उन्होंने बाढ़ की स्थिति का समर्थन किया था और ऐसा भी विचार प्रकट किया था, कि पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों ने इसे

शुरू किया। यद्यपि उन के निर्णय को पर्याप्त नैतिक बल प्राप्त होता है संयुक्त राष्ट्रों को ऐसी कोई सत्ता प्राप्त नहीं है कि वह मुद्रावृद्धि अथवा उसकी प्रशासकी के लिए प्रादेश दे सकें।

Film Finance Corporation

2037. Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to provide more finance to the film producers through the Film Finance Corporation;

(b) If so, the reasons for taking such action when the Film Finance Corporation could not show any net profit in the last five years; and

(c) the reasons for not showing net profit?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Film Finance Corporation has shown a net profit of Rs. 3,03,164 during the five years of its existence ending 31-3-1965. The question of providing financial facilities to suitable deserving films is considered from time to time according to the availability of finances.

(c) Does not arise.

गोवा में नौ सेना अकादमी

2038. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोवा में नौसेना अकादमी

स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई मुद्दाव मिलें है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के बारे में कब तक अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय लिये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० धामस) : (क) तथा (ख). गोवा में एक नौसैनिक प्रशिक्षण सिस्टरि स्थापित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

परमाणु बिजलीघर हैदराबाद

2039. श्री भागवत झा झाजाव :
 श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैदराबाद के निकट एक परमाणु बिजलीघर स्थापित करने का विचार किया है ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किन्हीं अन्य स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1939 के उत्तर में 5 अप्रैल, 1965 को सदन को बताया जा चुका है, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग द्वारा सन् 1962 में नियुक्त की गई स्थान चुनाव कमेटी ने भविष्य में परमाणु बिजलीघर बनाने के लिए चार स्थानों की सिफारिश की थी, जिनमें आंध्र प्रदेश में श्रीशैलम के समीप सोमशैल भी शामिल है। जिन अन्य स्थानों की सिफारिश की गई वे हैं मद्रास में क्लपककम तथा विल्लिगुण्डलु तथा मैसूर में संगम।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

2040. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिये शांति स्वयंसेवक दलों की सेवाएँ मांगी गई हैं और उनमें से कुछ लोग इयूटी पर आ चुके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके मुख्य कार्य तथा उत्तरदायित्व क्या हैं ; और

(ग) कितने स्वयंसेवक इयूटी पर आ चुके हैं तथा उन्हें किन किन स्थानों पर नियुक्त किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). दिसम्बर 1965 और जनवरी 1966 के दौरान एक सौ छब्बीस शांतिदल स्वयंसेवक भारत पहुँचे। ये स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी हैं और उन्हें पाँच राज्यों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में लगा दिया गया है। उनका राज्य-वार वितरण इस प्रकार है :

1. मध्य प्रदेश	16
2. महाराष्ट्र	27
3. मैसूर	34
4. केरल	24
5. राजस्थान	25

वे आवश्यकता के अनुसार 3 या 4 के दलों में लगाए गए हैं। हर एक दल में 1 या 2 नर्स, एक पाँच-पदार्थ विशेषज्ञ और एक सफाई विशेषज्ञ हैं। वे प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को विशेषकर, निरोधक स्वास्थ्य और नर्सिंग के क्षेत्र में सहायता देने के लिए यहाँ पर आए हैं।

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

2041. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reserve certain posts for ex-Servicemen in public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, what has been the response of the industrialists and the managements of public sector undertakings in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) A proposal to reserve a certain percentage of vacancies for ex-servicemen in Central Government Departments and in Public Sector undertakings is under consideration. There is no such proposal in respect of the private sector.

(d) Does not arise at this stage.

U.N. Organisation for Industrial Development

2042. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was one of the sponsors of the idea of establishing U.N. Organisation for Industrial Development; and

(b) if so, the main functions of the proposed body and what would be its organisation?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) India co-sponsored U.N. Resolution No. 2089 (XX) which provides for the establishment of the United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development.

(b) Its main function will be to promote industrial development.

Its principal organ will be the Industrial Development Board and it will have a Secretariat headed by an Executive Director. An ad-hoc Committee composed of thirty-six States

Members of the United Nations, and members of the Specialised Agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, including India has been set up to prepare the necessary operating procedures and administrative arrangements of the Organisation.

Patton Tanks

2043. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the captured Pakistani Patton Tanks have been extensively exhibited in the country;

(b) if so, at what places; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). The exhibition of captured Pakistan Patton tanks was planned as a part of the "Meet the Challenge" type of exhibitions organized by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and such tanks were actually displayed at Allahabad and Calcutta. Patton tanks have been viewed by large numbers of people near the scenes of battles and also in some cantonments to which the tanks were removed.

Newsprint Policy

2044. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of setting up a high power Committee consisting of secretaries of the concerned Ministries and representatives of the newspaper industry to work out a long-term newsprint policy has been considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The suggestion has been considered. However, a Newsprint Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, Indian Language Newspapers Society, some Members of Parliament and officials of Ministries

of Finance, Commerce and Industry and the State Trading Corporation already exists to advise Government on newsprint policy. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to set up another committee.

Press Facilities during Indo-Pak War

2045. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Mass Communication has undertaken a survey of the adequacy and effectiveness of the information put out and Press facilities extended by Government during the recent Indo-Pak hostilities;

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Institute has completed a small research project undertaken to make an assessment of the adequacy or otherwise of publicity material produced and facilities offered to the Press as well as information put out by various Media Units of the Ministry during Indo-Pak hostilities. On the basis of findings of the project, measures for improving publicity effort in any emergency in future have also been recommended. Government are already evolving for future a system of effective publicity in an emergency and the recommendations arising out of the report, which is under examination, will be given due consideration.

It would not be in public interest to go into the details of the measures under consideration, more so in the context of the Tashkent Declaration.

National Publicity Programmes

2046. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advertising Agencies Association of India has offered Government to help for planning National Publicity Programmes on subjects like Food, Defence and National Solidarity;

(b) if so, the kind of assistance offered; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance is in the nature of services of lending experts in the advertising profession for planning creative publicity programmes.

(c) Government have welcomed this co-operation.

आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण

2047. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल के भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान कुछ प्रसारण सरकार की नीतियों के विरुद्ध हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के प्रसारणों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रसारणों की प्रतिशतता बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव आये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां । इस प्रकार के सुझाव समय समय पर मिले हैं और उन पर ध्यान पूर्वक विचार किया गया है । आकाशवाणी अपने सभी साधनों से सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास में योगदान को प्रस्तुत रहती है और इसके अधिकांश कार्यक्रम भारतीय भाषाओं में ही होते हैं ।

हिन्दी बुलेटिनों का प्रसारण

2048. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रातः काल और सायंकाल के मुख्य हिन्दी बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हिन्दी जानने वाले लोग प्रायः भारत के सभी राज्यों में रहते हैं, क्या सभी बुलेटिनों तथा मुख्य कार्यक्रमों को हिन्दी में प्रसारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र, दिल्ली से प्रसारित होने वाले सुबह 8-15 बजे के और रात 8-15 बजे के दोनों मुख्य समाचार बुलेटिन रिले करते हैं। अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों के कुछ केन्द्र भी इन बुलेटिनों को रिले करते हैं। इनका विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

सुबह 8-15 बजे और रात 8-15 बजे हिन्दी के दो मुख्य समाचार बुलेटिनों को रिले करने वाले केन्द्रों के नाम

(1) हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्र के केन्द्रों के नाम:

दिल्ली
लखनऊ
इलाहाबाद
पटना
जलन्धर
जयपुर
शिमला
भोपाल
इन्दौर
रांची

(2) अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों के केन्द्रों के नाम:

बंगलौर
कलकत्ता
कटक
हैदराबाद
पूना
श्रीनगर
विजयवाड़ा
बम्बई
कानीकट
छारवाड़
नागपुर

पोर्ट ब्लेयर
तिरुची

अहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों के निम्नलिखित केन्द्र हिन्दी के इन में से एक बुलेटिन रिले करते हैं :

गोहाटी	}	सुबह वाला
भुज		बुलेटिन
राजकोट		
कुरसियांग		
महमदाबाद		
कोहिमा	}	रात
मद्रास		वाला बुलेटिन

इसके अतिरिक्त, हिन्दी के दोनों मुख्य बुलेटिन विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी उच्च शक्ति के दो शाटंबेव ट्रान्समीटरों से रिले किए जाते हैं, जिन से विविध भारतीय के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं, और जिन्हें सारे देश में सुना जा सकता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

फिल्म डिबीजन के कमेंटेटर्स

2049. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री ठाकुर चन्व कछवाय :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 22 नवम्बर, 1965 के अनारोपित प्रश्न संख्या 1074 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिल्म डिबीजन के कमेंटेटर्स को आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के समान सुविधायें देने के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) बिलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ;
और

(ग) उन्हें ये सुविधायें कब तक दे दी जायेंगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) से (ग). मामला अभी विचाराधीन है और अन्तिम फैसला जल्दी ही घोषित कर दिया जाएगा ।

Diplomatic ties with Israel

2050. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish diplomatic ties with Israel; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government do not propose to establish diplomatic relations with Israel because the situation had not changed warranting any review of our relations with Israel.

बाल चलचित्र संस्था

2051. श्री भागवत झा आजाब :
श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरप्पा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या बाल चलचित्र संस्था द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है; और

(ग) उस संस्था के बर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई वित्तीय अनियमितताओं को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी, हां । फिल्म विभाग के बन्द्रीलर ने, जिन्होंने बाल फिल्म संस्था द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच की थी, अप्रैल रिपोर्ट सरकार को 15 जुलाई, 1965 को पेश की थी ।

(ख) इस जांच का संक्षिप्त विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-5767/66] ।

(ग) बाल फिल्म संस्था की कार्य-कारिणी परिषद् रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर चुकी है । परिषद् ने निदेश दिया है कि संस्था, बसूल न किया जा सकने वाला नुकसान, श्री लिमये से, जो अब संस्था के भ्रूंतनिक कोषाध्यक्ष भी हैं, परामर्श करके, बट्टे खाते में डाल दे । कोषाध्यक्ष की राय में जो नुकसान बसूल किया जा सकता है, और जिसके सम्बन्ध में कानूनी कार्रवाई हो सकती है, उस के बारे में संस्था के मंत्री अपने कानूनी सलाहकारों से मशविरा करें और भ्रूंतनिक कोषाध्यक्ष से सलाह कर के उसकी बसूली के लिये कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू करें । संस्था इस पर आगे कार्रवाई कर रही है ।

Production in Ordnance Factories

2052. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in the Ordnance Factories has gone up in 1965 as compared to that in 1964;

(b) if so, the total value of work done during 1964-65; and

(c) whether more expansion programmes are in hand for 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) The production in Ordnance Factories in 1965 was somewhat less than that during 1964. The reasons for the reduction were as follows:—

- (i) Bulk of the deficiencies in clothing and general stores were met in 1963 and 1964. The requirement of such items was therefore considerably less in 1965 than in 1964. With this fall in demand, overtime work has been stopped in the clothing and general stores factories since early 1965.
- (ii) The production of a number of old type of ammunition items was considerably less during 1965.
- (iii) Though production of a number of new items was commenced during 1965, the effect in value of production will not materialise till sometime in 1966.

(b) and (c). The value of production in the Ordnance and Clothing Factories during the year 1964-65 was Rs. 143.75 crores. The programme relating to the establishment of capacities for new armament items and increasing capacities of those already in production, where necessary, is being implemented.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference in Kanpur

2053. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference was held at Kanpur on the 17th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of countries which participated in this Conference;

(c) the aims and objects of this Conference; and

(d) the decisions taken in the Conference?

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

(b) Apart from India, 82 countries are reported to have participated as members and 21 countries as observers.

(c) The declared objective of the Conference was the promotion of solidarity among Asian, African and Latin American countries.

(d) The Conference passed a number of resolutions declaring its faith in peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, democracy and socialism and reiterating its struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Resolutions were also passed supporting the Tashkent Conference, condemning British policy in Rhodesia and its policy concerning Viet Nam.

Community Radio Sets for Villages

2054. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Madhul Limaye:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to provide each village with community radio set during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether the State Governments have been advised to give high priority to the installation of community listening sets and to the strengthening of their maintenance organisations;

(c) the subsidy proposed to be given to the State Governments for these sets; and

(d) whether Government have expressed their readiness to share a portion of the expenditure on the maintenance of community sets?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Our ultimate aim is to provide a radio set in each village and so far nearly, 1,93,000 sets have been distributed under the Central Subsidy Scheme or otherwise for use in rural areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to continue the existing subsidy not exceeding Rs. 125 per set.

(d) No, Sir.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा के प्रतिक्षण

2056. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 6 दिसम्बर, 1965 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 667 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रेक्षकों के उन निर्णयों के सम्बन्ध में कोई मुझावजा दिया है, जो पाकिस्तान द्वारा किये गये सीमा प्रतिक्रमणों के मामले में उस के विरुद्ध दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उ.ना ब्योर क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन निर्णयों का क्या महत्व है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री बसवन्तराव चव्हाण): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) युद्धविराम सम्बन्धी शिकायतों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के प्रेक्षकों के निर्णयों को एक नैतिक बल प्राप्त है चाहे उन फैसलों के पश्चात मुझावजों की प्रदायगी हो या न हो ।

Proposal for Newspaper Finance Corporation

2056. Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Working Journalists' Union in a two-day Conference held at Allahabad demanded the establishment of a Newspaper Finance Corporation to help the growth of small newspapers; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the press reports of the 18th annual conference of the Uttar Pradesh Working Journalists' Union held in December, 1965 wherein a resolution was passed demanding *inter alia* the formation of a Newspaper Finance Corporation to help the growth of small newspapers in the country. A similar recommendation has been made by the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers set up by the Government to enquire into the working of small newspapers. The report of the Committee, which was laid on the Table of this House on March 9, 1966 is under consideration of the Government.

Impounding of Indian Ships by Pakistan

2057. Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri B. S. Pandey:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, in a letter to the U.N. Security Council, sent by India's permanent representative, Mr. G. Parthasarathi in the third week of December, 1965, communicated Government's reaction to the impounding of Indian ships by Pakistan during the recent Indo-Pak conflict and to the action of the Pak-prize Courts; and

(b) if so, the precise contents of the letter and the Council's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The letter, addressed to the U.N. Secretary General, was circulated as a Security Council document on the 18th December, 1965, to all members of the United Nations but the Security Council did not meet after the 5th November, 1965, to consider the India-Pakistan Question. The text of the letter is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5768/66].

News reports and Lecture programmes

2058. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state that in view of the expanding number of radio listeners, the steps Government propose to take to make their news reports and programme of lectures, etc. more reflective of all points of view and trends of opinion in the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Altogether 20 languages, 51 dialects and 86 tribal languages are represented in All India Radio's Home Services and in all categories of its broadcasts, including news. All India Radio cons-

tantly tries to reflect in an objective and faithful manner all possible points of view and trends of opinion of general interest to listeners, subject to limitations of time and the technical and financial resources available to it.

U.N. Observers

2059. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. U. Thant, the U.N. Secretary-General has submitted to India and Pakistan a panel of countries asking them to specify those whose nationals would be acceptable in the sub-continent as U.N. observers for the task of stabilising and supervising cease-fire and supervising troops' withdrawal; and

(b) if so, the names of countries suggested on the panel and whose nationals are acceptable to Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Middle class cost of living Index

2060. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the middle class cost of living Index is ready;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the stage at which it rests at present?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Consumer Price Indices for non-Manual Employees, previously known as Middle Class Cost of Living Indices, with the year 1960 as base, have been completed upto June, 1965 for 36 centres (including 16 capital cities) out of the total of 45 centres. The work on the remaining 9 centres is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of April,

1966. After completion of indices for all the 45 centres, an All-India Index will be worked out.

These indices could not be completed earlier primarily because of the very large volume of work involved in the tabulation and analysis of the family budgets collected during the survey and in the calculation of indices from the price data collected for the last five years.

Expenditure on Indian Missions in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

2061. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on our Missions in U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., separately, during the year 1965;

(b) whether the expenditure has increased during this year in comparison to the previous year; and

(c) if so, the causes thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) As the accounts of the year 1965-66 have not closed, the estimated expenditure for this period is being given:

*U.S.S.R. .. Rs. 18,00,000

*U.S.A. .. Rs. 55,50,400

*The figures given are for the financial year 1965-66 and not for the calendar year 1965, in accordance with the normal practice. Also these figures relate only to the Demand External Affairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Training of Singapore Officials

2062. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1509 on the 29th November, 1965 regarding the training of Singapore Officials and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the request of the Government of Singapore about the training of Singapore Officials;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the first batch of Singapore officials is likely to arrive; and

(c) the kind of training proposed to be given to them?

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

(b) and (c). The details are still being worked out in consultation with the Singapore Government. The proposed orientation course will last about 11 weeks. It will include training in the Ministry of External Affairs in various aspects of diplomatic political, economic, administrative, consular and protocol work. The first batch of officers is expected to come to India shortly. The date has not yet been fixed.

The Course will be supervised by senior officials of the Ministry. It will be designed to give the officers a complete idea of the process involved in setting up a Mission and the basic usages of diplomacy.

Marine and Industrial Diesel Engine Project

2063. **Shri M. S. Murti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the team of Engineers from M/S Man, West Germany have

since submitted the report regarding the Marine and Industrial Diesel Engine Project; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Project Report discusses alternative proposals and high-lights the advantages and disadvantages of these proposals. The alternatives relates to the investment pattern, scope of production in the facility to be established and the scope for farming out production of components. These proposals are under examination.

Development of Goa as a Naval Base

2064. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Dhuleswar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 572 on the 15th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report of the firm of Consultants on the development of Goa as a naval base has been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the causes for the delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The examination of the Report so far as it relates to the development of Goa as a naval base has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal is one which involves a huge financial commitment and the Report has had to be examined in great detail in consultation with the Departments concerned.

भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में सैनिक सामान की हानि

2065. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1965 में पंजाब, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और राजस्थान सीमा पर खाद्य पदार्थों, कपड़े तथा सैनिक सामान को मिला कर कितने मूल्य का हमारा सामान पाकिस्तानियों के कब्जे में चला गया है ; और

(ख) इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) यद्यपि समग्रतः युद्ध पर उठे खर्च का कुछ अनुमान लगाया गया था, पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चले गये सामान और साखसामान के कारण हुई क्षति का पूरा हिसाब विशेषतः से नहीं जोड़ा गया है ।

(ख) क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किए गए हैं। विस्तार प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

Desalination of Sea Water

2066. Shri Balakrishnam: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for desalination of sea water will also be started with atomic plant in Kalpakkam;

(b) whether the desalination of sea water is meant only for the purpose of cooling the atomic plant; and

(c) whether the desalinated water will be utilised for drinking purposes?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). The Department of Atomic Energy is carrying out studies in order to estimate the cost of water in a desalination plant which

could be an adjunct to the Madras Atomic Power Station. *Inter alia* the studies will indicate how the output of fresh water from the desalination plant can be optimised at a minimum loss of electrical energy from the power station. Depending on the results of the studies, it will be possible to determine for what purposes, if any and to what extent it will be possible to use the desalinated water. The studies are still in progress.

Effects on Atmosphere due to Rocket Gases

2067. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in weather atmosphere is likely to occur due to rocket gases fired in Thumba; and

(b) whether the rocket fire cause the shortfall of rain?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Scientific studies undertaken in this country as well as on an international level indicate that the discharge of gases from Rockets fired from Thumba or other rocket launching stations have no effect on climate and the incidence of rainfall.

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में भारे गये भारतीय नौसेना के कर्मचारियों

2068. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल ही में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में भारतीय नौसेना के कितने कर्मचारियों भारे गये; और

(ख) पाकिस्तान ने कितने कर्मचारियों को पकड़ लिया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). एक भी नहीं।

नसीराबाद छावनी क्षेत्र

2069. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री राजस्थान भू-गृहादि (किराया नियंत्रण तथा निष्काषण) अधिनियम, 1950 को नसीराबाद छावनी क्षेत्र पर लागू करने के प्रस्ताव सम्बन्धी 29 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1505 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस अधिनियम के नसीराबाद छावनी क्षेत्र में कब तक लागू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जहाँ तक नसीराबाद छावनी से संबंधित है दिल्ली तथा अजमेर मकान किराया अधिनियम 1952 को निरसित करने के लिए संसद् में एक विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने का विचार है। इस विधेयक के पारित होने के साथ ही साथ उस पर राजस्थान भवन (किराये नियंत्रण तथा बेदखली) अधिनियम 1950 के उपबंध उस छावनी पर लागू कर दिए जाएंगे।

Atomic Research Station at Ootacamund

2070. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have any proposal to set up

an Atomic Research Station at Wenrock Downs, Ootacamund;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure involved?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) It is proposed to establish an Inter University Centre and a Radio Telescope near Ootacamund. The site selected is Fairlawn and nearby areas.

(b) and (c). The Radio Telescope is estimated to cost about Rs. 50 lakhs, including civil works, and is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1967. The details of the Inter University Centre have not yet been finalised.

Suspension of Underground Nuclear Tests

**2071. Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States has turned down a thirty-nation bid for the suspension of underground nuclear tests on the 25th November, 1965; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The United States voted for the draft resolution co-sponsored by thirty States on the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its XX session but regretted its inability to halt underground nuclear weapons tests until agreement is reached on a verified comprehensive test ban.

(b) The Government of India are opposed to all nuclear weapons tests and have consistently urged the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban

treaty pending which all tests should be halted on a unilateral basis. The Government of India will persist with their efforts to bring about early agreement on this question.

Uranium Deposits in Kulu Valley

2072. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final survey has been made of the uranium deposits in the Kulu Valley; and

(b) if so, its extent, quantity and names of places where located?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Detailed investigations are still in progress in Chhinjra, Dharmaor, Takrer and Dhara areas in Kulu Valley (Punjab). In the course of further reconnaissance survey of adjacent areas for locating extension of uranium ore bodies, radioactivity has been detected in Pathala and Rupadogri areas, which will also now be taken up for detailed investigation. It will take some more time to complete investigations and finally assess the economic potentiality of these areas for further exploitation.

Defence Officers sent Abroad

**2073. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers from the Defence Services sent abroad during the last three months; and

(b) the names of the countries to which they were sent?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 68 (This does not include the number of officers sent abroad for training).

(b) AUSTRALIA
BULGARIA

BURMA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
NEW ZEALAND
PAKISTAN
SWEDEN
UNITED KINGDOM
U.S.S.R.

Heads of Indian Missions Abroad

2074. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulak:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the posts of the Heads of Indian Missions abroad which have been filled up during the last three months; and

(b) the posts which still remain vacant?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Commissioner at Suva. Ambassadors at Madrid, Vientiane, Manila, Rome and Copenhagen.

(b) Rio-de-Janeiro.

Wounded Soldiers

2075. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the total number of soldiers wounded recently who have been admitted in various occupational therapy centres for training and rehabilitation and for whom grants have been given by the Central Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The wounded soldiers still in Military Hospitals are already getting physiotherapy treatment in the Hospitals, where necessary. However, a separate Army Medical Rehabilitation Unit is being set up to provide physiotherapy and diversional therapy treatment to those soldiers who may need them on completion of their medical treatment.

Visit of Danish T. V. Team

2076. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Danish T.V. Team which recently visited India had the approval of Government to make a programme about the political situation in India; and

(b) whether Government had taken steps to ensure that the Danish Team does nothing to prejudice the interests of India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The team which was from the State Radio of Denmark mainly sought and were granted facilities to interview the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Defence Minister and Education Minister on political and other matters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Transmitters from Soft Currency Areas

2077. **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a special Committee has been set up to explore the possibilities of securing transmitters from soft currency areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that his Ministry is understood to have finalized a programme to set up a network of transmitters in the border areas; and

(c) if so, the number of new stations which will be opened and the estimated expenditure?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. However, the possibility of procurement of broadcast equipment from Soft Currency areas is constantly kept in view through D.G., S. & D., the normal Purchasing Agency of the Union Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. In the draft Fourth Plan, provision has been made for a number of transmitters for border coverage.

(c) The draft Fourth Plan includes proposals for opening 28 new Radio Stations at an estimated total capital expenditure of Rs. 8.511 crores out of which 19 stations (total estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 6.750 crores) are for border areas. The draft Fourth Plan is, however, yet to be approved by the Planning Commission.

Memorial for Late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri

2078. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to have a memorial to the late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri; and

(b) if so, the precise proposal under consideration?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Government are giving their earnest consideration to the manner in which the memory of the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, his message to the nation and the causes particularly dear to his heart can be perpetuated and strengthened. Government intend, as soon as their preliminary ideas have taken more concrete shape, to consult informally, representatives of various groups in Parliament in the matter.

Voluntary cut of Newsprint by Newspapers

2079. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the newspapers and periodicals in the country using news-

print have decided to impose a 15 per cent voluntary cut; and

(b) if so, whether they have started doing so?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, in its meeting on 6th December 1965 passed a resolution recommending a voluntary cut of 15 per cent in the consumption of newsprint. Subsequently the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society at its meeting of 8th January 1966 reviewed the position since the adoption of this resolution by the Executive Committee and merely urged upon newspaper establishments to take all steps necessary to conserve newsprint.

(b) Does not arise.

Nehru Memorial Fund

2080. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how much collection has been made to the Nehru Memorial Fund upto January, 1966.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund is not a Government Fund. According to the information furnished by the Fund authorities, the collections received in their office upto 31st January 1966, were Rs. 96,29,847.00 (approximately). This figure does not include sums which the Regional Sub-Committees may have collected but not forwarded by this date, nor the collections from the Corporate Sector which a Committee of Industrialists is said to be organising.

Publication of Harmful Propaganda

2081. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the feature

article known as 'Pak Panchali' that appears regularly in 'Jugantar' Calcutta Daily, even after the Tashkent Declaration;

(b) whether Government consider that the publication of such writings goes against the spirit of article IV of the Tashkent Declaration; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop publication of this harmful propaganda, particularly in the context when both the countries are trying to normalise the tense relations?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Two concluding articles in a series entitled "Pak Panchali" which started in September, 1965 were published in the 'Jugantar' of 18th and 19th January, 1966.

(b) The two articles described in their own way the rise to power of President Ayub Khan.

(c) Does not arise as these articles have stopped appearing.

Guards of Honour by N.O.C. Cadets

**2082. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the names of the heads of the educational institutions are not included in the list of those to whom N.C.C. Cadets can provide Guards of Honour on appropriate occasions; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have any proposal to include their names on the top of the list, in view of the fact that N.C.C. is an institutionalised youth movement in academic institutions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) The Chancellor of a University,

and when attending as Chief Guests, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of a University, are provided guards of honour on appropriate occasions.

(b) The presentation of 'Guard of Honour' by NCC Units entails a good deal of time and effort and, therefore, the number of dignitaries who are to be presented 'Guard of Honour' by NCC cadets has been kept at the minimum. Government are, however, considering whether some liberalisation of the present rules can be made.

Gazetteer of India

2083. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Gazetteer of India" (First Volume) will be distributed among the Members of Parliament free of cost or at a concessional rate; and

(b) if so, when it will be made available to them?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As in the case of all other publications brought out by the Publications Division, Members of Parliament can purchase one copy each of the 'Gazetteer of India' (volume I) for their own use at the usual discount of 25 per cent available to them.

(b) Copies have already been put on sale at the Parliament Bookstall.

War Film

2084. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the war film in the context of the Chinese and Pakistan aggression has been ready for sometime but some portions are now being cut; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) As far as films dealing with the Chinese aggression are concerned, these are in circulation and no portion has been cut. As regards films dealing with the Pakistani aggression, these were exhibited but have since been withdrawn; no portion has been cut.

(b) The reason for withdrawing films dealing with the Pakistani aggression is the signing and implementation of the Tashkent Declaration.

श्रीलंका से भारतीय लोगों का स्वदेश लौटा दिया जाना

2085. श्री श्रींकार साल बेरवा :
क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीलंका सरकार ने भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वह श्री लंका से भारतीय लोगों को वापस बुलाने के लिए जहाजों की व्यवस्था करे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने उनकी वापसी के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया है; और

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को वापस आने की सम्भावना है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जो लोग आना चाहते हैं वे अधिबतार नियमित समुद्रों, रास्ते से ही आएंगे ।

(ग) भारत श्रीलंका समझौते (1964) के अनुकूल 5,25,000 व्यक्तियों के 15 साल में आने का व्यवस्था है । इस हिसाब से शायद 36,000 के लगभग लोग हर साल आएँ ।

Protest to China

2086. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had lodged a strong protest with China on or about the 8th February, 1966 against

the violations of Indian territory by China in reply to false and fabricated charges of violation of the Chinese territory in Tibet and Ladakh by the Indian forces as contained in the Chinese note of 6th January, 1966;

(b) if so, the main points made out therein; and

(c) the Chinese Government's reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the 8th February, 1966 the Government of India sent a strong protest note to the Chinese Government in reply to their note of the 6th January, 1966 exposing the Chinese Government's hostile and aggressive policy on India's borders. It was pointed out to the Chinese Government that their wilful violations of the border at Longju and Thagla ridge in NEFA, their remilitarization of the 20km demilitarized zone as well as their persistent transgressions of the so-called "line of actual control" in Ladakh were all in complete violations of their own repeated declarations and assurances, given in 1963 to India and the Colombo Powers. The Chinese Government's attempt to justify their action under the pretext of "self defence" as well as their attempt to sow tension and discord in India's relations with Sikkim were rejected. The Government of India also rejected the Chinese Government's Claim to 90,000 sq. km. of Indian territory in NEFA and pointed out that it was precisely the Chinese Government who were creating tension and conflict in order to serve the need of their internal and external policies.

(c) The Chinese Government have not so far replied to this note.

Rani Guidallo's Talks with Nagaland Officials

2087. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the talks the Rani Guidallo is re-

ported to have had with the Nagaland officials recently;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In her talks with the Government of Nagaland she has asked for the creation of a separate district for the Zeliangrong tribe. She also asked for withdrawal of criminal cases against her followers and absorption of her armed followers in the Nagaland Police.

(c) The Government of Nagaland has agreed to withdraw cases against her followers and absorb her armed followers in the Nagaland Police after surrender. As regards creation of a separate district she has been told that no commitment can be made at present as the area which she wants to be formed into a district is in three states namely Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.

वायुसेना मुख्यालय में यूनिट क्लर्क

2089. श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायु सेना मुख्यालय में सभी यूनिट क्लर्कों को नहीं रख लेने के क्या कारण हैं, जब कि 7 या 8 वर्ष पहले सभी यूनिट क्लर्कों को वहाँ रख लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मामलों की जानकारी है, जिनमें दूसरे विभागों से त्यागपत्र दे कर भारतीय वायु सेना में

प्राने वाले यूनिट क्लर्कों के वर्तमान सेवा-काल में पिछला सेवाकाल नहीं जोड़ा गया है, जब कि सी० एस० धार० 417 के अन्तर्गत ऐसा किया जा सकता था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उचित कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि ये क्लर्क निरन्तर सेवा में रह रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भ० भ० घामस) : (क) सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों के क्लर्की काडर के सीधे भर्ती 1965 से केवल निम्न श्रेणी वर्ग में सं लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित क्लर्की वर्ग की परीक्षाओं के आधार पर की जा रही है ।

उस से पहले निम्न श्रेणिवर्ग में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों में रिक्त स्थान काम-दिलाऊ कार्यालय की माफत निम्न रक्षा संस्थापनों के फालतू क्लर्कों से पूर्ण किए जाते थे । तदनुसार सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों में केवल फालतू यूनिट क्लर्क ही खपाए जाते थे । ऐसे कोई यूनिट क्लर्क वायु सेना मुख्यालयों में सात या आठ वर्ष पूर्व नहीं खपाए गए थे, जो फालतू नहीं थे । तदपि 1949 में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों के क्लर्की काडर में प्राथमिक संविधान से पहले अपने अपने सेवाओं के मुख्यालयों में निम्न रक्षा संरचनाओं से कुछ क्लर्क खपाए गए थे । वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों को सामने रखते हुए ऐसी कोई खपत मान्य नहीं है ।

तदपि यू० पी० एस० सी० की माफत पर्याप्त निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्कों की अप्राप्तता के कारण कामदिलाऊ कार्यालयों द्वारा इस शर्त पर 150 निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क तदर्थ आधार पर भर्ती करने का फैसला किया गया है, कि ऐसे भर्ती किए गये क्लर्कों को तभी नियमित तौर पर अस्थायी सेवा में काम करते रहने दिया जायगा यदि वे निर्धारित आयु सीमा में होंगे और यू०

पी० एस०सी० द्वारा आयोजित प्रगली परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हों। यूनिटों में काम करने वाला कोई निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क फालतू होते, छटनी होने पर इन स्थानों के लिए काम दिवाळ कार्यालयों की मार्फत आवेदन-पत्र भेज सकता है, और उन में ऐसे, जो ग्रह हों और काम दिवाळ कार्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित हों, इन स्थानों के लिए विचारे जाएंगे।

(ख) चूंकि सी० एस० प्रार० की धारा 417 उस में निरसित दिखाई गई है, शायद सदस्य महोदय का ध्यान उसकी धारा 418 की ओर है। हमें किसी ऐसे मामले की जानकारी नहीं, जिसमें यूनिट क्लर्कों द्वारा की गई पूर्वनी सेवा से जो नियमों के अधीन गण्य है, किसी को बंचित किया गया हो।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Kutch Tribunal

2090. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. L. Verma:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kutch Tribunal has held any meeting so far;

(b) if so, the issues discussed; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Tribunal held its first session at Geneva from the 15th February, 1966, to the 23rd February, 1966, in which the administrative and financial matters and the rules of procedure were settled. The proceedings are adjourned for submission of Memorials, Counter-Memorials and Rejoinders by the parties.

Atomic Power Station in Punjab

2091. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have decided to set up an atomic Power Station in Punjab in the near future;

(b) whether the detailed scheme has been worked out in consultation with the Central Government; and

(c) if so, when the station is likely to be set up?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir, Under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, the Central Government is the only authority competent to decide whether a nuclear power station should be set up and, if so, in which region.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to set up such a station at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Programme Producers and Staff Artistes

2092. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to regularise the posts of programme Producers and other categories of Staff artistes in the All India Radio;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether proper advertisement was done for the recruitment of Chief Producers and Deputy Chief Producers of All India Radio in the irregular cadre before the vacancies were filled in?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir, There is no proposal to convert any of these posts into regular Government posts except in respect of one category, namely Tapes Librarian, who is at present engaged as a Staff Artist.

(b) The question of conversion of the post of Tapes Librarian (Staff Artists) into a regular (Civil) post is still under consideration.

(c) No, Sir. Appointments to the posts of Chief Producer and Deputy Chief Producer in All India Radio are normally made by departmental promotion or by selection from amongst suitable outsiders whose talents are well-known.

Army Officers Recruited During Emergency

2093. **Shri Kapur Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to rehabilitate the retrenched/released Army Officers recruited during the Emergency;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether scores of representations have been received from the parents/guardians of the Army Officers in question that a decision in this regard be taken at the earliest?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided to reserve permanent vacancies, which are to be filled by direct recruitment, for the released Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers in the following manner:

Services	Percentage of vacancies reserved
(i) Indian Administrative Service/ Indian Foreign Service.	2%
(ii) Indian Police Service.	3%
(iii) Central Services/ Posts Class I (non-technical) (including those under the Railways).	25%
(iv) Central Services/ Posts Class II (non-technical) (including those under the Railways).	30%

Government have also decided that 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies in the Class I & II Engineering and Medical Services of the Government of India which are to be filled by direct recruitment shall be reserved for graduate engineers and doctors who are Commissioned in the Armed Forces on temporary basis during the present Emergency and are later released. The question of similar reservations in the Public Sector undertakings as well as in State Services as for the Central Services Class I & II has also been taken up.

(c) A few such representations have been received.

Vietcong

2094. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. S. Government has intimated to the Government of India that they are prepared to recognise and negotiate with the Vietcong provided they agree to come to the negotiating table; and

(b) if so, whether this offer in India's view is an opening for peace talks between the parties concerned?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The U. S. Government have not informed the Government of India that they are prepared to recognise and to negotiate with the Vietcong.

Institute of Strategic Studies, London

2095. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 682 on the 6th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Institute of Strategic Studies, London has been apprised of the correct position;

(b) if so, its reaction thereto;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to ascertain the source of the Institute's information; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (d). As was stated in answer to Starred Question No. 682 on 6th December 1965, wide publicity has already been given through various publicity media in India and abroad to the figures of Pakistani and Indian losses according to the information available with us. It has not been considered necessary to take up the matter specifically with the Institute of Strategic Studies, London in any way.

Minimum Wages of Cantonment Board Employees

2096. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum wages in respect of Cantonment Board employees were fixed in the year 1952 under the Minimum Wages Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rates have not been revised so far despite the lapse of 13 years;

(c) if so, why and the action Government propose to take to revise the rates; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government do not refer the cases of Cantonment Board employees to Tribunals for adjudication after the failure of conciliation proceedings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The minimum rates of wages for certain categories of employees of some Cantonment Boards were fixed in 1952 and for certain others in 1954;

(b) and (c). A National Industrial Tribunal was set up in 1958 for adjudication on various matters including wages of employees of Cantonment Boards. The Tribunal recommended

scales of pay for various categories with effect from 1st April 1959 and these recommendations have been implemented. The Award of the Tribunal continued to be operative till the 2nd April 1963. The minimum rates of Wages have not to be revised during the period of operation of the Award of a Tribunal. Action is now in hand to review/revise the minimum wages of Cantonment Board employees.

(d) No, Sir. A National Industrial Tribunal was set up in 1958 for adjudication on various matters and references were also made to the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in 1962 and 1963 on points arising out of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal.

Demarcation of Berubari

**2097. Shri Narayan Reddy;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Himatsingka:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) Whether demarcation of India-East Pakistan boundary in Berubari has been resumed; and

(b) if so, when and what is the latest position?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir; but demarcation work is expected to be resumed shortly.

Film Project

**2098. Shri M. P. Swamy;
Shri Kasinatha Dorai:**

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

(a) whether a Cinema film was taken on the features of the Dandakaranya-Balangir-Kiriburu Railway Project;

(b) whether it has been exhibited to the public;

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

(d) the total expenditure involved in producing the film?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The film was released on the 9th April, 1965 under the title "Across the Ghats".

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rs. 31,600.

Landing of Air Force Planes at Kayattar

**2100. Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Kasinatha Dorai:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Force planes recently landed at Kayattar Tirunelveli District of Madras State;

(b) if so, the purpose of the landing of planes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct an air-field at Kayattar in the near future?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Protest Note from China

**2102. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs delivered to the Indian Embassy on the 27th January, 1966 a note which said India had "intensified intrusions into China and repeatedly provoked armed conflict"; and

(b) if so what was the reply given to the Chinese Embassy?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. These allegations are being put forward by the Chinese Government to

provide a smoke screen for their aggressive activities.

(b) In a reply sent to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi on 10th March, 1966 the Government of India pointed out that the Chinese Government's attempt to evade responsibility for border intrusions by making fabricated counter-charges were futile. The Government also reserved the right to demand compensation for the damage caused by intruding Chinese troops. Copy of the reply is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5769/66].

Propaganda in Arab Countries

2103. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been chalked out to intensify our propaganda in Arab countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Although there is no special scheme as such, has been chalked out continuous attention is paid to our publicity in this area. Apart from the usual activities of our publicity posts, suitable material is produced in Arabic and prominent Arab journalists are periodically invited to visit India. This all contributes to emphasising the traditional bonds of friendship between India and those countries.

Nuclear Meet in Stockholm

**2104. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has decided to join the Stockholm Meet in May, 1966 which will consider the problem of detection of underground nuclear tests through seismological devices; and

(b) if so, the Agenda of the Conference?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

The Swedish Government is proposing to convene an international conference in Stockholm possibly in May 1966 to discuss the question of international cooperation in the field of seismic detection. Representatives of the Swedish Government have held informal and exploratory talks with the Government of India and questions relating to India's participation in the proposed conference, the agenda of the conference, etc. are expected to be settled in the light of subsequent exchanges on the subject.

Statement Regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

2105. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Shri Suresh Bose, brother of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, wherein he has claimed that Netaji is alive;

(b) whether he has also declared that Netaji will come to India in March; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India are aware that Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, brother of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, made a statement in February at Madurai saying that "Netaji Bose is alive today" and that Netaji would be back in India in March.

(c) The Enquiry Committee which was appointed in 1956 to investigate the facts relating to the reported death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had established that Netaji had actually died in an air accident in 1945. The Government has accepted the findings of this Committee.

National Shooting Championship

2106. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the marksmanship shown by members of the Armed Forces in precision shooting during the 12th National Shooting Championship held recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide facilities for further training of those persons listed in the first 7 shooters who made the preliminary selections for participation in the forthcoming World Shooting competitions at Weisbaden, Germany in July, 1966?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Two of them, Major S. S. Ahluwalia and Company Havildar Major Moti Singh have already been provided facilities for further training, consistent with military requirements.

Border Roads

2107. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the programme that was set for the construction of Border Roads in the Northern, North Western and Western Borders during the years 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 and that proposed for 1966;

(b) how much of it has been completed and what is the back-log; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The immediate programme of construction in J&K (in-

cluding Ladakh), Punjab & Himachal Pradesh is as under:—

Up to the year ending	New Construction	Improvement of existing roads
	(in miles)	
December, 1962	884	761
December, 1963	880	761
December, 1964	904	821
December, 1965	964	881

The programme for 1966 is under review.

(b) The progress of work as on 31-12-1965 is as under:—

New Construction (Formation Cut)	530 miles of formation cutting of 20 ft.
	128 miles of formation cutting of 16 ft.
	95 miles of formation cutting of 8 ft.
Improvement	696 miles (as assessed)

Target dates for these roads have been fixed and progress of works is being watched.

(c) The cash expenditure incurred upto the year ending December, 1965 on the projects in the areas mentioned in (a) above is 26.26 crores.

Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

2108. **Shri V. B. Gandhi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the 17-Nation Disarmament Conference at Geneva, there have been Italian proposals in addition to the two drafts submitted by the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R for a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Italian proposals and the attitude of India towards them?

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

(b) A copy of the Italian proposal for unilateral declarations by non-nuclear Powers not to acquire nuclear weapons which was submitted to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5770/66]. India considers that it would be possible to incorporate these ideas in a comprehensive agreement to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Resignation of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

2109. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri J. P. Narayan has resigned from his membership of the Nagaland Peace Mission;

(b) if so, what is the Government's information about the circumstances of his resignation; and

(c) the future prospects of Nagaland Peace Talks in the context of his resignation?

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

(b) Shri J. P. Narayan had at Debri on 8-3-66 made a speech in Hindi to the Sarvodaya workers to the effect that there was realisation in Nagaland after the Indo-Pak war that India too could fight and if she did decide to put down the rebellion, she could do so. This was misreported in some papers as his having stated that the Government of India could 'liquidate'

the Nagas. This alleged statement caused resentment to the Underground leaders and when they met Shri Jayaprakash Narayan on 17th February, 1966, they expressed their resentment to him very strongly. Shri Jayaprakash feeling that he had lost the confidence of the Underground decided that he could not continue to serve as a Member of the Peace Mission any longer. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has been requested by the Baptist Church leaders who had formed the Mission to withdraw his resignation and his final decision is awaited.

(c) The talks continue.

Vocational Training for War-disabled Personnel

2110. Shri Karnal Singhji:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made arrangements to impart vocational training to war-disabled personnel and to help them to find gainful employment;

(b) if so, the total number of such persons to be benefited by the scheme;

(c) the estimated amount of expenditure; and

(d) when this arrangement will come into operation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 32 disabled soldiers of the Indo-Chinese conflict in 1962 have already received vocational training at the Industrial Training Institutes or in the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee. A stipend of Rs. 75 p.m. was paid to each trainee at the Industrial Training Institute while a maintenance allowance of Rs. 60 p.m. was given for each trainee at the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee. As regards the wounded soldiers of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965 who

are likely to be disabled and invalided, they are still in Military Hospitals. They are being interviewed by Vocational Guidance Officers. The number among them who will be sent for vocational training and the expenditure involved cannot be stated at present. It will depend on the assessment of vocational aptitude of the personnel vis-a-vis their disability and their willingness for vocational training.

(d) The arrangement in the case of disabled soldiers of the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965 will come into operation as soon as the medical treatment of the individuals concerned is completed and they become fit for training.

12.19 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

DISTURBANCES AND POLICE FIRING IN AMRITSAR, LUDHIANA, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of three adjournment motions by (1) Shri Bade and Shri Onkar Lal Berwa, (2) Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and (3) Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Bagri and 15 Calling Attention Notices on disturbances and police firing in Amritsar, Ludhiana, etc. One of them might explain to me how it is the Centre's responsibility. Mr. Bade's name is the first and he may explain.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, यह पंजाब में पंजाबी सूबे की वजह से जो अत्याचार गोलीबारी और छोटे छोटे बच्चों की मृत्यु हो रही है, और गोलियां चलायी जा रही हैं जिसमें कि छोटे छोटे बच्चे मारे गये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे सिर्फ इतना कहा . . . (अध्यक्षान्) . . . बाकी चीज तो जो होगी वह सेंटर की रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं होगी ।

श्री बड़े : उसके बाद मैं वहाँ ग्रन्थर जा कर हिन्दू कालेज में जा कर लड़कों को लाठी मारी, लाठी टूटी भी
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको एकसलेपन करने दूंगा लेकिन इस तरह अगर उसके साथ दूसरी तरफ से आवाज आयेगी तो यह ठीक नहीं है ।

एक सदस्य : उधर से आवाज आ रही थी तो उनको

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको मुझे बन्द करने दीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी बात खत्म होने के बाद अगर संवैधानिक और कानूनी मामला रह जाता है तो आप मुझे भी जरूर बुलाइए :

श्री बड़े : मैं ब्रैकग्राउण्ड बताता हूँ, कि इस प्रकार से नाठी किसी के सिर पर मारी जायगी तो सिर में चक्कर आ जाएगा । . . . (व्यवधान) अपने यहां पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बैठी है जिनमें श्रीमान् जी स्वयं अध्यक्ष हैं और उस पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी का निर्णय अभी पार्लियामेंट में तथा जनता के सामने आना है । उसके पहले ही कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने निर्णय दिया और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा जी ने स्टेटमेंट दिया कि हम जो वर्किंग कमेटी का निर्णय है उसको पूर्णतया मानेंगे । इससे जनता में सन्तोष फैल गया, अशांति हो गई और यह मामला इतना प्रेसीपिटेड हो गया । जब पार्लियामेंट बैठी हुई हो उस समय पार्लियामेंट के बाहर प्राइम मिनिस्टर का यह राय इजहार करना और पार्लियामेंट को बाई पास करके यह कहना कि वर्किंग कमेटी का निर्णय वह मानगी, यह भी पार्लियामेंट का अपमान है । इसके बाद मैं जो रीजनल फारमूला चलाने के बारे में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू

ने कहा था, वह भी फेल हो गया
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात मतलब की है उतनी ही कहिए ।

श्री बड़े : वहाँ पंजाब में इस सरकार की दबू नीति और घुटने टेक नीति से और राष्ट्रविरोधी और राष्ट्रघातक तत्वों से तथा जो शर्मनाक रबैया वहाँ शासन का रहा है, उसको देख कर तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि वहाँ पंजाब में शासन है ही नहीं और वहाँ से मांग की गई है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाये । राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने के लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि पंजाब में शासन के पास भी मांग आई है और वहाँ के लोगों ने यह मांग की है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बंद जाइए ।

श्री बड़े : मैं ज्यादा बोलूंगा नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब ज्यादा तो कह रहे हैं और बात मतलब की नहीं कह रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री बड़े : पूरा पंजाब भड़क गया है, और पंजाब में इस तरह से शासन चलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are a lawyer, Shri Bade. I only want to be satisfied whether the Central Government has failed in carrying out its responsibility.

श्री बड़े : इसी वास्ते पंजाब में जो गड़बड़ हो रही है वह रीजनल फारमूला फेल हो जाने से और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के यह स्टेटमेंट देने से वहाँ इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो गई है और वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की मांग की गई है और उसमें अपना शासन फेल हो गया है और इसलिये मैंने काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिया है ।

(Adj. M. & C. A.)

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं न वकील हूँ न कानून का अध्ययन मैंने किया है, मैं बिल्कुल राजनीतिक दलील संविधान के सम्बन्ध में दूंगा। मैं संविधान की धारा 73 की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। उस में कहा गया है :

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of of the Union shall extend—

(a) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws;...."

फिर मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान की धारा 3 की ओर खींचना चाहूंगा।

"Parliament may by law—

(a) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;...."

अब वकिंग कमेटी का जो प्रस्ताव है वह सीधे इस के मातहत आता है और जहां तक कार्यमिति के अधिकारों का सवाल है केन्द्रीय सरकार के वह 73 धारा से उसका संबंध है। फिर मैं आपका ध्यान अनुसूची 1 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। इसमें यह दिया गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के प्रदेश क्या रहेंगे, इलाके क्या रहेंगे। आप उसमें अगर परिवर्तन बगैरह करना चाहते हैं तो उसके बारे में यह 3 धारा है जिसका एक जुमला मैंने पढ़ा। आगे है

"Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area, boundaries or name of any of the States the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be spe-

cified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so specified or allowed has expired."

तो इन धाराओं की महेनजर रखते हुए यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जायेगी कि राज्यों के पुनर्गठन तथा नये राज्यों के निर्माण की बात केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन है न कि राज्य सरकार के। अब मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पंजाबी सूबे की मांग एक भरसे से हमारे सामने है। एक दफा तो इस मांग पर संत फतेहसिंह ने अनशन करने का भी फैसला किया था। उस वक्त चूंकि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में लड़ाई चल रही थी उन्होंने अपना निर्णय स्थगित किया। इस लड़ाई की समाप्ति के समय आपको अध्यक्ष महोदय याद होगा कि जब यह मामला इस सदन के सामने आया तो काफी सदभावना का वातावरण इस सदन में और सारे मुल्क में था। तो उस वक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह फर्ज था कि पंजाबी सूबे के संबंध में कुछ ठोस सिद्धांतों के आधार पर कोई न कोई निर्णय करनी। लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले को उलझन में डाला। जो संसदीय समिति की नियुक्ति हुई उसके बारे में भी यहां पर विवाद खड़ा किया गया। तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर अक्टूबर नवम्बर में ही सभी लोगों से बातचीत करके पंजाबी सूबे के और हरियाना प्रान्त के निर्माण का फैसला किया जाता तो आज जो स्थिति मुल्क में पैदा हो रही है गोलियां चल रही है लाठी चल रही है बच्चों को मारा जा रहा है यह स्थिति हरगिज पैदा नहीं होती।

मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय एक अन्तिम जुमला कहना चाहता हूँ। जितने भाषाई विवाद हैं हमेशा सरकार ने उनके संबंध में कभी भी एक ठोस नीति या सिद्धांत या उसूल का अवलम्बन नहीं किया। केवल उसको एक वक्ती राजनीति और अन्दरूनी झगड़ों का विषय और दबाव—धमकी का मदान बनाया।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बम्बई के मामले को, महा गुजरात के मामले को इस तरह बिगाड़ा . . . (ध्वजध्वज) . . . इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इसमें पूर्णतया असफल रही है ।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप स्वयं न्यायाधीश रह चुके हैं और इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जब कोई मामला न्यायाधीश के सामने विचाराधीन हो तो बाहर उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार से राय जाहिर नहीं की जाती अन्यथा तो न्यायाधीश के निर्णय लेने पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । जब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की एक परामर्शदात्री कमेटी बँठी हुई थी और उस कमेटी ने अपनी किसी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट या प्रतिवेदन नहीं भेजा था, कैबिनेट की भी एक सब कमेटी बँठी हुई थी, तो कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी को क्या इतना उतावलापन था कि बिना उनकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार किये उन्होंने किसी प्रकार का निर्णय इस संबंध में लिया ? अध्यक्ष महोदय आप शायद यह कहें कि कांग्रेस हाई कमांड स्वतंत्र है । हमारा उसके ऊपर कोई किसी प्रकार का अधिकार नहीं वह जो चाहे निर्णय ले सकते हैं । यदि यह बात सत्य भी है तो भी प्रधान मंत्री तो स्वतंत्र ही हैं । प्रधान मंत्री तो इस सदन की प्रमुख प्रतिनिधि हैं जिस सदन की ओर से इस प्रकार की समिति का निर्माण हुआ और जिसने एक कैबिनेट सब कमेटी भी बनायी हुई है । तो कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी के निर्णय पर प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कह दिया कि हाई कमांड ने जो निर्णय किया है उसको कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा उससे वहाँ पर असन्तोष फैला ।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज जो केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी आती है और जिसके ऊपर विशेष रूप से मुझे कहना था वह यह है कि देश में कुछ पद इस प्रकार के हैं कि जो दलीय स्तर से ऊपर उठे हुए हैं जैसे राज्यपाल का

M. & C. A.

पद और आपका अध्यक्ष का पद तथा राष्ट्रपति का पद । अन्तर केवल इतना है कि लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष और राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव होता है और राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति होती है । लेकिन यह पद दलीय स्तर से ऊपर उठे हुए होते हैं । तो पंजाब के राज्यपाल को यह कोई अधिकार नहीं था कि जब तक सरकार इस संबंध में निर्णय न ले तब तक पंजाब के राज्यपाल इस बात की व्याख्या करे और वह यह कहें कि यह निर्णय हो चुका है पंजाबी सूबा बनने के लिए । इससे भी पंजाब में असन्तोष फैला और तीसरी चीज जिससे कि केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से आती है वह यह है कि वहाँ शांति पूर्ण प्रदर्शन हुए उसमें छोटे बच्चों पर जो लाठी प्रहार हुआ और कालेजों के अन्दर जाकर के जो पंजाब की पुलिस ने बिल्कुल मद-होश होकर लाठी चलायी जिसमें लाठी टूटी और जो लाठी के टुकड़े इन्होंने आपको दिखाये इससे भी भयंकर घटना कल घटी जब श्री जयसुख लाल हाथी चंडीगढ़ गए । मुझे खुशी हुई कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रतिनिधि पंजाब की स्थिति देखने के लिये गया । लेकिन श्री जयसुख लाल हाथी के जाने से पहले वहाँ पर लाठियां चल रही थी लाठियां टूट रही थी लेकिन श्री हाथी के पहुंचने का सुन्दर परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहाँ पर गोलियां चलने लगी और बच्चों को जानें ली जाने लगी । ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्र की सीधी जिम्मेदारी आती है । पंजाब जोकि सीमावर्ती राज्य है उसकी स्थिति को सम्हालने में केन्द्रीय सरकार सर्वथा असफल हुई है इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस सरकार के ऊपर निन्दा के उस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने की और उस पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दें ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मुझे तो केवल एक ही बात कहनी है और वह यह है कि मैंने इन शब्दों का बिल्कुल प्रयोग नहीं किया था कि हम इम्प्टीमेंट करेंगे । जब हम कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी से बाहर निकले, वहाँ पर बहुत

से पत्रकार लोग थे। उन्होंने हमारी राय पूछी तो मैं ने कहा कि देखिये यह कांग्रेस का प्रस्ताव है, कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष अभी निकलेंगे वह आप को बतायेंगे। इसके अलावा मैं ने कुछ उन से नहीं कहा (इंटरप्लान्स)।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह समाचार पत्रों में गलत छपा है ऐसा क्या उनकी ओर से कहा गया है ?

श्री रामसेबक यादव (बागबकी) : मुझे एक प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाय . . (इंटरप्लान्स)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब, प्रश्न पूछने का यह वक्त नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप बँट जाइये, आप का तो नाम भी नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : नाम न होने का यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि मैं कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकता हूँ। मैं प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आप बँट जाइये, नहीं पूछ सकते।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस में पूछने का मेरा अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं उसकी इजाजत न दूँ तब तक आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : कुछ हालात ऐसे पेश कर दिये हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं सुन सकता।

श्री लहरी सिंह : गलत हालात पेश किये जा रहे हैं . . . (इंटरप्लान्स)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है और मुझे नहीं सुनना। हम समझ लेंगे।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to support my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Mr. Speaker: No support is desired. मैंने सुन लिया। एक जो बात कही गई है और जिस पर सब से ज्यादा फोर्स दिया गया है वह यह है कि कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी ने एक फैसला लिया है और उस के फैसला लेने की वजह से कुछ ऐसे हालात पंजाब में पैदा हुए हैं जो कि मुझे कहा गया कि लाठियां भी चली हैं। गोलियां भी चली हैं और मुमकिन है कोई मरा या मरे भी हों, अखबार में छाया है कि एक आदमी मर भी गया है, जल्मी भी बहुत हुए होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पुलिस वाले भी जल्मी हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हां, वह भी हुए होंगे। अब यह सब चीजें ला एंड आर्डर में आती हैं और इसलिए यह स्टेट का मामला होता है सेंटर की जिम्मेदारी इस में नहीं आती है। कितनी ही अनफोरचुनेट चीजें क्यों न हुई हों लेकिन वह ला एंड आर्डर में आती है और वह स्टेट की जिम्मेदारी होती है . . . (इंटरप्लान्स)।

श्री मधु लिमये ने मुझे जो आर्टिकल्स दिखाये उन को मैंने बड़े गौर से देखा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गवर्नर साहब के लिए क्या जवाब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गवर्नर साहब के ऊपर मैं अभी आ जाऊंगा। मधु लिमये साहब ने जो आर्टिकल दिखाया तो वहां बराबर तकसीम की हुई है। उन्होंने जै पढ़ा उसमें साफ़ तौर पर यह कहा हुआ है "Subject to the provisions of the Constitution" वह ला एंड आर्डर है। पब्लिक आर्डर का वह पहला ही आइटम है जो कि स्टेट के अधि-

[प्रश्न महोदय]

कार में होगा इसलिए वह तकसीम है। अब भ्रगर गवर्नमेंट का कोई डिसेजन प्रागया तो पालियामेंट उस को डिस्कस करेगी और कर सकती है। लेकिन अब कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के फसले को मैं किस तरीके से ले सकता हूँ कि उस को यहां डिस्कस किया जायें चाहे परिणाम उस से कोई निकला हो या उन के फसले से भी कुछ निकला हो बाकी एक चीज मैं जरूर समझता हूँ कि चूंकि हाथी साहब का नाम आया है और वह पंजाब में गये हैं इस वास्ते वह कुछ भ्रगर इस की बाबत कहना चाहते हैं तो वह अपना स्टेटमेंट उस बारे में जरूर कर दें क्योंकि वह जो वहां पर गये उस की बाबत यहां कहा गया कि उन के जाने के पहले जहां लाठियां चलती थीं उन के पहुंचने पर वहां गोलियां चलने लगीं इस लिये वह कोई सूचला देना चाहें तो जरूर दे दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस के पहले कि हाथी साहब कुछ कहें . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। मैं हाथी साहब को बुलाया हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : राज्यपाल को जो कि दलील स्थिति के ऊपर है उन को कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के प्रस्ताव की व्याख्या करने का क्या अधिकार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब प्रार. राज्यपाल ने कोई गलती की है तो मैं उस पर कौन नोटिस ले सकता हूँ (इंटरप्रांस)

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई कई प्रादमी खड़े भले ही हो सकते हैं लेकिन जब तक मैं उनमें से किसी को बोलने के लिये न कहूँ तब तक वे बोल नहीं सकते।

श्री बड़े : अब खड़े होने के बाद बोलना शुरू कर . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं इजाजत न दूँ न बोलें।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप ने कुछ नुबतों का जवाब दिया लेकिन सब से बड़ा जो मैंने मुद्दा रखा वह यह है कि सूबा बनाना न बनाना यह केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और सदभावना के वातावरण में भ्रगर भ्रक्तूबर में ही उस का निर्माण किया जाता जो प्राज स्थिति हुई है वह कभी नहीं होती तो उस पर प्राप का क्या जवाब है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये को यह समझा चाहिये कि यह सवाल तभी हो सकता है जब सरकार कोई निर्णय ले। चूंकि अब तक सरकार ने निर्णय नहीं लिया है इसलिए यह सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप ने इस पर अपना निर्णय दे दिया कि ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट का मामला है लेकिन गवर्नर के द्वारा वर्किंग कमेटी के प्रस्ताव की व्याख्या करने सम्बन्धी जो प्रश्न उठाया गया और जिसके लिए कि प्रापने कहा कि गवर्नर ने बात कही होगी वह इस में कैसे आ सकती है तो मैं उसकी बाबत प्रापको संतुष्ट करा सकता हूँ कि "Governor is responsible to the Central Government". पालियामेंट में सवाल आ सकता है कि और यह जो प्रापने क्लियर दी कि गवर्नर जो कुछ करेगा, कहेगा वह पालियामेंट में आ सकता है और उस के वास्ते सेंटर जिम्मेदार नहीं है मैं चाहूंगा कि आपनी इस क्लियर पर प्राप पुनर्विचार करें।

प्रध्दयल महोदय : आप के ऐडजोर्नमेंट में यह नहीं है बड़े गौर से उसे मुता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यावव : एक निवेदन सुन लीजिये . . .

प्रध्दयल महोदय : प्रब मैं इस पर और बहस नहीं चला सकता । मैं ने हाथी साहब को अपना स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए बुलाया है ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, it is true that I had been to Chandigarh on a brief visit yesterday . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why?

Shri Hathi: . . . to get a first-hand assessment of the situation in Punjab. As I learn from the Punjab Government, following the publication of the Congress Working Committee's Resolution on the subject of re-organisation of the State of Punjab on a linguistic basis, the Jan Sangh gave a call for *hartal* and demonstrations by way of protest against the decision. *Hartal* was observed by supporters and sympathisers of the Jan Sangh in Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and other places on 9th March and the following days, and demonstrations held at some of these places in defiance of prohibitory orders passed by the district authorities. At a number of places, there were incidents of burning of property, brick-battling and attacks on police and magistrates on duty, causing injury to a large number. The mobs also set fire to buses, records and furniture of small post offices and a telephone booth. As a result, police had to take action to prevent further lawlessness in a number of cases and had to use tear gas and make lathi charges to disperse unlawful assemblies.

On the 13th March, a band of demonstrators, about a couple of thousand (Ai) LS—5.

(Adj. M. & C. A.)

and strong mobbed and attacked a small police party of a dozen men guarding an electric station, powerhouse, at Amritsar. One of the Constables in the party fired a shot which unfortunately hit a young boy who died . . .

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shri Hathi: A case has been registered in this connection.

An. hon. Member: Again whom?

Shri Hathi: Against the Constable who fired . . . (Interruption).

Another very unfortunate incident occurred in Jullundur yesterday afternoon when there was a clash between a Jan Sangh organised procession and a group of Master Tara Singh's followers which led to arson involving half a dozen timber shops. There was also temporary dislocation caused to rail movement. Police had to take action to disperse the rioting mobs and make a number of arrests. In these incidents, until yesterday evening, 266 persons had to be arrested by the police; 94 police and other officials on duty are known to have been injured including an Additional Deputy Commissioner, a magistrate, a Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Two police men are reported to have sustained serious injuries to their eyes. A number of Government buses and other vehicles have been burnt or otherwise damaged.

Government are deeply distressed at these developments and particularly at the death of a young boy at Amritsar. They express their sympathy for the bereaved family. They have noted with satisfaction the efforts made by some of the responsible leaders of different parties to maintain and promote understanding and amity between different sections of the community to dissuade people from indulging in violence and lawlessness. I am sure the House will

[Shri Hathi]

join the Government in deploring the violence and defiance of law which has taken place in these incidents. Government take this opportunity to appeal to the people of Punjab to co-operate with the measures that are being taken to maintain law and order and to ensure that the unity of our people, of which Punjab has given glorious evidence in the past, is fully preserved and promoted and nothing is allowed to happen which might interfere with the peaceful life of the community. The overall situation in the Punjab, though still difficult and tense, is in hand and the State Government are dealing with it firmly and effectively.

A senior Secretary to Government, Shri V. Shankar, has flown to Punjab this morning. After visiting Amritsar and, if possible, Jullundur, he will go to Chandigarh and make himself available to the State Government for maintaining close and constant contact between the Central and the State Governments and for such help and assistance as the State Government may require.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ (Interruptions)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। (Interruptions)

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। आप हमें इस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण और प्रश्नों के लिए समय दें।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। अगर मैं ने इस बारे में कुछ रियायत कर दी है, तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि इस सबजेक्ट को जारी रखा जागे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं आप को मौका दूंगा, तो सब माननीय सदस्य जानकारी लेना चाहेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सब को मौका दीजिये।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हम लोगों का निवेदन तो सुन लें। यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है।

Mr. Speaker: It was clearly within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. It could not be the responsibility of the Centre. Even then, because there was a mention about the Minister's visit, I allowed the Minister to make that statement.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है, तो मंत्री महोदय वहां क्या करने गये थे ? (Interruptions)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी सारी बात कह दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक मिनट दे दूं, तो मैं बाकी माननीय सदस्यों को कैसे डिसएलाऊ कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय बहुत ही गम्भीर परिस्थिति है, इसलिए आप को इस बारे में निवेदन करने का अवसर देना चाहिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस समय जब कि स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बिगड़ी है, तो आप इस विषय को लेना नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन जब अनेक मौतें हो जायेंगी, स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा बिगड़ जायेगी, तो, जैसा कि आप का स्वभाव है, आप इस को ले लेंगे। स्थिति को अभी सम्भालने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस बारे में विचार किया जाये। आप हम लोगों का निवेदन सुन लें। आप स्थिति

को श्रीर अधिक बिगड़ने न दें श्रीर इस पर विचार होने दें ।

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वामी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह उस का प्रतीक है, जो कि इस वक्त पंजाब में हो रहा है । (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कहते हैं, वह तो उचित है श्रीर मेरी बात उचित नहीं है । (Interruptions).

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री बूटा सिंह ने स्वामी जी के बारे में यह कहा है कि वह जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह उन घटनाओं का प्रतीक है, जो कि पंजाब में हो रही हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इन शब्दों को वापस ले लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ पर यह लांछन लगाया है कि पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह मेरे कारण हो रहा है । मेरे कारण यह कैसे हो सकता है ? क्या मैं ने यह सब कराया है ? (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, लेकिन आप मेरा निवेदन तो सुन लें ।

श्री बड़े : श्री बूटा सिंह को अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री बड़े से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहाँ उनकी जिम्मेदारी है । वह एक ग्रुप के लीडर हैं, इसलिए नाजायज क्रायदा उठा रहे हैं । क्या वह एक अच्छी मिसाल कायम कर रहे हैं ? अगर ऐसी

हालत रहेगी, तो मुझे मजबूर हो कर रेकग्नीशन को विदड़ा करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी विनती तो सुन लीजिये (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं माननीय सदस्य को बोलने से मना कर रहा हूँ, तब भी वह बोले चले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री बड़े : जब पूरी भ्रशान्ति हो जाती है, (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम आप का धावर करते हैं श्रीर आप के कहते ही बैठ जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारी बात तो सुनी जाये । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . (Interruptions).

श्री मौर्य (अल्लोड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यादव श्रीर श्री मौर्य भी बैठ जायें ।

यह सरीहन ला एंड आर्डर का मामला है । ये जो अनफ़ार्चुनेट इन्सिडेंट्स हुए हैं, उन के बारे में हर एक को अफ़सोस है । मुझे भी उतना ही अफ़सोस है, जितना कि माननीय सदस्यों को है । मैं ने इस एजर्नमेंट मोशन की चर्चा कर दी, उस को मेन्शन कर दिया । मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहब को भी कहा कि उन के पास जो जानकारी है वह दे दें । अगर इस के बाद भी माननीय सदस्य जिद्द करे श्रीर क्लब का उल्लंघन करें, तो यह मुनासिब नहीं है । मैं इस तरह के प्रेशर की वजह से इस को नहीं ले सकता हूँ ।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेशर नहीं है । चूँकि यह बड़ा गम्भीर विषय है इसलिए इस पर विचार होना चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ लें और स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त कर लें, इस में क्या आपत्ति है ? एक एक मिनट आप सब को बुलायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले ही अपना फ़ैसला दे दिया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का निर्णय शिरोधार्य रहेगा । उस को तो हम मानेंगे ही और अगर वह हम को पसन्द नहीं है, तो हम सदन त्याग करेंगे, लेकिन वह एक अलग बात है ।

यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया गया है । पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण का मामला काफ़ी समय से चल रहा है । इस बारे में जिस अनशन की बात चल रही थी, एक बार उस अनशन का परित्याग किया गया । इसके बाद एक संसदीय समिति का निर्माण हुआ और कांग्रेस वकिंग कमेटी ने भी इस बारे में फ़ैसला दिया । आप कहेंगे कि यह सदन या सरकार का फ़ैसला नहीं है । टैबिन-कली यह बात ठीक हो सकती है, लेकिन वास्तव में वकिंग कमेटी का मतलब है प्रधान मंत्री ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह ठीक है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जवाब दे दिया है कि मुझ से कोई बात नहीं हुई । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में घटनाव्यो घट रही हैं । एक तरफ़ पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण की बात चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ़ हरियाणा सूबे की मांग बराबर की जा रही है । इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का बयान है कि जब मैं मीटिंग से बाहर निकली, तो अख़बार वालों ने पूछा, जिस के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष से पूछिए । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाबी सूबे के निर्माण की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार

की है और इस बारे में एक संसदीय कमेटी बनाई गई है । चूँकि इस बारे में देश में बहुत विभ्रम फैल रहा है, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री को बताना चाहिए, कि वह क्या करने जा रही हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Are you going by the Calling Attention Notice? Because there are other names also.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going by this.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जब वह मीटिंग से बाहर निकलीं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष इस बारे में बतायेंगे, लेकिन समाचारपत्रों में यह छपा है कि उन्होंने कहा कि जो निर्णय लिया गया है, उसका पालन किया जायेगा । आप ने भी यह पढ़ा होगा । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं कहा था, तो इस का प्रतिवाद क्यों नहीं किया गया । यह मेरा पहला निवेदन है ।

दूसरा निवेदन भी आप सुन लें । मेरा आप से बड़ा सानून्य प्रार्थनापूर्वक निवेदन है कि इस स्थिति का इसी समय सम्भाल लिया जाना चाहिए और इस पर बातचीत होनी चाहिए । जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, कि आप को इस बारे में विचार करने की बात माननी पड़ेगी, लेकिन आप मानते तब हैं, जब मामला बहुत घना पड़ जाता है । यहां पर केवल सन्त फतेह सिंह या किसी दूसरे के अनशन का ही प्रश्न नहीं है । जब बहुत सारी मातों हो जायेंगी, जब बहुत सारे लोग मर जायेंगे, जब बहुत हानि हो जायेगी, तब आप इस प्रश्न को लेंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस बात को पहले ही मान लें ।

Firing in Amritsar, Ludhiana etc.
(Adj. M. & C. A.)

Shri Hem Barua: May I say a word?

Mr. Speaker: Should we discuss it? It is not necessary to go into those facts. I have held, and I stick to that, that it is not the Centre's responsibility.

Shri Maurya: I have an objection. Please give me one minute.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या श्री मौर्य का नाम इ समे कहीं है ?

श्री मौर्य : मैं आप के सामने खड़ा हूँ। अगर आप कहें, तो मैं पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको ही कैसे बुला लूँ ? कई दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी खड़े हुए हैं। श्री कपूर सिंह खड़े हैं। श्री बागड़ी खड़े हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा नाम है। (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हेम बरुआ और श्री नहरी सिंह भी खड़े हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : सब को सुनना चाहिए। (Interruptions)

श्री मौर्य : मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस रूब के मातहत ?

श्री मौर्य : मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर इस आधार पर है कि यह मामला केन्द्र से सीधा सम्बन्ध रखता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उसके बारे में फ़ैसला कर दिया है।

श्री मौर्य : मैं उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। आप मेरी बात सुन तो लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस को कैसे सुन लूँ ? (Interruptions)

श्री बागड़ी : सुन लें—क्या फ़र्क पड़ेगा ? (Interruptions)

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table. Mr. Chagla.

KERALA UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 1966.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Kerala University (Amendment) Ordinance 1966, promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on the 28th January, 1966, under provisions of article 213 (1) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5760/66].
- (2) A copy of the statement explaining the circumstances under which the Kerala University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, was promulgated (Interruption). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5761/66].

12.47 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES—contd.

DISTURBANCES AND POLICE FIRING IN
AMRITSAR, LUDHIANA. ETC.

श्री बड़े : इस समय जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसके लिए यह सरकार उत्तरदायी है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए। हम इसके बरखिलाफ़ वाक आउट करते हैं और यहाँ पर बठना नहीं चाहते हैं।

(Shri Bade then left the House)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने हरियाणा प्रान्त के बारे में एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया था। वहाँ के लोगों के मन में इस वक्त बहुत आशाकांक्षे हैं, जिनको सरकार की तरफ से मिटाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है। (Interruptions)

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : यह जनतंत्र नहीं है—जनतंत्र की हत्या है। मैं इसके विरोध में सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।
(Shri Onkar Lal Berwa then left the House)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं भी सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Rameshwaranand then left the House)

12.49 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I have to make a submission on the paper just laid on the Table.

I should submit that the hon. Minister has been burdened with the bundle of dirty linen that has been left there by somebody else and I am sorry for him. But it is not a fact that the University Act of Kerala does not contain any provision to meet any such emergency. Sub-section (iv) of Section 10 definitely says that the temporary vacancy in the post of Vice Chancellor can be filled in by the Syndicate in consultation with the Chancellor.

Therefore, there was enough provision in the Act already.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, 91 प्रादमियों ने दस्तखत करके दिया है, मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाप बैठ जाइये।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The second provision in the Ordinances provides that:

"to sub-section (3), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Vice-Chancellor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term of office, continue to hold office until his successor is appointed by the Chancellor . . ."

The second part of the Ordinance would thus have been quite sufficient to meet the exigencies of the moment even if it is contended or adjudged that sub-section (4) of section 10 was not sufficient.

So, the first part of the Ordinance is *ultra vires* of the hon. Minister's powers; he is going against the very fundamental principle of the Kerala University Act, and so, the Ordinance as well as the order by the Government are both illegal.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be discussed at this moment. It is only the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House. It has become the practice here, which is very wrong, that there is a discussion as soon as a statement is placed on the Table of the House. When the motion comes up or the Bill comes up, then it can be discussed.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR 277 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5764/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) SO. 550 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (ii) SO. 551 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (iii) SO. 552 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (iv) SO. 553 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (v) SO. 554 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (vi) SO. 555 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (vii) SO. 556 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;
- (viii) SO. 557 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966;

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6762/66].

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कहने की इजाजत दीजिये। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये। मैंने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है, मुझे बोलने का अधिकार दिया जाय। हरियाणा प्रान्त के लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा हो गई है कि ये पंजाब में भ्रम लगाना चाहते हैं। खुद सरकार जब इस शंका को नहीं मिटाना चाहती, तो इसका मतलब है कि सरकार खुद भ्रम लगाना चाहती है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Would he sit down?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस पर निर्णय दें।

Mr. Speaker: Either he will sit down or I shall have to take action.

श्री बागड़ी : हरियाणा के लोगों का फैसला क्यों नहीं किया जाता।

Mr. Speaker: Either he will sit down or I shall have to ask him to go out.

श्री बागड़ी : यह वा मजाकब ना रखा है।

Mr. Speaker: I shall have to ask him to go out if he does not sit down.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रमल में हरियाणा प्रान्त के बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव था।

श्री बागड़ी : एलान क्यों नहीं किया गया कि हरियाणा मिल जायगा।

ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. Placed in Library, See No. LT-5763/66].

12.54 hrs.

RE: PAROLE OF SHRI UMANATH

Mr. Speaker: Now, I have to announce my decision or my ruling on he came of Shri Umanath.

Shri Umanath, a Member of Lok Sabha, is under detention by the order of the Madras Government under Defence of India Rules. He asked for release on parole in order to be able to attend his ailing wife. The State

[Mr. Speaker]

Government allowed his request, but laid down the following conditions *inter alia* that:

- (1) Shri Umanath should report his presence every day at the local police station; and
- (2) He should not indulge or participate in any subversive (political) activities.

On 2nd March, 1966, a question arose in the House whether Shri Umanath, while on parole, could attend the House and participate in the discussions, if he so desired. The Law Minister explained the legal position but when further doubts were raised, the Leader of the House wanted time to study the position further and examine the implications.

Before the Government had explained its viewpoint and the House taken any decision, Shri Umanath was served with another notice on the 2nd March, 1966 that he could not go to Delhi while on parole. This new notice provoked a motion by Shri H. V. Kamath, that a breach of privilege and contempt of the House had been committed inasmuch as a new condition had been imposed on Shri Umanath hindering him from attending Lok Sabha. The Home Minister explained that the new order was only an elucidation and not a fresh condition or variation of the old ones laid down in the original order of parole and Shri Umanath had himself agreed to his release on the express conditions, including *inter alia* the daily reporting to the local police station, which implicitly meant continued stay in his residence.

The administration of Defence of India Rules is in the sphere of the State Government. The imposition of any conditions on Shri Umanath for release on parole is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Madras State and it was for Shri Umanath to agree to those conditions and secure his release on parole or not. The Central Gov-

ernment has no responsibility and this House cannot interfere, even if the conditions were such as prevented Shri Umanath from attending the House while on parole. There would be no contempt committed in such a case.

But the service of the order dated the 2nd March, 1966 has introduced a curious element. If the new order was only elucidatory, it was unnecessary; if it imposes a new condition, it is improper to do so, as it came into force while the House was seized of the matter.

Now, let us examine the new order dated the 2nd March, 1966. This prohibits Shri Umanath from coming to Delhi and thus is expressly intended to preclude him from attending the House. This was the only question that was pending for consideration by this House, and the State Government or the officer responsible has created a situation under which Shri Umanath cannot attend the House even if the House had come to the contrary conclusion.

Attendance in the House and participation in the debates can never be considered as indulging in objectionable activities.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): You have put it very well.

Mr. Speaker: If under the original restrictions Shri Umanath had reached by some plane service any day, taken part in the debates and returned by the plane the same day to report his presence to the police station, he would not have committed any breach of the original conditions; but if he does the same thing now, this would be a clear breach. I am not competent to interpret the old conditions in the strict legal sense, as that would be for the courts to decide.

It may be that courts might hold that even under their original conditions the detenu could not attend the House. If then Shri Umanath had contravened any condition, he would have done that on his own responsibility. My limited purpose now is to point out that the alleged elucidation has brought about a change in the original restrictions.

This would be more evident by a little further examination. The latest order does not prohibit Shri Umanath from visiting nearby towns or even going to Madras or other places if he can return the same day to register his presence in the evening. If the original order had laid down that the detenu would confine his movements to his village or town, this could have been understood. I can go further. Even if the later order dated the 2nd March had conveyed that the original order was intended to restrict his movements within the boundaries of the local police station and Shri Umanath could not move out of those limits, it could possibly be argued that this was an unnecessary elucidation. But in the present circumstances I have no option but to hold that this was a fresh condition specifically served to make sure that he does not go to Delhi to attend this House.

At page 109 of *May's Parliamentary Practice* it is stated that 'any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions, which obstructs or impedes any Member in the discharge of his duty, or which has a tendency directly or indirectly to produce such results, may be treated as a contempt, even though there is no precedent of the offence'.

13 hrs.

It is significant that the Central Government, which is answerable to this House, took no action to apprise the State Government of Madras of the discussion in the House on the 2nd March and of its undertaking to make a further statement after examining the position; and subsequently,

when it came to its notice that a fresh elucidatory order had been issued on Shri Umanath, did not advise the State Government to cancel or hold in abeyance the said order pending a decision by this House.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Most regrettable lapse. You should look at them while reading.

Mr. Speaker: It is strange that while the Home Minister stated in the House that Shri Umanath could attend the House if the conditions of parole permitted it otherwise, the State Government of Madras had already neutralised the effects of its interpretation of the parole order. In the circumstances of this case, it is possible that the House may after fuller investigation of the case come to the conclusion that the service of the order dated 2-3-1966 prohibiting Shri Umanath from going to Delhi specifically, where the Houses of Parliament sit, during the period, when this House was seized of this very matter, may amount to contempt of the House.

My function at this stage is to consider whether I should give consent to the Motion of Privilege being made. As I have stated above, there is enough material before me to give such consent. But I would urge the House to consider that as this is the first case of its kind and possibly the order has been issued in ignorance of its implications, the House would be better advised . . .

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: . . . to express its displeasure at the impropriety and let the matter rest there.

I may reiterate I am not called upon to give any opinion as to whether Shri Umanath can attend this House under the restrictions laid down by the State Government and agreed to by him. That is a legal question to be adjudicated upon by courts. This House has no objection, but if he

[Mr. Speaker]

comes and attends, he has himself to face the consequences.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, we are grateful indeed for the magnificent ruling—that is the only word I can use in this context—that you have given just now on an issue which concerns the rights and privileges of Members of this House. I would only urge one or two points by way of clarification and further elucidation—the words used by the Home Minister himself.

I am not concerned here with the politics of Shri Umanath or the principles, programmes and policies of the party to which he belongs. My party does have very serious differences with his party but that is not the issue here. The issue, as you have rightly said, is the issue of the rights, and the cognate issue of breach of privilege. You have held, that there has been *prima facie* proof of contempt of the House but you would advise the House not to pursue the matter—that is the way you have put it.

May I urge for your consideration one or two points on which will hinge the decision of this House as to whether contempt has been committed and whether it should or should not be referred to the Committee of Privileges? The other day when I specifically mentioned this order, this notice—call it what you will—that the Madras Government served on Shri Umanath through a sub-inspector of police of Woriur, the Home Minister blandly said 'we have not served any order'. He did not even know that it had been served, though, as you have rightly said, it was his duty to have apprised the Madras Government of the proceedings of this House in this matter.

Now according to press reports, the Chief Minister, of Madras Shri Bhaktavatsalam, made statement in the House, the Assembly, the next day. According to press reports—I hope

they are authentic and accurate—he also denied any knowledge—completely—of any order served by Government on the detenu on parole. I have got a letter from a friend in that area saying he was not aware whether he spoke in Tamil or English; he attributes to the Chief Minister of Madras the statement that he charged Members of Parliament with making irresponsible statements in this House. I do not know whether it is true; the words used were that Members of Parliament make irresponsible statements in this House. That, Sir, makes the offence graver . . .

Mr. Speaker: In that connection, I have to make an observation. Here too I have found that in spite of my remonstrances, criticism is offered against State Governments, against officers, who are not present here—very severe criticism sometimes. I have wondered whether if we indulged in that practice, the State Assemblies or the State Ministers might also not do the same.

An. hon. Member: Not the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Supposing I allow such a discussion on State Governments, State Chief Ministers and other State Ministers who are not here to defend themselves, then occasion can arise when in the State Assemblies they might attack us. If we want to safeguard our own interest and protect ourselves . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They have been doing it.

Mr. Speaker: it is better that we do not make such references here to them. If we do, it is just possible that they may some day say that the Speaker was a fool to allow such a thing and the Members were not wise in indulging in such discussion. What shall we do then? So it is best for our own protection, for our own security, that we move only in our

own sphere that is prescribed for us in the Constitution and do not move out of it, so that we can hold them also in check, so that they remain in their own sphere and not go out of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thank you very much. I bow to the wisdom of your ruling; I accept it with all my heart. I never used any word, if I remember aright, which might give offence to the Chief Minister; I only made a statement of fact . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will be brief so far as that is concerned. I have only put it to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleague said that the conditions imposed are humiliating, nothing else; we did not say any word against the Chief Minister. But he is reported to have said that Members of Parliament have made irresponsible statements in this House. If that is correct, it adds to the gravity of the offence that might have been committed, of the contempt that has been committed.

If you will condescend to accept my humble offer of assistance in coming to the right decision, I would also place, with your leave, on the Table of the House, a photostat copy of the order, the second order which was served on the detainee. Let him either affirm or deny. The Home Minister, unfortunately is not here. Or do they take the stand which they took exactly a year ago with regard to the CBI Report on Orissa, in regard to which you gave a historic ruling?

Mr. Speaker: He might pass it on to me. I will find out.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am handing it over at the Table. I hope you recollect the notorious stance which they took regarding the CBI Report—neither affirm nor deny.

While we would certainly give very earnest consideration to your advice,

the advice that you have tendered to the House in this matter, I for one feel that the concomittant circumstances which have attended this rather serious issue that has come before us, the right of a detainee on parole to attend the House, and the way the Madras State Government has tried to circumvent or anticipate a decision by us by issuing a fresh order brings the House into contempt.....

Mr. Speaker: I think I have dealt with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Having come to the decision, how, may I ask in all earnestness, would you ask us not to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges, because a question of privilege is involved, and that privilege is sought to be set at nought by this particular order, of which they say they are ignorant—both the Madras Government as well as the Home Minister here?

Therefore, I for one would strongly urge that notwithstanding the status that the Madras Chief Minister holds in public and in his own State, notwithstanding the status of the Home Minister, who is also somewhat involved in this matter, in that he failed to apprise the Madras Government of the facts of the case, of the debate in the House, I do feel that, keeping in view the historic traditions that this House has been laying down in the last few years, in the last few months, in your time, keeping in view the highest traditions that should be laid down by this House, we should not be deterred by the consideration that a high dignity, whether at the Centre or at the State, is involved in this matter. We must proceed to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The House should not let this occasion pass without an expression of our gratitude for the historic ruling which you have given, historic because of its relevance to the concept

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

of parliamentary democracy and the rights of Members of Parliament. I do not want to expatiate on the point, because it is not necessary.

You have given a ruling which is, in effect, a reprimand to certain forces operating on the government side both at the centre and in the state, but you, in your generosity, have recommended that this being the first case of this nature, it should not perhaps be made any further use of, and that perhaps is the consequential result of your advice that the matter need not be referred to the committee of privileges. In regard to that I would make a humble submission, and I am sure you would give serious consideration to this point.

I know that on recent occasions there have been many instances when you have been forced to make certain observations about the peril to parliamentary democracy and the way it is functioning in our country. As far as I am concerned, I am ready to say that occasionally things happen in the country which are of such a nature that perhaps we on our part operating even inside this House sometimes overstep the boundaries which we should not do in normal circumstances. I am ready to admit that, but there has to be a differentiation between transgressions of certain codes of conduct by an Opposition in the country which is harried and flustered by all kinds of most melancholy events taking place which impinge upon the life of this country in the most disastrous fashion; one has to differentiate between certain perhaps unconscious defaults on the part of the Opposition in so far as the working of parliamentary democracy in its finest form is concerned, and defaults committed by a party which has a massive majority here and all over the country. There is not a link in the chain of the monopoly of the power which the Congress Party exercises in this country. That

being the factual matter, it so happens that even in regard to something which ought to be considered sacred, namely the rights of Parliament, if not of the Opposition Members, the right of Parliament as a whole, when it is in possession of a certain matter, has been sought to be circumvented and disregarded by certain actions which have emanated from official sources both at the centre and in the state.

On the last occasion, Mr. Kamath and I happened to have been able to point out certain circumstances which made you decide that you had to make an investigation into the position, and on investigation you have arrived at the decision which is, as I have said before, equivalent to a reprimand as far as the Government is concerned, but this being a sort of reprimand deserved by the Government in regard to a very serious issue, parliamentary issue, and this being a sort of offence by people who are in power—and power seems to have corrupted these centres of life—I submit to you in all humility that in view of the particular circumstances of the case this should be gone into a little more especially in view of the further facts which have emanated from Mr. Kamath.

I would, therefore, suggest to you that you be pleased to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges, where, in very seemly surroundings, we can discuss this matter. Government representatives can appear before us and perhaps they might even offer an apology to Parliament, and it would do with the very best of grace perhaps that we can say finale to this incident.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I very much appreciate the ruling that you have given today. It strengthens the hands of Members of Parliament. It also upholds the status and the importance of the membership of this House. But now, what would be the consequence of our not proceeding

with this matter. Would it not be said, would it not be taken by the Government, that this House did not consider it of such importance as to refer it to the Committee of Privileges, and has chosen to drop it. That is a very important consideration to which I would invite your attention as well as the attention of the Government.

That is where the last remark made by Mr. Mukerjee becomes so very important and relevant. Instead of the Government and the Home Minister waiting until the Committee of Privileges goes into this matter and calls upon the Government to offer an apology, if the Government are prepared to come forward even now, in response to the advice, the criticism the observations that you have made this morning as well as our own observations, then possibly it might not be possible either for the State Government or the Union Government hereafter, and their secretariats to sleep over these matters and be indifferent in regard to such matters.

Now that this question has been brought so prominently to the notice of the House by Mr. Kamath and other friends on our side -as well as by yourself as our Speaker, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the House to this very important and relevant fact and position. When Members of Parliament are taken into detention either under the Preventive Detention Act or under DIR, they are being prevented from discharging their duties to Parliament as well as to their constituency and the whole of the country. Under these circumstances, if for relevant or for sufficient reasons Government thinks it fit to take them into detention, and if, thereafter they find it also necessary to release them on parole for whatever purpose it may be, it stands to reason, and it would only be dignified and decent that they should not impose such conditions as had been imposed in this case, as are being imposed in several cases also, that they should report every day to the local

police, that they should not move out of the local police jurisdiction or any such other things giving room to the Member to doubt, whenever it would be possible for him to attend Parliament, whether he would be doing the right thing or doing the wrong thing, whether he would have to take the consequences and so on.

Therefore, I would like you to invite the attention of the Government to the need to see that the concerned government whether it be the State Government or the Central Government does not impose such onerous, dishonourable and, from the parliamentary point of view, undignified conditions.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): After the ruling which you have given stating all the facts, so far as we are concerned on this side, we have never tried to defy your ruling, nor turn down your request, the request which you have made to the House. I hope the House would agree to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is that? He is not expressing any regret.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मुझे तो झग्न करने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं । और मैं
इसमें नहीं चल सकता ।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: The House should realise that it is not the punishment or any apology that matters most. It is really the assertion of the right that is most important, and its declaration. The House always enhances its prestige when it asserts it, declares it, establishes it and then ordinarily lets go the offender because in that case more weight is added to its dignity. This is my interpretation of it. So, I would plead that the hon. Members again not to press it now, just to reconcile themselves in this context,

[Mr. Speaker]

accept my request in that regard and let it go, drop it there. Already, displeasure has been expressed. Apology would have been needed if that had not been expressed. A Displeasure has been expressed already, and—
(*Interruption.*)

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): A deliberate action.

Mr. Speaker: I think that should be enough. This is my request and I hope the House will agree to it. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee has said, in the Committee, after coolly and calmly considering the issue and after getting the Madras Government's expression of regret, then, the matter may be closed. Not now. (*Interruption.*)

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, with due respect to your advice and with due respect to the observations made by the Leader of the House, my submission is that it appears that one fact has been overlooked by you and also by the Leader of the House, and that is,—as you yourself have properly stated that we should not consider State matters in the absence of the Chief Minister or State Minister, and if we accept your advice, by accepting your advice, we will be convicting and sentencing the Madras Government without giving them an opportunity to be heard. And that will be going against the very principle of natural justice.
(*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Probably he has not heard me properly. The dissatisfaction is against the Central Government, that it has not done something; not the State Government.

Shri Ranga: That is why I am saying that they are allergic and I earlier called upon the Home Minister and the Government to come and apologise.
(*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I request hon. Members to resume their seats.

Shri Ranga: Sir, did you follow my observations? I insist upon not only the Leader of the House but also the Home Minister, because you made the observation that....

Mr. Speaker: He has made these observations that the Government would be careful hereafter. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Ranga: So many things are happening all over India, and in regard to them, we express our concern and our views. Is it not the duty of the concerned Minister here immediately to apprise the local government in regard to the attitude of Parliament and the observations that are being made, especially on a subject so important like this, in which the Home Minister should immediately take action, contact the State Government over the telephone.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is quite clear from what the Leader of the House has said that as far as the Government is concerned, they are only glad at having been able to get away with it, because of your generous request to the House. On the part of the Government there is not the slightest gesture of an expression of apology for what appeared, according to your own adjudication, to be a contempt of the House. In these circumstances, I beg of you to see that in your generosity you should not bind the House to a course of action which disables us from exercising a right which has been infringed by the highest possible authority in the country because they are in power, which power has corrupted them, and so they are presuming to behave in that same fashion even in relation to this Parliament, and that is why in your great generosity you recommended a course of action which may be all right but they do not deserve that generosity.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर भी मेरा है और आप से निवेदन भी है । शहरी आजादी के लिये और जमहूरियत के लिये आप ने आज ऐतिहासिक महत्व का निर्णय दिया और हमारी भावनाओं की भी आप ने कद्र की ।

अब मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारी विशेषाधिकार समिति के जो नियम हैं उन के अन्तर्गत क्या यह सदन विषम व्यवहार कर सकता है सरकारी व्यक्ति और पत्रकारों आदि गैर सरकारी लोगों के बारे में । कराँजिया का मामला मुझे पता नहीं कि द्वितीय लोक सभा में आया था या तीसरी लोक सभा में । बड़ी सख्ती के साथ विशेषाधिकार समिति ने और सदन ने काम लिया । उन को तम्बीह और फटकार भी दी गई थी । अगर इस के बारे में हम कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे तो एक गलतफहमी सारे मुल्क में फैलेगी कि जहाँ सरकारी अधिकारियों का सवाल आता है यह लोक सभा दब जाती है, लेकिन जहाँ निजी व्यक्तियों का, गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों का और पत्रकारों का सवाल आता है, हम सख्ती का रुख अपनाते हैं । इसलिये मैं अदब से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी गलतफहमी मुल्क में पैदा न हो इसलिये विशेषाधिकार समिति के पास इस मामले को भेज दिया जाये ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will they withdraw that restraint order in view of what you have stated in this House? Will the Government come forward and see that they will withdraw that order? We would like to know that, whether they will ask the Madras Government to withdraw that order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I bow to your ruling and I have also listened with respect to the observations made by the Leader of the House. But may I remind you that there are three or four cases when expressions of apology were made? On one occa-

sion, previously, even the Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Namboodripad, had to apologise, and he had that much courtesy to do it. There was another case where, when myself and Shri Indrajit Gupta were released on bail from the Jamsheedpur jail, the District Magistrate or the SDO did not inform this House. I moved a privilege motion and your predecessor, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was then in the Chair. He wanted to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges, but before doing so, he took the permission of the House and referred the matter to the Bihar Government, and the Home Minister of the Bihar Government, the Home Secretary to the Bihar Government—everybody—had to apologise, and only then this House said that that question need not be pursued. I only want to say this: you have been so generous, but they do not deserve it; and if you go on doing it, it will vest a power in the hands of the Government and the executive so that they will disobey even Parliamentary principles.

Mr. Speaker: That is the usual charge: that some say that I am generous and some others say that I am weak.

Shri Hem Barua: You are generous. But you are sowing seeds of generosity on barren soil! Generosity to the undeserved.

Mr. Speaker: I am weak; I am governed by many circumstances. That I am weak when I am dealing with the Opposition—that also has been said many a time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By whom?

Mr. Speaker: Generosity and weakness are just close to each other; that does not matter. They are close neighbours!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But those who are sitting there do not understand. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: If my advice is not acceptable to some Members, then what can be done?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Madras Government has committed contempt and they have not expressed regret. The Madras Chief Minister has not expressed any regret.

Mr. Speaker: I request hon. Members now to be content with what has happened now and let the matter be dropped.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You, Sir, should try to understand us also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the Madras Chief Minister express regret, which they have not done so far. Why should we close the matter now? We can hold up the matter till tomorrow or the day after. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If my recommendation is not accepted, and if some Members have objection, I am forced to put it to the House. What should I do?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes; put it to the House. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If I put it to the House, then also, I think it would not be advisable.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 225(2), "if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted."

Mr. Speaker: Shri Mukerjee should give a lead. The objection is that that procedure which I had suggested would not be a good procedure or precedent.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We have pleaded with you and we persist in it, because it is our right and duty in view of the Government's attitude, and in view, particularly of the generous recommendations which you

have made, it cannot possibly be accepted by the House. You should concede that, and in the circumstances, it should be referred to the Committee on Privileges.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit one thing? I am moved only by one consideration, namely, the supremacy of Parliament, before which even the highest authority must bow, and in this matter, neither the Treasury Benches nor the Government of Madras have expressed any regret so far. On the contrary, they have charged us with irresponsibility. (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Would you like to postpone this matter and let the Government have time to consider the matter and come forward with a recommendation or decision?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I would never like this situation to arise, namely, that after we recommend to you one thing, it should not be accepted. I think it is unfortunate that some of my hon. friends still feel that....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why unfortunate?

An. hon. Member: It is unfortunate for the Government.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is true. Sir, in my opinion, in view of your ruling—I do not know if on behalf of the Madras Government I can say anything—so far as we are concerned, a thing has been done unwittingly. There was no desire on the part of this Government to challenge the supremacy of this House and this Parliament, and we are really sorry for it. And we can give you this assurance, that such things will not happen in future. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, in all humility, I submit one thing. The Madras Government has not expressed regret so far.

Some hon. Members: No, no, (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even according to your ruling, the Madras Government, the Madras Chief Minister, has committed contempt of the House. They have not expressed regret so far.

Mr. Speaker: I think we should accept it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not accept it.

13:31 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the General Budget. Shri Koujalgi may continue his speech.

13.31½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri H. V. Koujalgi (Belgaum) Sir, the other day I was speaking about the different rates of foodgrain prices in different States. Not only that, States like Punjab have complained that the foodgrains are not lifted from that State and they are also put to loss. The result is discontentment is expressed by the growers and farmers in various States. I think the malady is due to the barriers of the zonal system. It has been contended by many members on the floor of the House that the zonal barriers should be removed. The Government will have to reconsider this proposal and the barriers should be removed as early as possible, at least during this crisis and there should be free movement of foodgrains.

I want to say something about the problems of Mysore State from where I come. The percentage of irrigation in Mysore is very low. At one time it was considered a much-irrigated

area, but now things are otherwise. The State Government has taken up major irrigation projects like Upper Krishna and Malaprabha, but due to shortage of funds, the progress of these works is very slow. The State Government has recommended to the Central Government to take over the Upper Krishna scheme as a central scheme. I submit that Upper Krishna should be taken over as a central scheme and large financial aid should be given to the Malaprabha scheme. The Ghataprabha Right Bank scheme is in Balgaum district, which is a scarcity area. For want of funds, the work has not at all started. I request the Central Government to come to the aid of the State Government, so that this work can be taken up.

The Mysore Government has prepared a scheme for minor irrigation works. If all these schemes are undertaken, they would cost about Rs. 10 crores. The schemes are such that they can be executed in a year or two. They have requested the Centre to sanction Rs. 10 crores. The other day I read that only Rs. 3 crores are sanctioned. With only Rs. 3 crores, it will be very difficult to execute all these works. The financial position of Mysore Government is such that it is very difficult to provide more funds. The State Government has already tapped all possible sources of taxation and there is very little room for additional taxation. So, I request the Central Government to come to the aid of Mysore.

It is very unfortunate that the location of the fifth steel plant has not yet been decided. Hospet is one of the most recommended sites and I submit that Hospet should be given preference and it should not be dropped for political reasons.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): There is a ruling by the Speaker that there should be at least one Cabinet Minister in the House. But there is no Cabinet Minister now.

Shi Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Since he has raised it, you

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

have already observed that there should be a Cabinet Minister. I am told the Government has taken some precaution by drawing up some roster for presence of Cabinet Ministers in the House for fixed hours. You yourself from the Chair gave the ruling; if you want to reverse it, I have no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two ministers here—the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Mr. Bhagat. Let us go on. In the meanwhile some Cabinet Minister may be sent for.

Shri H. V. Koujalgi: There is an extra cess levied on khandsari. It is more or less a small-scale industry. The Finance Minister should see that this additional cess is removed, so that this industry may thrive. When there is an additional tax on sugar, this is the only industry which can supplement the requirements of sugar.

The last point I want to stress is about prohibition. Though there is a Directive Principle in the Constitution, unfortunately some States follow it, some follow it partly and some do not follow it at all. For the last 1 or 2 years, conflicting opinions have been expressed and this government was kind enough to appoint the Tek Chand Commission. That report was submitted about 2 years back. It has not yet been discussed and no decision has been taken on it. Especially in Mysore, there is much agitation among the workers in particular. You also know, Sir, that one Prohibition Minister had to resign. So, it is better that the Tek Chand Committee's report is discussed and a final decision taken, so that there should not be any agitation throughout the State.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, the Economic Survey has recapitulated the measures that have been taken last year in order to try and remove some of the economic malaise that has surrounded the country. These steps were calculated to check the

depletion of our foreign exchange resources and curb the inflationary spiral of prices.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
श्रीमान् जी सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. The Bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum. The Bell may be rung again.

There is quorum now. Hon. Members will please sit in their seats for some time so that quorum may not be challenged. Now, Shrimati Renuka Ray may continue her speech.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the steps that had been taken last year to try to meet the economic situation and to get over the ills have been recounted in the Economic Survey. These include a number of measures and the unprecedented measure even of having a supplementary budget. But, unfortunately, due to certain other factors that have arisen these measures did not have their salutary effect and no appreciable difference has been made in regard to either checking the inflationary spiral, although of course actually the rate of rise in prices is a little less this year than what it was last year at this time, or in regard to the depletion of foreign exchange resources to any great extent. But I would like, however, to congratulate the Finance Minister for having placed the actual situation and pictured it so lucidly and cogently both through the Economic Survey and his Budget Speech, because he has had a short time only to understand and to be able to put it forward so well . . . highlighting major issues. It shows his grasp and the strength of his . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum has been challenged again. The hon. Member may resume her seat. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. As soon as the hon. Member begins her speech hon. Members go out. I would request hon. Members to sit for some time until other hon. Members come in and there is always quorum in the House.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) :
प्रपोजीशन में कोई नहीं ह ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is Government's business to maintain quorum. It is your duty to see that there is quorum in the House. Yes, Shrimati Renuka Ray may continue her speech now.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Sir, I hope this constant interruption would not be allowed to take place, because otherwise there will not be continuity in my speech.

Sir, I was saying that the resultant effect of all these measures has not brought in the anticipated results because of various other factors that have entered in the scene. One of the main factors is the fact that there has been a fairly widespread failure of harvests in the country. Others are the aftermath of Pakistan's aggression on India and the pause in aid. Then, of course, there is the huge accumulation of debt repayment and interest payment on debts which is catching up on us.

Another factor, which is not included in the Economic Survey and which I would like to point out, is the deliberate method through which our self-confidence is being destroyed in the country. I shall refer to it again. I would like to concentrate for the moment on this accumulation of the huge debts, the servicing of loans and the interest charges on external aid. I am not against external aid. I realise that in today's economy there must be inter-dependence of nations, and I myself would call attention to something that has been said by George Woods in his article on "Development Decade in the

balance" in which he says, that unless the development decade, as President Kennedy put it, receives a greater sustenance it may in fact recede into history as a decade of disappointment for the developing nations. He also points out, later in the article, that the solution of this debt problem is within the power and means of the developed countries, they can ease their own problems and they can dis-pense finance from other channels. He points out that the IDA which does not charge interest but only some service charges is the best method. That is for the developed nations to decide, but so far as we are concerned, surely, it is upto us to see that the aid is brought down to the minimum that is really required.

On this, Sir, I have something to say. The Finance Minister, I am glad, has pointed out in his speech that Rs. 460 crores of external borrowings has been budgeted for and this is exclusive of fresh accretion of PL.480 funds to the extent of Rs. 230 crores. Some hon. Members have been criticising the Finance Minister on this account. I would like to point out that he has brought forward in his budget speech in two or three places this point and tried to bring an awareness or consciousness with regard to PL.480 funds. Because it is in soft currency many of us seem to forget that it is something which we have to pay back with interest. Nevertheless, we are reaching a position in which we may be trying a better round the neck of future generations from which they will never be able to get out. Therefore, it is very essential that we take proper cognisance of this particular business.

Then I would like to say a word about the pause in aid. It is very significant because it brought to us the realisation of the necessity for self-sufficiency. But what has happened since then? It is true that the Tashkent Declaration has brought peace between India and Pakistan. But what has it to do with our not realising the significance of pause in

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

aid? Why is it that the move for self-sufficiency is being forgotten in the country again! The manner in which people responded twice within a few years when our nation was in danger, that wonderful response could have been brought to bear in creating a situation in which, to the extent possible we can be free of aid. I do not say that we should be free from aid altogether but we should move towards that objective. Now what we find is that even in PL.480 funds we are accumulating a huge debt.

Then I come to food. I must say that the absence of a proper national food policy as a short-term measure in the scarcity conditions prevailing in the country is leading us to a very grave situation. The fact that there is failure of harvest in India this year does not mean that we are absolutely devoid of food. There has been exaggeration of shortage of food, both within and outside the country with the result that people have started hoarding.

Unless we make the States believe that India is one country, we are not going to solve the food problem. We must follow a food policy by which there is equal distribution of the available food. Now the utmost that some of the States are willing to do is to give up their surplus for the benefit of the deficit area. I do not think that is a right policy. The right policy is to distribute the cereals equally among the people, irrespective of the area in which it is produced. It is with this idea that statutory rationing was introduced in big cities, because they were acting as dragnets for the supply in the nearby areas. If there is statutory rationing in big cities, then there can be free movement in the rest of the country by abolishing zones. Government do not at present have an adequate administrative machinery to introduce rationing successfully all over the country.

Now I come to what is happening in my own State. I believe there has been a planned and deliberate attack on Government properties, particularly railways and transport, in order to bring about chaos in the city of Calcutta. There has been fomentation of trouble by people who do not wish to see a small State which is deficit in food succeed in regard to procurement and distribution, because they feel the very base on which they would have to appeal to the country in the coming elections is being cut underground by the Congress Government. That is the base of all trouble. So, I say with all respect that the Government must take up the challenge without any apology. While the Government must make proper arrangements for equal distribution of food in both deficit and surplus areas throughout the country they must now allow interested political parties to create trouble for their own benefit.

In this connection, I would like to give the House some of the figures in regard to supply of foodgrains to Bengal. When the procurement drive was started, West Bengal asked for a certain quantity of foodgrains from the Centre. The Centre said that they would be able to give only 1 lakh tons of rice. West Bengal said that, in that case, it should be given 19.9 lakhs tons of wheat. The actual supply that was received by West Bengal was 6.5 thousand tons of rice and 1.18 lakhs tons of wheat, which is inadequate to meet the demands even for two months. When the supply is given to the State on a hand-to-mouth basis it is difficult for the administrative system to carry on. Yet, it is doing fairly well in many of the districts. In those districts where there has been difficulty—which naturally causes discontent—trouble is created and advantage is taken of that by interested parties. I am bringing this to the notice of the House because an attempt is being made to blacken the image of the Chief Minister, which is absolutely

wrong. As I have not the time to dwell at length on this subject, I shall take some future opportunity to speak on this again.

Before coming to the budget proposals, I would like to say that the cut in expenditure of government is a good thing. I am glad that the Finance Minister has called attention to the need for bringing down expenditure in all sectors of Government. But I would make an appeal to the Government that the cut in expenditure should be only in regard to unproductive expenditure and subjects like social services, education and health should not suffer for want of funds. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 20.66 crores in 1964-65, Rs. 23.62 crores for 1965-66 and it is Rs. 25.15 crores in 1966-67. For education the provision was Rs. 76.31 crores in 1964-65; the actuals came to Rs. 80.53 crores. Now it has been brought down by Rs. 3.3 crores in 1966-67. Whereas the expenditure on general administration has gone up, the expenditure on education has been brought down. I am calling attention to this because in spite of all that is said, we still do not seem to realise the importance of human resources. I hope the Finance Minister will help to see that while the best utilisation of resources takes place in every sector, including education and other social services, it is done without curtailing the essentialities for development.

Now a word about the budget itself. For want of time, I am not going into the details of the budget proposals. First I would like to point out that enough stress has not been laid on the collection of taxes, specially income-tax. I wish that a little more stress is laid on the collection of taxes.

14 hrs.

I am glad that the Minister has not brought in the question of black money and giving further concessions to it which well might have been. In

any case, while we should not give concessions to black money, the machinery for the collection of taxes need to be greatly improved. If it is done, I am sure that we will be able to cover some of the gap that still exists, and even reduce taxation in the future.

So far as the resources are concerned, I cannot deny that resources have to be raised in the present state of our economy because too much of deficit financing would be bad.

As far as rise in personal income-tax is concerned, I would like to bring one point to the notice of the Minister and that is in regard to the differential treatment that actually results between those who have fixed incomes and those who evade taxation. Since our machinery for the collection of taxes is not as good as it should be, I think, we have to take cognizance of this and bring in some measure—I hope, some amendment in the Finance Bill will be brought by which those who have a fixed income do not have to pay the same rate until such time as we are able to have a proper tax collection machinery for collection from those who have no fixed incomes. I hope, this matter will be taken into consideration.

There are some good points in the Budget proposals. I have no time particularly to point them out, but I would like to bring to the notice of Government that I do not understand why expenditure tax has been dropped. The Expenditure tax is not meant to collect resources; that was not its intention. The intention of expenditure tax was twofold; firstly, it is a curb and keeps a check on the wealth-tax and, secondly, what is more important still, it is the structure for the future. Instead of having tax on incomes, it is tax on expenditure which should gradually come. Therefore it is reversing a good decision to do away with expenditure tax. I hope, in the Finance Bill this will be restored.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, while we realise that the incidence of such taxes falls on the consumer, I think, particularly sugar and fine cloth are items which are well chosen. Sugar and fine cloth are items which are good foreign exchange earners. So, it will serve a dual purpose for it will release them to some extent from the demand in the country and go to earn foreign exchange for us.

One more sentence and I would conclude. I had mentioned first that there is a crisis of confidence amongst us. It is true that we are facing great difficulties today. It is very true; but, nevertheless, we have no reason to forget that we as a nation have gone through many difficulties in the past, that the people of this country have the ability, have the latent powers within themselves, and it is wrong to destroy our own confidence in the manner in which we are all doing it today. I do not believe in frustration, though I do believe that one should not be complacent. I do believe that we must do all that is possible to overcome the ills that face us today; but I do not believe that we should destroy the very confidence on which we have to build for the future generations. I do not believe that we should destroy that confidence. This is being done from all sides. I appeal to Members of the House, on whichever side they are, that we should get together to overcome the ills of today and with a combined endeavour bring in conditions through which self-reliance is encouraged in the country and I am sure the people will be behind us in such a move.

With these words, Sir, I support the Budget.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate our new Finance Minister who in such a brief period was able to present a balanced Budget before the House. I would

also like to congratulate him for the realistic manner in which he carried out the promise of his predecessor, Shri Krishnamachari, regarding exempting the police forces from the operation of the estate duty when killed while fighting an enemy. I am particularly glad that he was brought this with retrospective effect so that it covers the recent Indo-Pakistan war in which many brave police personnel gave their lives for the defence of their country. I am very happy that, in spite of the fact that many of us have been in this Parliament battling for exemption for the police force from estate duty for almost 13 years, now at long last this has been accepted.

Nobody could ever approach the question of a Budget unless it is examined in terms of the poverty prevailing in the country. Every time a new Budget is presented, new back-breaking taxes are introduced and the question that the citizen wishes to ask, and very rightly so, is as to what Government propose to do about this immense wastage of public funds both at the Central and at the State levels. You know as well as I do, Sir, that in a huge country like India with crores of rupees to be spent on different nation-building projects unless the loopholes are plugged, a great deal of public money is wasted and squandered. For example, we have only to go to the States to see the treatment that they mete out to the funds that are given to them from the Centre as Central aid for the Plan. Those monies are spent without the same feelings as if the monies were from the States. The important thing is that there should be a directive from the Centre and also from the Planning Commission to the States to ensure that these public funds that are given to them in the shape of aid really do yield something of intrinsic worth when it comes to spending.

I would just briefly say a word about the national remittance scheme. The recently introduced National

Defence Remittance Scheme has been extended, I believe, by three months. The scheme should have been put up on a more permanent basis so that a large number of Indian nationals living abroad, who have funds to remit and invest in this country, can be assured of a long-term policy. This would also have ensured a continuous and regular flow of foreign exchange from abroad and this flow of foreign exchange would have eased the present crisis and would have helped in relaxing the many controls as regards raw materials, components, machinery etc. needed for industry.

But one of the biggest problems that the present Finance Minister or his successors will have to grapple with is the question of eradicating poverty from the face of our country. Hunger stalks this nation from year to year. We have had good years and bad years. This year happens to be a bad year with regard to famine; but poverty keeps on stalking this country and nothing tangible, nothing classic, is being done to see that the living standards of the people of our country go up. The cost of living has increased and we find that in spite of the promises of socialism from the Treasury Benches, the poor man is suffering just as much as he did at the time of freedom.

The slow pace of the administration and its resulting red-tapism has completely created a cobweb of lethargy in the administration and I am sure even with the brightest of ministers trying to get a move on we really get nowhere. I think, if we want to build up a strong country, a dynamic socialist country, it is important that the machinery begins to grind a little faster. If we go on at our present pace, I have no doubt that at the end of a decade or even two, India's position economically will remain as it is today.

The per capita increase, which the Planning Commission claim to have gone up, I am afraid, is purely marginal. At the time of independence

a poor man perhaps did not have a cycle or a radio. Almost a generation later, perhaps some homes do have a cycle; maybe, some of them have a radio and a very few have an electric light. But is that all that the people of India aspire to; or, are we now as a free country aspiring to something better in living standards? I hope that in the next five-year period, by the time of the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Government will see that the minimum wage to any Indian citizen will be Rs. 500. Unless we achieve that target, all these Plans and everything is purely beating about the bush because the man on the street, the man in the villages, does not feel that the Plans are really and virtually doing any good to him.

I shall once again go back to my pet subject of family planning. It is nine years now since I have been speaking on family planning in this House and I would not have done so again because I know the Government have now caught on. The hon. President's opening remarks referred to the population increase. The Food Minister also, when he spoke made a reference to the population increase in relation to food production. But I would like to make a mention or two here about some new figures that I have collected and which, I think, will be of some interest to my colleague here. Rabindranath Tagore, one of our greatest leaders had once said:

"It is cruel crime thoughtlessly to bring more children into existence than could properly be taken care of."

And that must have been half a century ago when that great man made that remark.

I will give you some more figures which, I think, will illustrate my point of view a little better. In this context it would be interesting to quote from the report of the Population Council, 1952-64, established in

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America and financed by the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, etc. On the population situation of the world the Report says:

"The population of the world at the end of 1952 was about 2.6 billion or 260 crores; at the end of 1964, it was 3.3 billion or 330 crores. The world is now adding over 65,000,000 people a year or about the population of England plus the Netherlands plus Switzerland, or 1,250,000 a week."

According to the latest United Nations figures, the population of the world is now growing at just over 2 per cent a year. On this assumption, the Report goes on to say,

"At 2 per cent a year, the number doubles in about 35 years so that at the next turn of the century the population of the world will be nearly 7 billion or 700 crores if the present growth rate continues"

Further the Report says:

"The current situation can be put into some perspective by the following figures. It took all of human history upto about 1850 A.D. to produce a world population of one billion; it took only 75 years for the second billion and 35 years for the third; at the present rate it is taking only about 15 years for the fourth and it will take only ten years for the fifth billion."

Now, I will just give a few figures to illustrate an answer to a question which perhaps some of the people ask: What happened 50 years ago? Was there no population problem? How suddenly has this come about now? If we take the ten year period, 1891 to 1901, India's population increased by just 5 lakhs in 10 years. Let us go on to a later period, 50 years later, 1941—51 when India's population increased by 3.8 crores.

If we take the period of 1961—71, India's population increase is going to be 10.80 crores, that is, three times as much. The problem, therefore, is to examine these matters in a proper perspective. Sometimes, there is some misconception in the minds of the people to think that perhaps the birth-rate has increased which is not true as some of the figures will illustrate. During the period 1881—1891, the rate of birth per 1,000 population was 48.9; from 1931—41, the rate of birth per 1,000 population has gone down to 45.2. On the other side, the death-rate has also come down. In the period 1881—91, the death-rate per 1,000 population was 41.3 and during 1931—41, it dropped by almost 25 per cent, that is, to 31.2. This proves that we have better nutrition, better medical care and far more people living to longer ages. Because of all this, the family planning and population control has become very important.

I had asked the Food Minister at one of the meetings of the Consultative Committees as to whether in his opinion he or his successors could feed a population of 100 million people at the end of 35 years from today. I think, that is a question that any Indian citizen has a right to ask because today we are living on the mouth of a volcano. Every single day, in this House, the food question is being debated and, I think, our Finance Minister and the Planning Commission might very well tell the country if they will be in a position to feed 100 million people at the turn of the century or 34 years from today and, if not, what dynamic steps are they taking to control and curb this fantastic population increase. If you do not answer this question now which you should, your successors will be in a hot soup. What I think is that this question can be solved now before the trouble actually grows.

Then, the question of unemployment has been bothering the entire nation. The youth in our country

today finds itself absolutely defeated because no avenues of jobs are opened to them. I have a very interesting clipping from a newspaper which says something about the Fourth Plan which will provide 20 million more jobs. It goes on to say:

"The number of the unemployed will rise to 15 million at the end of the fourth Plan as compared to 12 million at the end of the third Plan . . ."

It means they are creating some more jobs but not enough for the increase in population. It further says:

"The Commission has estimated that with an outlay of Rs. 21,500 crores, the fourth Plan will be able to generate about 20 million more jobs. But the number of new entrants to the labour force during the Plan will be about 23 million. Thus three million jobless will be added to the existing 12 million at the end of the fourth Plan."

So, the problem still continues.

The War has done a great deal of good to our country in one way. It united the country; it brought us all together; it made us into a cohesive force; it gave us something to stand up, something to fight for. I think, still some good will come out of it and give our Government a strong purpose to fight some of the problems that afflict us.

The question of quality of man-power has been bothering me a great deal. A little while ago, I circulated a paper on this to all my brother Members here. When you ask the Planning Commission as to what they are doing about producing the right quality of man-power, most of them will answer you very simply that the number of doctors, the number of teachers, the number of scientists, etc. is increasing everyday in the country. We know that too. The question is: Are these scientists, these doctors, these teachers, any better than a

generation ago? You know perfectly well that the boys and girls coming out of our schools and colleges are not really educated in the way that perhaps they were a generation or two ago. What is the reason? The reason is, mass production. You are turning out boys and girls out of your schools and colleges who are absolutely half-baked and half-educated. You only have to make a cross-section survey of a college student and see how his knowledge is. Now, if we proceed on the assumption that that is the man-power which is going to build this great dynamic socialist country or that is the man-power which one day will deliver the nuclear bomb to you to fight our enemy, I doubt very much if India or any country in the world can ever achieve anything of that kind, unless your man-power is of a first-rate character. No second-rate man-power can build a first-rate country. We have to assume that it is only a first-rate man-power that can build up a first-rate country. So, as you plan your river valley projects, your defence projects, in the same way, I think, the Planning Commission can also plan for the right type of man-power. If they start it from now creating conditions so that in the homes people would have relatively more peace of mind to devote to the education of their children, create a consciousness and have more parent's clubs in the country so that parents could get together and discuss the problems of the future generation, I am sure that all of us put together can bring about a generation which is superior to what we are having today. You and I, as parents, know perfectly well that none of us are satisfied with the type of man-power which is coming out of our homes. We parents tend to blame our children. But something is wrong with the quality of education itself which is given to them. I am sure, every time the Finance Minister brings forward new taxes, he creates more problems for the parents, problems of such a magnitude, that they hardly ever find time for devoting to their children. I feel some of these

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problems put together have to be solved by us and an answer found.

Let me just mention briefly about the famine conditions that prevails in our country and in Rajasthan particularly. I would only like to say now that we have the experience of the famine that took place two years ago and that Government will take steps well in advance to see that the famine problems are combated in the correct way and that nobody is ever allowed to die of starvation. Further, I hope that the questions of fodder for cattle and drinking water in some of the desert areas of Rajasthan particularly and in other parts of the country which are afflicted with the same problem will be gone into now before the summer sets in, so that the people suffer no hardships.

I will briefly mention something about the foreign exchange problem. I do not recall as to how many years ago I had observed on this matter, but I do remember having said that the Government has to find a solution to the foreign exchange problem. If you keep on asking the nation to tighten its belt year after year, decade after decade, generation after generation, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I doubt whether any country can take it long enough. I realise perfectly well that the foreign exchange problem exists and a great deal of it is perhaps due to the mishandling of the Finance Ministry. But if you keep on having these problems over a long period, it is perfectly logical, although I agree that it is not correct, that the citizen will revolt against it and he will find ways and means of defeating the objects for which we stand.

I will just briefly give you one of the experiences I had in the present context, but in a humorous way, of meeting a man who told me that "it is perfectly normal in India today to be asked as to who is your dentist or who is your doctor or who is your tailor; that was asked even a decade ago, but now it is perfectly logical to

be asked as to who is your bootlegger or who is your private smuggler". If a situation like this exists, then how on earth can we solve our problems? The Government has to think seriously that they cannot possibly starve the country out of the necessities of life for any length of time, certainly not indefinitely; if they do, as the saying goes "...necessity is the mother of invention", the people will find some way-out and you will find, in Bombay and Calcutta, shops full of smuggled articles. That is only one proof of the case.

I will just briefly mention something about the functions of the National Rifle Association of India because I am very closely associated with it. As we all know, we have a great deal of interest, even in our own House here, in rifle shooting movement. We have plans to train two million people every year in the art of rifle training to provide a second line of Defence. You will be surprised to know—although such things should not normally surprise any one—that our country, in spite of the fact that small countries like Cambodia, Thailand, Burma and Egypt have some of the finest facilities for rifle training and ranges, despite our having one of the biggest national rifle associations in the East, does not have a single range at its disposal to train its shooters. For years we have been trying and battling with Government and we have had various assurances that the national ranges would be made available to the Association, but right upto now, not even a single inch of land has been given where our shooters can learn and train. I sincerely hope that the Government will find a solution to this problem as soon as possible.

A similar subject connected with the same movement is that of manufacturing of guns and ammunitions for the training of civilian shooters throughout the length and breadth of India. So far the entire movement

is dependent on what is produced by the ordnance factories. Ever since we went to war with Pakistan, ordnance factories—quite rightly—geared themselves up to defence production. No ammunition is available for training of civilian shooters in the country. A little while ago, we had asked a question on the floor of this House from the hon. Minister and he had told us that they were hoping that the production of arms and ammunitions would be allowed in the private sector. I hope that the Finance Minister will see that some such scheme is started as soon as possible and that guns and cartridges for civilian use and for rifle clubs are manufactured in the private sector in our country.

Coming to the question of high power transmitters, for the last four or five years we have been hearing on the floor of this House about this. Ever since the Chinese debacle, we have been battling with the question as to how to fight the pernicious and poisonous propoganda of Pakistan and China, put together. Every time we came some way near solving the problem of high power transmitters, something came in our way. Even today, after the two wars against China and Pakistan, India has no high power transmitter and we are still in no position to counteract the poisonous propoganda of our enemy countries. I hope that some steps will be taken to see that something is done as soon as possible.

Coming to the question of food shortage, the matter has been discussed in this House so many times and I do not, therefore, wish to take too much of time on this subject. But I feel that some emphasis will have to be laid on mechanized farming, on large-scale mechanized farming. There has been a suggestion made that large-scale mechanized farms be put up in the private sector so that large-scale production of food can be achieved. I do not know how far this is feasible, but I think the Government may certainly wish to consider this proposition.

They may also have to reconsider the question of land ceilings as the problem is very much tied up with the socialist philosophy. At the present moment, with the fragmentation of the land as it is, many of us have found that production per acre is going down; that these land holdings are not economical. While I am a firm believer in socialism and in trying to help landless labourers, I hope some solution would be found to the food problem and for having large-scale mechanized farms in the country, the pace of which has to be accelerated.

Briefly dwelling on the question of the Indian Airlines Corporation, I am pained to say—I think this experience is shared by many other members also in this House—that the Indian Airlines Corporation, ever since it became a Corporation and lost all competition, has gradually gone down the drain. I will not go to the extent of saying that the I.A.C. today is a third-rate organisation; that would be unfair, but I can certainly say that it is a medium, second-rate organisation and those conditions are something which we are not proud of. I have flown in the last few months in the I.A.C. flights many times and it was not always that the crew were very friendly and I found that the planes were dirty and the schedules have gone hay-wire completely; of course, I can understand; it was because of the various accidents that we have suffered. I feel that the time has come when the Government should allow the other airlines to operate in this country and take away the monopoly of the I.A.C.; otherwise, I am afraid this I.A.C. will go down the drain, even more so.

I wish to say something about a subject on which a great deal has not been said in this House and that is about the question of recognising the Rajasthani language spoken by two crores of people, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I do not want to go into any controversies and I shall qualify my statement by saying that we, in Rajasthan, are

[Shri Karni Singhji]

great believers in national integration, in emotional integration of our country, and we do not believe in fragmentation or chopping off or changing of any State because we feel that, for years to come, this will set a bad precedent; all of us must work for a cohesive country. But since we have accepted the formula of linguistic States, we feel that, as a first step, the Rajasthani language should be accepted and put on the Statute Book as the fifteenth language and members from Rajasthan or others who wish to speak this language should be allowed to speak in Rajasthani language in this House. I think it was extremely unfair that, when the Constitution was made, the Rajasthan Government at that time said that Hindi was their language. I do not oppose that; I am a great believer in Hindi and I feel that Hindi is perhaps one of the strongest binding forces that we can create in the country, but that does no mean that the language of two crores of people can be completely forgotten. Rajasthani is an old language; we use the Devanagari script, but nevertheless it is as different from Hindi as Punjabi or Gujarati or Marathi is and I hope that the Government would consider this matter and appreciate that the request that we make is constitutional, that none of us is threatening to become human bonfires or to create morchas. We request that our feelings should be taken into account and if you doubt what we say in this matter, the same can be put up at the time of the General Elections and the public view taken on the matter.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni):
What about Maithili?

Shri Karni Singhji: If the question of Maithili is taken up, we will be very happy to support it, but that does not mean that the claim of Rajasthani language, which is spoken by two crores of people, can be totally overlooked, more so because the Congress Chief Minister, at a particular moment, happened to agree to

that. I hope that it will never become necessary for the people of Rajasthan to resort to strong measures to have their language accepted, because we make this request in all humility and we hope that Government will put fair-play into practice.

I shall conclude my remarks with once more congratulating the Finance Minister for having produced a first-class budget. I sincerely hope that within the next five years we shall achieve one of our goals, namely the liquidation of poverty in our country. If we do not, then all the budgets that we produce cannot justify our existence.

श्रीमती विजयराजे सिंधिया (ग्वालियर):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आरम्भ में मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि उन्होंने ने मुझे बजट सम्बन्धी अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया।

वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत फाइनेंस बिल में सब से अधिक बल उत्पादन की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने पर दिया गया है, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि उद्योगों की स्थापना और निर्यात के लिए प्रेरणाप्रद वातावरण निर्मित हो, इस दृष्टि से ही उन्होंने कुछ छूटें और कुछ अन्य मान्यताएँ अपने बजट में प्रस्तुत की थीं। विशेष तौर से बोनस टैक्स हटा दिया गया और डिवीडेंट टैक्स में छूट दी गई। इन सहूलियतों से ऐसा लगता था कि मार्केट की स्थिति में सुधार होगा और जिन्सों के दाम नीचे गिरेंगे लेकिन वैसे नहीं हुआ। अतएव इस दिशा में हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है कि जो भी कमियाँ हैं उसे हम दूर करें और ऐसी प्रेरणाप्रद स्थिति का निर्माण करें जिस से देश का उत्पादन बढ़ता जावे, निर्यात की धारा तेज हो और बचत से देश की समृद्धि बढ़े।

14.32 hrs.

[श्री श्यामलाल सराफ पीठासीन हुए ।]

इस महत्वपूर्ण, आवश्यक राष्ट्र निर्माण-कारी कार्य के लिए क्या किया जावे, कौन से मार्गों का संघान किया जावे, उस के लिए मैं स्वयं को तो विशेषज्ञ अनुभव नहीं करती, "भारतीय वाणिज्य व उद्योग मंडल" संघ के वार्षिक अधिवेशन में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो प्राइवेट तथा पब्लिक सैक्टर के इंजीनियरों, तकनीकी जानकारों व प्रबन्धकों का शीघ्र ही एक सम्मेलन बुलाने का विचार प्रकट किया है, जो हमारे दृष्टिकोण तथा कार्य-प्रणाली में गतिशील परिवर्तन लाने में सहायक हो सकेंगे, उस विचार का मैं हृदय से स्वागत करती हूँ । मेरे विचार से वास्तव में, यह एक ऐसा प्रयास होगा जिस से मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने में सहायता मिल सकेगी ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने जैसा व्यापार मंडल में विचार व्यक्त किया है, कि जो नौजवान श्रीर होशियार वर्ग उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य में हैं, उन को विचार विनिमय के लिए बुला कर उन की अपनी कठिनाइयों को समझा जावे । साथ ही सरकार की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में, वे उन्हें साफ तौर से बतलाई जावें, तो मुझे पूरा भरोसा है इस तरह का मार्ग निकल आवेगा जिस के द्वारा आज की अकर्मण्य स्थिति को समाप्त कर निर्माण के कार्यों में जो देश की उपलब्ध शक्ति, समझ और दिमाग है, उस का हम भली प्रकार उपयोग राष्ट्र व राष्ट्रवासियों के हित में कर सकेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट में जो कदम उठाए हैं मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप में वे उसूलन सही मार्ग की ओर ले जाने वाले हैं, लेकिन व्यक्तियों, कम्पनियों के ऊपर 10 प्रतिशत लेवी और बढ़ा देने से कुल कर का बोझ और भी अधिक बढ़ गया है । आज यह असाधारण स्थिति है । जहाँ बजट में कर कम करने की बात थी, उस की जगह वह अधिक बढ़ गया है । सम्पूर्ण बजट को एक बार देख

जाने पर मेरे मन में अनायास यह विचार उठता है कि कदाचित् यह 10 प्रतिशत लेवी पूर्वोत्तर विचार यानी अपटर घाट है, अन्यथा यह बजट काफी सन्तुलित और सन्तोषजनक है और उस में ऐसी मुद्दे की बातें हैं जिन से उद्योग और वाणिज्य को भी प्रेरणा मिले । अतएव मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगी कि देश के उद्योगों को व विदेशी मुद्रा को इंस्टिब देने के लिए वे इस 10 प्रतिशत कर वृद्धि पर पुनर्विचार करें ।

सन् 1965-66 में यानी कि पिछले वर्ष में जितनी बचत होती थी उस से अधिक बचत देने का जो वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में आभास दिया था वह पूरा होते नहीं दीखता : वित्त मंत्री जी को और हम सब को गौर करना होगा कि इस कमी को किस प्रकार दूर किया जावे । मौजूदा स्थिति में एक परम्परावादी विचार हम ने धारण कर लिया है कि जो कुछ इस साल हो गया है उसे साल भर तक देखें और अगले साल उस पर विचार करें । इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति का पिछले तीन चार वर्षों से हम प्रयोग करते चले आ रहे हैं । परन्तु हमारा आर्थिक और औद्योगिक विकास जैसा चाहिए वैसा तो दूर रहा, जितना कुछ हो भी सकता था, वह भी नहीं हो सका और अब तो वातावरण काफी जकड़ सा गया है । मनी मार्केट इतना तंग है कि रकम का ब्याज अच्छी अच्छी कम्पनियाँ इतना दे रही हैं जो मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में नहीं सुना था । यदि पूंजी की ऐसी ही तंग हालत रही, जो कि वित्त मंत्री जी कदापि नहीं चाहते होंगे तो उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा, समझ में नहीं आता ।

प्रस्तुत बजट में व्यय-कर (एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स) और इनामी कर (गिफ्ट टैक्स) पर छूट व सहुलियतें दी गई हैं; लेकिन यह कर देश के विकास में विशेष प्रभावकारी नहीं है । न इन से कोई आमदनी ही होती है । यह तो ऐसे इर्कसम टैक्स (irksome tax) हैं जिन पर सरकारकी व्यवस्था का खर्च और वनूली दोनों से कर देने वालों के मानस असन्तुष्टि

[श्रीमती विजय राजे सिधिया]

होते हैं, ऐसे करों को हटा कर वित्त मंत्री जी ने निस्संदेह एक उचित कदम उठाया है।

शक्कर और डीजल प्रायल पर जो कर वृद्धि हुई है उस की मार सभी पर, और विशेषकर गरीबों पर पड़ेगी। खाद्य पदार्थों की कमी की वजह से इस साल जब कि शक्कर का उत्पादन अच्छा है तो लोगों को शक्कर ही कुछ कम दामों पर मिल पाती, उतनी ही खाद्य की कमी के कारण फूड वेल्युज की पूर्ति करने में मध्य व निम्न श्रेणी के लोगों को राहत रहती। उम पर भी अब विपरीत असर होगा।

डीजल प्रायल पर जो कर बढ़ा है, उस से आवागमन के साधनों और खेती के विकास पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसे अधिक कर के बुरे प्रभाव के कम से कम यह दोनों क्षेत्र ही बच जावें, इस पर वित्त मंत्री जी पुनर्विचार कर सकते हैं। यह एक सामयिक मांग है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यहां दो शब्द चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना और अपने प्रदेश को ले कर भी कहना चाहूंगी। इस विशाल प्रदेश में एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अ विकसित तथा पिछड़े वर्ग का है। इस क्षेत्र के विकास तथा वहां की जनता के आर्थिक व सामाजिक स्तर को ऊपर उठाने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होनी चाहिए जिस से इस प्रदेश की खेती, उद्योग तथा वाणिज्य का भरपूर प्रसारण हो सके। यदि विशेष सहायता प्राप्त हो सकी तो चार लाख एकड़ पड़त की भूमि को जोतने योग्य बनाया जा सकेगा और कृषि उत्पादनों में आशातीत उन्नति हो सकेगी।

गत वर्ष भी मैं ने अपने बजट भाषण में चंबल के बीहड़ों और भरकों के उन्मूलन की बात कही थी। यह कार्य उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान व मध्य प्रदेश के सहयोग से सम्पन्न हो सकता है। यदि केन्द्र से फाइनेंशियल एड मिल सके तो

इस क्षेत्र में मछली पालन को बड़े पैमाने पर प्रहण किया जा सकता है तथा इस प्रकार खाद्यान्नों की पूर्ति में कुछ हद तक सहायता पहुंचायी जा सकती है।

प्रदेश के पिछड़े समाज व क्षेत्र को दृष्टि में रखते हुए भारत सरकार को अपने उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए नए सिरे से ऐसी नीति प्रपनानी चाहिए जिस से अधिक से अधिक केन्द्र से लाइसेंस उस क्षेत्र के लिए प्राप्त हो सकें। मेरा विश्वास है, उक्त क्षेत्र में यदि केन्द्र से लाइसेंस, उपभोक्ताओं की वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए दिए जावेंगे तो छोटे इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग व वैसे ही अन्य उद्योग बड़ी आसानी से पनप सकेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश एक विकासशील प्रदेश है जिस को यदि केन्द्र से आवश्यकतानुसार सहायता मिले तो उस से राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का विकास हो सकता है।

यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि दूसरे राज्यों की अपेक्षा मध्य प्रदेश को उस के विकास के हेतु आवश्यक आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी है। दूसरे राज्यों को जबकि वित्तीय सहायता तेरह से उन्तीस करोड़ तक प्राप्त होती रही है, वहां मध्य प्रदेश को केवल पौने तीन करोड़ की फाइनेंशियल एड मुलभ हो सकी है। इतना ही नहीं, जो अल्प सहायता मिली है उस पर ब्याज की दर भी बहुत अधिक है, जिसे दूसरे राज्यों की तुलना में नितान्त असन्तुलित ही कहा जावेगा। इस में सन्तुलन लाने के लिये शीघ्र ही केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयास होना आवश्यक है।

अन्त में सभापति महोदय, देश के अन्दर जो आज ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन है, उस विषय में भी कुछ कहे बिना नहीं रहा जाता।

बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज देश में ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति कई प्रदेशों में बराबर खराब होती जा रही है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी हाल में ही कहा है कि एक साथ जो अनेक स्थानों पर एक ही प्रकार की भ्रराजकता की दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उस के पीछे कोई राजनीतिक पक्षों का हाथ होने का सन्देह है। इस तरह की भ्रराजकता और उपद्रव कराने और उन्हें फैलाने वाले लोग तो साफ बच जाते हैं। नुकसान या तो सरकारी होता है जो कि असल में जनता की ही सम्पत्ति है, प्रथवा आम जनता की और वे ही इन उपद्रवों में अपने जानोमाल से भी हाथ धो बैठते हैं। यह कितने दुःख की बात है। इस का इलाज अवश्य होना चाहिए। जांच-पड़ताल कर दोषी व्यक्तियों को ख़ास कर जिन्होंने उपद्रव व भ्रराजकता का नेतृत्व किया है, उन्हें सजा मिलनी चाहिए जिस से भविष्य में देश में इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ फिर से न हो और शांति स्थापित रह सके।

मैं मानती हूँ देश में खाद्यान्नों की स्थिति विषम है लेकिन क्या उस अभाव को दूर करने का यही उपाय है कि कानून को हाथ में ले लिया जावे और राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए भोली भाली जनता की भावना को उभाड़ कर उसे गुमराह बना दिया जावे, जो इस प्रकार जन साधारण के जीवन से खिलवाड़ करते हैं, उन्हें मैं राष्ट्रविरोधी तत्व मानती हूँ। इस में उन का तो कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता मात्र जनता को ही उस का दुष्परिणाम भुगतना पड़ता है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी हम पाकिस्तान से युद्ध कर चुके हैं। सीमाएं अभी भी बाहरी शत्रुओं की घातकपूर्ण कार्यवाहियों के कारण धारित नहीं हैं और इन कठिन परिस्थितियों में वह गृह अशांति वह भी बड़े पैमाने पर, वास्तव में बहुत कुछ चौंका देने वाली घटनाएं हैं। मैं विरोधी दलों से निवेदन करूंगी कि वे देश की वास्तविक परिस्थितियों की अवहेलना न करें और उसे अधिक कमजोर न बनावें। इन शब्दों के साथ अन्त में मैं सभापति महोदय पुनः धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह वित्त मन्त्रालय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने जो प्राय व व्यय का लेखा जोखा इस सदन को प्रस्तुत किया है उसके ऊपर पिछले दो दिन से चर्चा हो रही है। इस मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध अन्य मन्त्रालयों से भी है और यह अवसर प्राप्त होता है कि इस मन्त्रालय के माध्यम से अन्य मन्त्रालयों के बारे में लोग विचार प्रकट करें और इसी से इस मन्त्रालय की अधिक भालोचना भी होती है। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर काफ़ी चर्चा की है और भालोचना भी की है। किसी देश का जो प्राय व्यय का लेखा जोखा होता है वह एक नक्शा होता है, दर्पण होता है और उसके द्वारा यह ज्ञात होता है कि उस देश के अन्दर विकास कितना हुआ है और उस की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है ?

संसार के अन्दर तीन तरह का प्राय-व्ययक होता है। एक तो वह जो बचत वाले देशों में होता है, उन देशों में होता है जो कि समृद्धिशाली हैं। दूसरा होता है सन्तुलित बजट। सन्तुलित बजट भी उन देशों में होता है जो कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से समृद्धिशाली हैं। तीसरा होता है घाटे वाला बजट। अब घाटे वाला बजट उस देश में होता है जो कि समृद्धिशाली नहीं है लेकिन वह विकास की तरफ चलने वाला है। इस तरह का एक घाटे का बजट हमारे माननीय वित्त मन्त्री ने भारतवर्ष के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है और यह आवश्यक भी है क्योंकि देश में आर्थिक योजनाएं हैं और देश में विकास का काम करना है और अभी देश में विकास नहीं हुआ है उस दृष्टिकोण से देखते हुए वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने ऐसा बजट, प्राय व्यय का हिसाब सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। यह जो प्राय व्यय सदन के सामने उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किये हैं उसमें उन्होंने दो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये हैं। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ, एक तो उत्पादन की वृद्धि करना है, दूसरे देश के अन्दर आर्थिक स्थिति को स्थिर करना। लेकिन आज करों के द्वारा,

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

पुराने करों के द्वारा देश के भन्दर बढ़ी महंगाई है, लोगों की हालत जर्जर हो गयी है। अत्यधिक महंगाई से लोग त्रसित हैं। यह समझना बड़ा कठिन है कि जब देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति हो तो इन दोनों उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति कैसे हो ? जिस अनुपात से देश के भन्दर इधर कर लगे हैं, 15 फीसदी करों में वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन उत्पादन 3.2 रहा है इसको देखते हुए यह मालूम होता है कि जो कर लगाये गये हैं उस कारण महंगाई और बढ़ेगी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप चाहे वह शहर के रहने वाले हों और चाहे वह देहात के रहने वाले हों उनका जीवन दूभर हो जायगा।

मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन में करों और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को प्रस्तुत किया है और जिन चीजों पर कर लगाया है उसके माध्यम से यह 1 अरब 1 करोड़ 51 लाख रुपया जुटाना चाहते हैं। इस वित्त मन्त्रालय का यह भी काम है कि धन को जुटाये और दूसरे मन्त्रालयों को दें। उनकी दृष्टि ऐसी समदर्शी दृष्टि है कि उस से न गरीब बचा है न अमीर बचा है, दोनों पर लगा है। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि न तो यह पूंजीवादी बजट है, न यह समाजवादी बजट है बल्कि यह एक खिचड़ी बजट है। इससे कोई बचा नहीं है। उनकी दृष्टि से कोई बचा नहीं है। बाकी जिन चीजों पर उन्होंने छूट दी है, राहत प्रदान की है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ जैसे कि अखबारी कागज के मुद्रण, चाय और जो सैनिक शहीद हुए हैं उनको सम्पत्ति कर से छूट देकर जो राहत प्रदान की गई है, छूट प्रदान की गई है वह स्वागत योग्य है और जाहिर है कि इसका असर साधारण लोगों पर पड़ेगा। बाकी जो आय कर में या व्यय कर में छूट दी गई है वह बड़े लोगों के लिए की गई है लेकिन उसी के साथ उन्होंने जो कर बढ़ाये हैं और जिन करों के बढ़ने से उनको अधिक रुपया मिलेगा वह साधारण लोगों से ही सम्बन्ध रखते हैं जैसे कि गुड़, चीनी, डीजल प्रायल या सूती कपड़ा इन चीजों के साधारण लोग ही सम्बन्ध रखते हैं।

इन पर कर बढ़ने से भी उनका जीवन दूभर हो जाता है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो कर उन्होंने लगाया है और जिन से कि उन्हें यह 1 अरब 1 करोड़ 51 लाख रुपया उगाहना है मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके लिए और रास्ता है जिससे कि इस धन को उगाहा जा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय उस पर अवश्य ध्यान दें। इसके लिए आय कर की बसुली ठीक से की जाय। अभी भी काफ़ी आय कर बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। बड़े बड़े लोगों के जिम्मे काफ़ी आय कर बकाया रहता है जिसको कि बसूल करके धन प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। तस्कर व्यापार को दुरुता के साथ रोकें। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। जितनी और संस्थाएँ हैं जोकि लोगों को ऋण देती हैं उन का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। देहातों के भन्दर आपने देहाती सम्पत्ति की सीमा बांध दी है, देहाती सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगा दी है लेकिन शहरी सम्पत्ति पर अभी आप ने कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगाई है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि शहरी सम्पत्ति पर भी सीलिंग लगाई जाये। जितनी पी कंसोल्ड इन्कम है, छिपा हुआ धन है, उस काले धन को निकालने के लिए और सरकुलेशन में लाने के लिए सरकार कोई सक्रिय व प्रभावशाली कदम उठावे। सरकार अपने निजी व्यय में भी कमी करे, वह मित-व्ययिता बरते। इन सब चीजों को अगर आप करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप काफ़ी अधिक धन जुटा सकेंगे। अब भ्राज, कठिनाई यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भ्रमण कर लगाती है, प्रान्तीय सरकारें भ्रमण कर लगाती हैं, ग्राम सभाएँ भ्रमण कर लगाती हैं, कर ही कर चारों तरफ़ है। मैं इसके लिए भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह कर लगाने में भी एक संतुलित ढंग बरते। एक कर लगाने वाली मशीनरी हो जिसके कि द्वारा एक संतुलित ढंग से कर लगाये जायें। बाकी जहां तक कर लगाने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि बिना कर लगाये हुए काम नहीं चल सकता है। कर लगाना आवश्यक है।

बिना कर के न विकास हो सकता है और न और कोई तरकीबी हो सकती है। जबकि देश में विकास कार्य करना है तो कर लगाया जाना आवश्यक है।

मैं थोड़ा सा ध्यान वित्त मंत्री महोदय का भारतवर्ष के गांवों की ओर भी ले जाना चाहता हूँ। यह देश साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों का देश है। गरीब लोग इन गांवों में बसते हैं। यह दुःख का विषय है कि यह गांव अभी भी उलझित हैं। जो भी विकास का काम होता है वह शहरों में ही होता है। यदि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास को ध्यान दें तो ध्यान समझेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान गरीब नहीं है और इस तरह से एक गलत नज़र ध्यान हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में घनने सामने रखेंगे। गांधी जी के शब्दों में हिन्दुस्तान गांवों में बसता है और यह सबमूच में बड़े खेद व लज्जा की बात है कि आज भारतवर्ष को स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त हुए 18 वर्ष हो गये लेकिन अभी भी हमारे देहातों की हालत सुधरी नहीं है। न वहां पर पातायात के साधन हैं, न शिक्षा के साधन हैं और न ही वहां खाद्य पदार्थों के धाम निर्भरता है, न वहां दवाओं का इन्तज़ाम है। इस सरकार ने सत्ताधारी पार्टी ने समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना अपना उद्देश्य बतलाया है, भुवनेश्वर में उन्होंने प्राथिक विषमता को दूर करने का संकल्प किया, जयपुर में किया लेकिन उस प्राथिक विषमता को दूर करना अभी बाकी है। प्राथिक विषमता अभी भी देश के अन्दर विद्यमान है। देश के अन्दर अभी भी काफ़ी लोग हैं जिनकी कि धामदनी प्रतिदिन 4 घाने, 5 घाने, 10 घाने, 1 रुपया या 2 रुपया प्रतिदिन है। उसके विपरीत देश के अन्दर ऐसे लोग भी हैं जिनकी कि धामदनी 10 हजार, 20 हजार, 1 लाख, 2 लाख और 10 लाख है। अगर सरकार इस असमानता को दूर नहीं कर सकेगी, अगर वह एक क्रान्तिकारी समाजवादी प्राथिक व्यवस्था देश में कायम नहीं कर सकेगी, तो देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

2782 (a1) LSD-7.

धन में कुछ पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का ध्यान करना चाहता हूँ। उनके विकास का काम प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जिम्मे है, लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं कर पा रही हैं। इस अवस्था में केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह देश के पिछड़े हुए अंचलों के विकास के लिए एक योजनाबद्ध और क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाए और प्लानिंग कमीशन उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, जिसकी धारावादी धारा करोड़ है। उत्तर प्रदेश का यह सौभाग्य है कि इन धारावह बरतों में तीन प्रधान मन्त्री वहां से आए...

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : और क्या चाहिए ?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : ... लेकिन इस के बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि, यातायात, शिक्षा, बिजली और सिंचाई आदि में पिछड़ा हुआ है और उद्योगों में भी वह पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसका खास कारण यह मालूम होता है कि उसमें एक पंचवर्षीय योजना शायद ही गई है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर उसकी प्राथिक स्थिति को ऊंचा किया जाये।

उत्तर प्रदेश एक बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिसे अनेक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विकास के नाम पर वहां पर जो योजना ली जाती है, वह भी बन्द कर दी जाती है। उदाहरण के लिये हमारे यहां काल्पी एक राष्ट्रीय मार्ग पर पड़ता है। वहां पर जमुना पर रेल-कम-रोड बिज बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, लेकिन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के बाद भी अभी तक वह नहीं बन पाया है।

छोटे प्रखण्डों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए अभी दिवाकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 ऐसे दैनिक पत्र हैं, जिन में से 65 हिन्दी के हैं। बनारस न केवल पूर्वी उत्तर

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

प्रदेश के डाई करोड़ लोगों का एक केन्द्रीय स्थान है, बल्कि वह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थान भी है। वहां पर एक भ्राज भ्रखबार निकलता है, जो कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र को समाचार उपलब्ध करता है। सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय ने वहां पर एक सूचना केन्द्र खोला है, जिसके द्वारा दिल्ली से बनारस टेलीप्रिंटर के द्वारा समाचार भेजे जाते हैं, जिन का उपयोग भ्राज भ्रखबार करता है। लेकिन सरकार ने यह सूचित किया है कि उस सूचना केन्द्र को बन्द कर दिया जाये। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि उस भ्राज भ्रखबार का काम बन्द हो जायेगा, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भ्रंचल का भ्रखबार है, जो वहां की जनता को समाचार और विचार देता है। दिवाकर कमेटी ने भ्रंकित किया है कि इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ, कानपुर और भ्रागरा में सूचना केन्द्र खोले जायें। इस सूरत में मैं नहीं समझता कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बनारस में सूचना केन्द्र को बन्द करने की इजाजत कैसे दे दी है?

भ्राप को स्मरण होगा कि स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों, देवरिया, जौनपुर, शाजीपुर और भ्राजमगढ़ का सैम्पल सर्वे—नमूने के तौर पर सर्वेक्षण—करने के लिए पटेल कमेटी का भ्रायोजन किया। उस समय यह कहा गया कि यह पिछड़े स्थानों का नमूना होगा और इसके बाद गोरखपुर, बस्ती, बलिया और मिर्जापुर को भी लिया जायेगा।

मैं निहायत भ्रदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री नेहरू न रहे और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भी न रहे, लेकिन पटेल कमेटी की योजना खटाई में पड़ गई है। ऐसा इस लिए कहा गया, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की यह क्षमता नहीं है कि वह पूर्वी भ्रंचल का विकास और उन्नति कर सके, वहां की भ्राथिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ कर सके और उस क्षेत्र में

शिक्षा, यातायात, विजली, सिंचाई और उद्योगों की समुचित व्यवस्था कर सके। भ्राज स्थिति यह है कि उस सर्वेक्षण के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। हम जानते हैं कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय एक योग्य व्यक्ति हैं और उनके विचार समाजवाद के पक्ष में हैं। वह जानते होंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में उनके मन्त्रालय के सामने कई प्रश्न भ्राए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह इस बहस का उत्तर देते हुए यह बतायें कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भ्रंचल के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए पटेल कमेटी ने जो योजना बनाई थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान में 289 जिले हैं, जिन में से 58 जिले सबसे गरीब हैं। इन 58 जिलों में दो श्रेणियां हैं—29 जिले ऐसे हैं, जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति भ्राय 146 रुपये है और 29 जिले ऐसे हैं, जिन की प्रति व्यक्ति भ्राय 147 रुपये है। इन दोनों श्रेणियों में से 11, 11 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। इस का भ्रार्थ यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे गरीब और निर्धन 58 जिलों में से 22 उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, जिन में भ्राजमगढ़, जौनपुर, शाजीपुर और बलिया हैं, और विशेष कर देवरिया जिला भी भ्राता है।

जहां तक देवरिया जिले का प्रश्न है, पटेल कमेटी ने यह भ्रंकित किया कि उस क्षेत्र के यातायात के साधनों के विकास के लिए भ्रागलपुर, नदावर और भटनी पर नदियों पर पुल बनाए जायें, लेकिन अभी तक वे नहीं बन पाए हैं। इसी प्रकार पटेल कमेटी ने यह सिफारिश की कि लार, बरहज, सलेमपुर, भ्राटपार, भटनी, गौरी बाजार और रुद्रपुर में उद्योग खोले जायें, लेकिन इस बारे में भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी कमेटीज बनाने और इस तरह के प्रतिवेदन देने से कोई फ्रायदा नहीं है। इस बारे में बहुत सा रुपया खर्च हुआ, लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं हो पाया।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने देश की रक्षा के लिए 800 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश इसको स्वीकार करेगा। बल्कि यदि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए धीरे भी धन-राशि रखते, तो भी लोग उसको पसन्द करत। लेकिन हमें यह स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि यदि ताशकंद समझौता हुआ, तो वह हमारी शक्ति की बजह से हुआ। यदि हमने पाकिस्तान पर विजय न हासिल की होती, तो यह समझौता न होता। चाइना के आक्रमण का खतरा ज्यों का त्यों बना हुआ है। हमारे देश की स्थल-सीमा लगभग साढ़े नौ हजार मील और सामुद्रिक सीमा पांच हजार मील के करीब है, जिसकी रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। जिस युग में लड़ाई एटम बम और धातुनिकतम हवाई जहाजों से हो, उस में हम साधारण हथियारों से शत्रु का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में धनुष बम का भी निर्माण हो—लड़ने के लिए या किसी पर आक्रमण करने के लिये नहीं, बल्कि धपने बचाव के लिए।

कुछ लोग इस बारे में कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को इसके लिए पैसा देना है—देना पड़ेगा, चाहे हमें उपवास ही क्यों न करना पड़े। इस देश की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी, कम्पाकुमारा से हिमालय तक तथा द्वारिका से जगन्नाथपुरी तक इस देश की रक्षा तथा एकता की जिम्मेदारी इस गवर्नमेंट और इस सदन की है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि एटम बम को बनाना चाहिए और धपने देश की रक्षा के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए, ताकि देश की एकता बनी रहे, हमारा सितारा बुलन्द रहे और हमारी विजय-पताका सारे सप्ताह में फूटे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बजट-प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Sezhiyan (T'eralalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, against the gloomy background prepared by the Economic Survey now come the sharp and dark features of the maiden budget presented by the Finance Minister. Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri.

15 hrs.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke before me made caustic attacks on the tone and content and the direction given by the budget. Some of them expressed their dismay and disappointment, and one hon. Member from the Congress Benches said that it was an anti-socialistic budget. I may say that there need be no disappointment. Only when you expect something, there should be disappointment. From the Congress government, as it is today, from the Finance Minister as he is today, it is idle to expect a socialist budget in the present context of things.

This is his maiden budget. While making his maiden speech on June 13, 1962 on the Finance Bill, he said:

"If they (people) have voluntarily put their money into the hands of a certain group or certain people, then it must logically follow that these people have proved that they are capable of administering those funds and that if they are capable of administering these funds, then in that case, they have the monopoly, if they have any monopoly at all, of the management of the funds and not the monopoly of the funds at all. In that sense it cannot be said that the private sector has got to be condemned. If capitalism is a vice, then state capitalism is a worse vice which we cannot think of because there would be no check upon it, whereas if it is private capitalism, then we can have checks on it."

In unequivocal terms he has decried socialism which he calls state capitalism and threw his whole weight in favour of private capitalism for which he spoke so much.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

In the existing atmosphere of rising prices, unemployment, inflation, foreign exchange crisis, mounting charges of administration, poverty, starvation, wastage and corruption, the budget has come to add some more fuel to the existing fiery state of affairs. There is nothing to enthuse the common man, to give hope to the forlorn citizens from the misery and the poverty of the present. Day in and day out ministers may speak of socialism. Socialism has come to them to be an idol to be worshipped in public but demolished in private and capitalism is an idol not recognised in public but worshipped in the private quarters. With the elections of the next year fast approaching, the worship is more fervent and prayers are becoming more frequent.

In this context, I have to say that the pace of tax collection of the budgets has become more and more onerous and burdensome to the people. The total estimated revenue for 1966-67 is Rs. 2719 crores, as compared to only Rs. 372 crores in 1948-49. Even if you take the full five years of the First Plan, 1951-52 to 1955-56, the total revenue came only to Rs. 2608 crores; that is, in one year in 1966-67 we are to collect more revenue than all the five years of the First Plan put together. If you take a decade, the Central and state revenues have in 1954-55 been Rs. 960 crores whereas in 1963-64 they have swelled to Rs. 3340 crores. To measure it by percentages of national income, it was ten per cent of the national income in 1954-55 but it came to 20 per cent in 1963-64. The tax burden is rising so much while the standard of living has not increased.

You can see how heavily taxation is falling on the common man. From Rs. 51 crores in 1948-49 the excise collections have gone up to Rs. 1012 crores in 1966-67, almost twenty times. The corresponding figures for motor spirit are Rs. 1.41 crores and Rs. 90.86 crores; for matches, Rs. 7.30

crores and Rs. 24.00 crores. The poor sugar of the common man! As against Rs. 6.47 crores in 1948-49, tax on sugar is now bringing Rs. 73.50 crores. Kerosene used in the dim lamps to illuminate the houses and hovels of rural parts by which a seven or eight year old boy is learning his first alphabets—that now brings Rs. 7744 lakhs as against only Rs. 20 lakhs in 1948-49. That is so in the glorious era of socialism after 15 years of planning, it is about 380 times more. Similarly, cotton textiles are now bringing in Rs. 6615 lakhs as against merely Rs. 87 lakhs in 1948-49. Taxation has progressed to that extent that it has made the common man's sugar bitter, his kerosene lamps dimmer and in making a big whole in the clothes he wears.

When we consider the 1966-67 budget proposals, we should not forget that the Second Finance Bill of 1965 brought an additional tax to the tune of Rs. 167 crores; as it was brought last August, its full impact will be felt only this year. The 1966-67 proposals would bring in 101 crores of additional taxes to the Centre and Rs. 45 crores would go to the States, so that the total impact this year is Rs. 313 crores. Year by year, our tax burden is going up by leaps and bounds for which there is no justification.

Coming to deficit financing, we have been increasing our tax burden on the one hand and on the other hand the rupee value is falling like anything. Money supply is growing at a faster rate than the rate of production of goods and services. The money has increased from Rs. 1803 crores in 1948 to Rs. 4281 crores in 1965, an increase of 137 per cent whereas the national production or income has increased only by 68 per cent. This difference has led to the rise in prices.

Some hon. friends from the other side argued that inflation was inevitable, in a socialist economy that it was even desirable to a certain extent.

That is pathetic reading of economics. Persistent inflation is sure to upset if not overthrow, the very structure of socialist economy. Inflation gives rise to windfall profits which helps big business and widens the gap between the rich and the poor. Further inflation pushes up the prices of various commodities which affect the poor. During the period of inflation, the principal sufferers are the employees, workers, teachers, pensioners and others who have fixed incomes. It is always true that during inflation salary rises invariably lag behind the price rises. It is said that the price goes by the lift whereas the D.A. rise goes through the steps. By the time the lift goes to the fourth floor, the D.A. rise will be left in the second floor. As quoted by me on a previous occasion, Mr. Colin Clark an eminent economist from Britain once said:

"Anyone who knowingly promotes or condones a policy that leads to persistently rising prices is morally responsible for plundering the savings of the poor and of other groups who cannot help themselves in order to enrich mostly the speculators and those who having borrowed on a large scale are able to pay in depreciated pounds."

Therefore, during the inflation time, a windfall of profits comes and it gives a fillip to big business and depreciates the pay-bill of the poor workers.

Coming now to foreign exchange, about which I need not expatiate because every time, whenever occasion arises, the Government shows its anxiety about it without solving anything at all. In the budget proposals, and in the memorandum, it has been said that only 25 crores of rupees have been allotted in this respect for deficit financing, but this is not a correct appraisal of the position. If you take into account Rs. 350 crores on PL 480 for which there is no corresponding production in this country,

then in respect of deficit financing, it comes to Rs. 375 crores in all. Year by year, we talk of self-sufficiency, but then year by year, we are becoming more and more dependent economically on foreign aid, and foreign aid to us is progressively increasing. In 1960-61, foreign aid was to the tune of Rs. 460 crores. In 1965-66, it went up to Rs. 680 crores; and for 1966-67, it is earmarked as Rs. 810 crores. There is more and more dependence on foreign countries. I do not know how they are going to fill up this gap. The seriousness of the situation is whittled down by vivious thinking and fanciful suggestions from some responsible Ministers themselves. One Minister is reported to have suggested the opening of night clubs. This is reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of 5th August, 1965. It says:

"The Minister's suggestion of opening night clubs to attract tourists," and said this plea to earn foreign exchange," "appears to have fallen on stony ground." The Minister was said to have been impressed by the huge dollar earnings of Pakistan night clubs during his recent visit."

This was said by Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, the hon. Leader of the House, who has found much foreign exchange in the opening of night clubs! I do not know whether the Government is going to create one more Ministry and appoint a Minister for night clubs. I do not know.

Mr. Chairman: But the Finance Minister is not aware of this.

Shri Seshyan: Probably, in the next budget, we can get some provision for the opening of night clubs and the creation of another Ministry also! (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughter. Such frivolous suggestions, such thinking of . . .

An hon. Member: Immoral.

Shri Sezhiyan: An hon. friend is saying it is immoral. I cannot attribute such strong words to the Minister. But still, such thinking on the part of the Government, on the part of a Cabinet Minister, means that they are not taking things seriously, and that shows the state of affairs and the thralldom to which our country has been pushed.

I was referring to tax revenue. It is mounting very high, but the people are not getting their due return. When we study the budget allotments, we find that the welfare amenities required by the people are slowly and steadily going down. When we go through the miscellaneous items of allotment and study the allotment made to the backward classes, what do we find? The amount allotted for the welfare of backward classes for 1965-66 was Rs. 9.45 crores. It has come down in 1966-67 to Rs. 8.60 crores. Does that mean that the lot of backward classes has improved? The backward classes do require a better deal. Let us turn to the relief measures given to the displaced goldsmiths. When Mr. Morarji Desai introduced his famous Gold Control Order, the goldsmiths were hit hard by it and a few of them disappeared from the scene of life in this world. Lakhs and lakhs of goldsmiths were affected: about five lakhs of families were involved in that. It was said, both here and outside, that sufficient relief measures would be given to those goldsmiths. But what happened to them? In 1965-66, Rs. 28 lakhs were allotted for their relief. But in 1966-67,—I do not know what is the improvement that the situation warranted—the amount allotted has been reduced to Rs. 24 lakhs! Then, let us see about the relief to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. It is a burning question.

Mr. Chairman: Is he taking the full time allotted for his party?

Shri Sezhiyan: Yes, Sir. Through the negligence of our Government and

due to the negligence of ambassadors, who are like in absentia landlords so far as those countries are concerned, these repatriates have been deprived of their properties and life earnings; they have been left as destitutes. They are coming in huddled by shiploads. For them, in 1965-66, Rs. 3.18 crores were allotted. Now, this merciful government has increased that amount to Rs. 1.99 crores!

But our Government seems to be more conscious of a few things. In 1965-66, for national calamities, calamities like floods, droughts and earthquakes, they have allotted Rs. 2.5 crores. Unfortunately, there were floods and droughts. Fortunately for them and for us, there have not been serious earthquakes. Out of this Rs. 2.50 crores, the amount spent by the Government was only Rs. 50 lakhs: just one-fifth of the allotment had been spent. Probably, the country was in a better state against their expectations. It is understandable. But for 1966-67, some astrologer has told them that there is a greater likelihood of bigger calamities in this country this year—because nowadays our Ministers have got greater faith in the astrologers than in politicians and Parliament and the budget-makers and economists—because in 1966-67, against the revised estimate of Rs. 50 lakhs for 1965-66, they have allotted Rs. 12 crores. I do not grudge the amount; probably they expect more calamities and probably they have not been satisfied with what they had done earlier.

I do not want to take much time of the House on these points. But let me refer to the expenditure connected with national emergency. We have now the national emergency; that is not only in law but also it is there in actual execution, and it is eating up a sizable amount from our exchequer. In 1965-66, the expenditure was put at Rs. 2.96 crores; in the revised estimate for 1965-66, it stood at Rs. 18.64 crores and for 1966-67, it is put at

Rs. 9.94 crores. But in the explanation given, I find that the actual amount to be spent apart from the premia adjustment, is Rs. 2.74 crores and Rs. 3.44 crores respectively. There is a talk that the emergency may be softened or may be lifted soon. I do not know why the Government is going to spend Rs. 344 lakhs for meeting the emergency, for defending the country in the name of the Defence of India Rules and other things. It looks more like the Defence of Congress Rule than the Defence of India Rules.

I would also say that whenever there is some agitation or other, the Government without going into the reason why such an agitation starts, begin to take action under the DIR. The people do not one fine morning run amuck and indulge in all these unhappy deeds. There have been signs and portents before these agitations took place. Unless a wise government anticipates the problems before a crisis sets in, unless a sagacious government anticipates these crisis before they become catastrophes, every time you will have to rely on the military or the police. What has the Father of the Nation said on this aspect? In 1937-38, when the Congress took over power and began to rule in most of the States, Gandhiji said; in *Harijan* dated 23rd October, 1937, that they may not allow things to drift so far as to have to summon the aid of military. "In my opinion, it would amount to political bankruptcy, when any minister is obliged to fall back on the military." We know from the budget how much economic bankruptcy is there in the country. It is political bankruptcy whenever you call upon the army to quell the riots in Bengal or Tamilnad or Kerala and to shoot a seven-year old boy or an eight-year old girl or a 70-year old man. There is political bankruptcy from which I do not know when the Government is going to come out.

Mahatma Gandhi had also written in the *Harijan* dated 17th December, 1938 thus:

"... they find that they can-

not run the State without the use of the police and military, it is the clearest possible sign, in terms of non-violence, that the Congress should give up office and again wander in the wilderness in search of the Holy Grail."

An hon. Member: It will do it.

Shri Sezhiyan: It is high time that if the Government is not able to play its part without the military, without being able to anticipate the problems of the people, without being able to anticipate and solve the crises before they take resource to such measures, it is better for them to quit office.

They bring various taxation measures and bills before Parliament because they have got a massive majority to support them. I know many Congress members would criticise the Bill, but in the end they have to support it. That is the party line, with which I do not have any dispute. Whatever may be the burden and irritants thrown on the people—year by year it is increasing—you introduce a law; there is a hue and cry; there may be demonstrations. But in the end the exchequer is always filled. They take it for granted that the coffers of the government can and will be always filled. But that is not the just way to conduct the government and to find finance for the country. People give because of compulsion; there is no other alternative. They have to buy kerosene, food and clothes. Whether grudgingly or ungrudgingly, they have to pay and often they do not know to whom they are paying. They make think they are paying more to the shopkeeper there, but actually the amount may go to the coffers of the Centre. There is an amount of compulsion and rigour in the present day administration.

About 2000 years ago, the great Tamil sage-poet Thiruvalluvar said in his famous *Kural*:

"*Velodu ninran idu enrattu polum
Kolodu ninran iravu.*"

That is, a Government that collects taxes by force of its authority only

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equates itself to the role of a highway robber who demands money at the point of a raised spear. Just as the robber robs the man coming along the highway at the point of the pistol or spear, so also this Government, which has got the police and the military, collects the monies. There is no difference between the two. This government has no justification to collect so much money and squander it away like a spend thrift.

As I said earlier, there is nothing in this budget to enthuse the common man. His tax burden has not been lightened. We have not reduced the prices of basic necessities of life. We are putting more and more tax on him. You may say we are planning for a socialistic pattern of society. But after 15 years of planning, after Rs. 20,000 crores have flowed into the channels of the Planning Commission for various schemes, where do we stand? Have we advanced in the direction of a socialistic pattern? Is it within our reach or even our sight? No. An authority on planning, one who is closely associated with the Planning Commission, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, writes as follows in the AICC *Economic Review*. If he has written in any other paper, it might not have come to the attention of the government. But this appears in the Jaipur Session Number of the AICC *Economic Review*—February, 1966. A copy is placed in the library and anybody can refer to it. Prof. Rao says:

"In fact, incentives are now being given to those who have made money by evading the law in order to persuade them to make their ill-gotten resources available for planned development. The socialist psychology and attitude does not exist in any positive or concrete form nor is any action being taken to inculcate such an attitude; while, simultaneously what may be called the capitalist psychology and capitalist attitude

to development is not only growing in significant measure, but is also not being discouraged to grow by governmental policies and programmes."

This is the verdict of a member of the Planning Commission that we are not moving in the socialistic line, that capitalist psychology and capitalist attitude are growing and nothing has been done by way of governmental policies and programmes to discourage its growth. So, not only have we not progressed towards a socialist order—call it socialistic pattern or democratic socialism or by whatever name you like—but there is, as our Finance Minister said in 1962 "State capitalism" or "capitalist psychology and capitalist attitude" as attributed by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao. Whither are we drifting? Where is it that those on the Treasury Benches and others in authority are leading us to? Are we going to the rosy island of socialism or drifting back into the morass of a capitalistic economy?

The signs are very clear, from the budget that has been presented to us and from the pattern in which things are moving that it is a capitalist economy that is being perpetuated and is flourishing. Whatever may be the public pronouncements, with the general elections fast approaching the whole tenor is changing. Our government is very wise. The party in power preaches socialism for four years. When it comes to the fifth year, they go to the other side and take whatever is possible, to put them back into power. Last year we had this Taxation Laws (Amending) Bill passed, by which unaccounted money was allowed to be whitened. The Finance Minister himself stated that that was the last chance. But from the replies given, we find the scheme has failed. Therefore, Government has failed in all its undertakings and in its socialistic protestations and precepts. Whatever they may be preaching it is clear that a capitalist

economy and attitude is being perpetuated. Socialism has been thrown overboard. As I said earlier, socialism is an idol they worship in public, but demolish in privacy. Capitalism is worshipped in privacy, but not acknowledged in public.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Sir, I am very much amused to hear the representative of the DMK Party criticising the government for not taking this country towards the goal of socialism. He has conveniently quoted the writings of the Father of the Nation so far as it suits him. But he did not say a word about what the Father of the Nation had preached regarding adoption of Hindi as the national language and also about national integration. I have been hearing the hon. member for a long time. He has said that the Congress leaders worship capitalism in private and demolish it in public.

I agree that in this country there has been a concerted effort on the part of the bureaucracy and the industrialists to thwart the Five Year Plans and other plans of the government to bring in socialism and they have almost succeeded. When I read the proceedings of the FICCI, I am reminded how in this country there has been a concerted effort by the vested interests to see that the government's policies are not implemented properly. After 18 years of independence and implementation of the Plans, we are still faced with the problem of food scarcity and there is also not much improvement in industrial production. When I mention about fall in food production, I would say in all humility that there has not been any lack of effort on the part of the government or the farmer. The entire fault lies in actual implementation and lack of coordination between the Central Government and various State Governments.

Sir, today the farmer is flooded with doses of advice but not doses of inputs. Every theoretician, though he does not have any working knowledge

or practical knowledge of food production, in this country, goes on rendering unsolicited advice and also suggests a number of ways and means to raise food production which are not in reality concerned with agricultural production at all. The agriculturist is very much bewildered. He does not know what to do. Intelligent as he is with rustic commonsense and also with a keen desire to produce more, he is not able to do his work because of the difficulties or obstacles that are placed by the governmental machinery. He is asked some very funny or uneasy questions. He is asked whether he wants fertiliser or irrigation. It is just like asking a man which of his two eyes he would like to have.

As I said, inputs for agricultural production are necessary. Good seed, chemical fertiliser, irrigation and price incentive are the most important factors. To what extent the Government have taken steps in all these plans to put into practice the schemes that have been formulated is under question. There is a great amount of compartmentalisation and also departmental rivalry going on both in the Central Government and also in the State Government. The most neglected department is the agricultural department so far as the State Government is concerned. Here, in the ministries, the departments are so changed, aligned and re-aligned with the result that they do not know what to do and which are the factors that go to increased agricultural production. An Agricultural Production Board was set up sometime back with the ministries of Irrigation, Community Development and Cooperation and Food and Agriculture. I do not know what concrete steps they have taken to implement the plans. Like that, Sir, all our programmes are not able to reach the common man with the result that they are not able to bring about the possible benefit which they ought to have done.

Today there was the industrial meet. There, the outgoing President,

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Shri Kirloskar, has given some valuable advice to agriculture. Agriculture is not a problem that can be discussed in the drawing rooms or air-conditioned rooms of the industrialists. Agriculture in this country is concerned with lives of millions of our people. It is not as though a paper scheme is drawn up which is being implemented and that is the end of it. In this country we have lakhs and lakhs of agriculturists with the traditional way of doing agriculture. To put them on the modern techniques and to revolutionise their thinking is a very stupendous task, a task of great magnitude. For that, a certain amount of dynamism and forward thinking is necessary. A kind of confidence has to be created among the agriculturists that the Government is here to see that the schemes are implemented. If Shri Kirloskar loses in one industry he can make it up in another industry. But if the agriculturist ventures to take a risk and tries to invest his small amount on a venture which he is not confident to get implemented, he is gone. Therefore, this is a problem concerning the lives of lakhs and lakhs of people, and I would in all earnestness suggest that there should be a food production policy in India. Apart from a food policy there should also be a food production policy to be implemented by this Government.

Many hon. friends have been advocating the abolition of zones. Really, the Food Minister is put in a very embarrassing position. I am reminded of the unfortunate father who gave one daughter to a potter and another daughter to a gardner. The potter's wife wanted that the rains should not come for several months so that the pots could be properly cured and sold. On the other hand, the gardner's wife required that showers should come immediately so that the flowers may blossom forth and they may sell the flowers profitably. The Food Minister is confronted with a similar situation.

Some of the surplus States want that the present zones should continue whereas the deficit States want that the zones should go. He is faced with this problem. There is a tendency on the part of the surplus States to minimise the surplus and there is also a tendency on the part of the deficit States to exaggerate their deficit. He has to evolve a *via media* policy and see that he is able to distribute the foodgrains. He has to evolve an equitable distribution policy.

Sir, in this country, millions of tons of foodgrains are being imported. Our production of foodgrains has also gone up considerably. We should not forget the fact that we have reached a peak production of 88.4 million tons in 1964-65. Unfortunately, because of the failure of monsoons and severe drought conditions prevailing in this country the production has come down again. We have to blame this Government, not for the drought but for not foreseeing things.

Here comes the question of famine affected areas. For all these 18 years we have been impressing upon the Government to spot out the famine affected areas and try to do something to eradicate famine in those areas, because famine affected areas not only by themselves will be a liability but they will also affect the economy of other parts of the country. The Central Government say that it is the duty of the State Governments to take famine-protection measures and the State Governments plead financial inability to put through the schemes. In this very House I moved a non-official resolution for the formation of a Famine Area Development Authority so that all famine affected areas could be spotted out and something done, whether it be in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Madras, Mysore or Gujarat—these are places where there are drought conditions prevailing. It is not as though because a State is surplus the entire length and breadth

of that State is surplus. There are certain areas which, in each of these States, are chronically famine-stricken. I thought the Finance Minister would make some mention of this in his Budget Speech so as to provide some financial assistance to the famine-affected areas with a view to eliminating those black spots from the map of our country.

Next is the problem about utilisation of irrigation potential. These are important factors. All efforts are being made to make the maximum use of the irrigation potential created in this country. Again, the hand of bureaucracy comes in. They put all sorts of impediments with the result that the farmer is not able to make use of the irrigation potential created in the country. These are the problems. Our endeavour should be to make every effort to increase agricultural production and maximise the per-acre yield. Then only we will be able to feed the increasing population of our country. We have 47 crores now. It is increasing by leaps and bounds and, as the hon. Member, the Maharaja of Bikaner, very rightly pointed out, after some years it will become 100 crores. How to feed them is the problem. The answer is only that we must maximise our production. We should give all proper facilities and cut across all State barriers. Where there is a possibility of bringing about the maximum production, where the agriculturist is alive to the production problems, where the agriculturist is putting in his maximum effort for increasing the per-acre yield, in such places we should give all facilities. I would plead with the Finance Minister to go all out and render all possible assistance to such places.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which has been doing very well so far as agricultural production is concerned. Whether you believe it or not, only one major irrigation project has been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh after independence. Take the projects that are in progress there.

The Godawari Barrage, the Krishna Barrage or the Tungabhadra project were all completed long time back. But only the Nagarjunasagar project, which was sanctioned after independence, is nearing completion and nearly 40,000 to 50,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation. Whenever we plead our inability to finance this project, because Andhra is already surplus in foodgrains, it is necessary that the Central Government should come to its aid so as to enable the State to feed other parts of the country, the usual answer that comes from the Central Government is that it is not possible for them to handle this project with the result that some other projects have been denied to us, both industrial and otherwise, as we have sunk crores of rupees in this project. Regional imbalance is also one of the causes for many of the economic ills of this country. Unless the regional imbalance is corrected, there cannot be an even development of the country. By doing this it is not as if we are favouring one State against another. Wherever there is potentialities for developing industries, wherever there is potentiality for developing irrigation, the Central Government should evolve a national plan and see that industrial and agricultural productions go hand in hand. After all, agricultural production is the base for industrial production and industrial production, in its turn, earns foreign exchange which will help us to have economic development. These are the factors that should be borne in mind when we think of correcting regional imbalance.

In this connection, I would like to mention about the location of the 5th steel plant. The Anglo-American Consortium, with all its wisdom, prepared a report and suggested that the fifth plant should be located in Visakhapatnam in the public sector. Now consideration of that technical committee's report is put in cold storage. I am not able to understand the reason for it. It is not as if we are making an unreasonable demand of the Central Government. It is a

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genuine and just demand which has been technically approved by no less a body than the Anglo-American Consortium which is the financing agency. In spite of all that, I do not understand why the Central Government is not taking a quick decision. I hope the Central Government will take a decision soon and see that the fifth steel plant is located at Visakhapatnam in the public sector.

Coming to internal affairs, it is a very sorry spectacle to see lawless activities going on in some parts of the country. It is there in Bengal now; the other day it was in Kerala. I would humbly submit to the House that there is a deliberate effort on the part of other political parties who are frustrated, who are not able to reconcile themselves to the Congress gaining majority and administering the country in a democratic manner to see to it that the Congress Party is shown in poor light. These parties have entered into an agreement to see that the Congress regime is made unpopular. Efforts are being made by them to instigate innocent students and youths and the result is colossal destruction of government property and human lives and dislocation of the law and order problem. I would make an appeal to all the opposite political parties that in the interests of integrity and national solidarity they should give a correct lead to the people and see that the people abide by the Constitution and parliamentary methods. On the other hand, if they sow a wind they will have to reap the whirlwind. Also, they must remember that a day may come when the opposition parties may be able to form a government. But if these lawless elements are incited and encouraged, I do not know where it will all lead to. I feel that parliamentary democracy should take strong roots in this country. We are surrounded by many nations where we hear of coup every other day. Recently it took place in Ghana. The latest one is in Indonesia. Nobody knows where

President Sukarno is. He has disappeared into thin air. We have been surrounded by countries where democratically elected leaders are being replaced by dictators. We are the bastion of democracy in this part of Asia. In spite of all our shortcomings, we are wedded to parliamentary democracy and we have been administering the country in a constitutional way. The entire world, especially Asia is looking to us, how we behave, how our people exercise their rights and administer the country. So, a great responsibility is cast on us. I would, therefore, appeal to the political parties to pause and ponder; let them give thought to this aspect of the question. Everything should be done in a constitutional way. After all, the ballot box will decide the future of any political party in this country. Why should they be afraid of the Congress Party? Let them go to the people, who are the masters and abide by their verdict. In any case, they should not take law into their own hands.

Coming to Punjabi Suba, it is a very right and bold decision taken by the Prime Minister. She has shown her boldness and statesmanship when she pleaded for the bifurcation of the bilingual State of Bombay. She was also able to bring down the much-hated Communist-Ministry in Kerala. She has many other qualities also to her credit. She has taken a bold decision, with the co-operation of Congress President, to agree for the bifurcation of Punjab State on a linguistic basis. May I, in this connection, recall that for the formation of Andhra Pradesh, from which State I come, the revered Potti Sriramulu had to immolate himself. I feel happy that Government has taken a decision for the bifurcation of Punjab on a linguistic basis.

Mr. Chairman: Government is yet to take a decision.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: They will take that decision.

Mr. Chairman: That is a different thing.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: We hope and pray that Government should take that decision.

While concluding my speech I will also plead with the Prime Minister that she should take a decision, so far as Goa and Pondicherry are concerned. There is no need for the perpetuation of unviable units in the country. After all, the people living there are our own kith and kin. Nor is it true that they have a separate culture. We were under the British rule for over 150 years. Yet, we have not imbibed any new culture, of the British. We have a culture of our own. So, I say in all humility, the Prime Minister should take a bold decision and see that the Centrally-administered areas, which are not viable units, are integrated with whichever State they want to be in. That will result in real national integration and solidarity of the country.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, for some time past it has become customary for the Finance Minister to come to this House with additional bill of taxation and justify it in the name of development and defence. This year also the New Finance Minister has proposed an additional tax of more than Rs. 100 crores in the name of development and defence; to these two, he has added a third one, namely, drought. If you analyse the position, you will find that next year our outlay on Plan is less than that of current year by Rs. 144 crores. Our expenditure on defence is likely to be more by about Rs. 28 crores. So, even at the existing rate of taxation, without any additional taxation, next year we are going to pay Rs. 148 crores more. Our revenues are going to be Rs. 148 crores more, our expenditure on Plan is going to be Rs. 144 crores less and our expenditure on defence is going to be more only by Rs. 30 crores. And yet the Finance Minister has brought a bill, imposing additional

tax of more than Rs. 100 crores. I should have thought that looking at the economic condition of this country, looking to the fact that this is the most heavily taxed nation in the world, looking to the fact that the price level is going up and up, the Finance Minister would have a pause in the increase in tax any further. But, I am sorry, that he has disappointed many people in this respect.

The Finance Minister says that he is budgeting for the first year of the Fourth Plan. Which Plan is he talking about? The Plan is not yet presented to this House; the Plan is not yet approved. When the Plan is not approved, I think the Finance Minister is not justified in asking the House to vote the demands for the Plan. At least in all the previous three Plans the Government had shown some courtesy and consideration to the opinion of this House. The Plans were placed before this House, they were discussed and approval was given. The Minister of Planning said the other day that they have corrected the mistakes of all the previous Plans in the Fourth Plan. The only mistake they seem to have corrected is to by-pass this House.

I want to give some figures which would be of interest to this hon. House. For the last fifteen years there has been a tendency to finance the capital budget out of revenue receipts. Till the year 1950-51 the tendency was the other way round, namely, that revenue needs of the State were financed out of capital borrowings.

But from that period onwards they have reversed the tendency and now the revenue receipts are utilised for the purpose of financing the Capital Budget. During the last 16 years a sum of Rs. 2,090 crores has been utilised in this way out of revenue receipts for the purpose of financing capital expenditure. During the last six years the accretions were like these. In the year 1960-61 it was Rs. 49.83 crores; 1961-62 Rs. 124.85 crores;

[Shri Morarka]

192-63 Rs. 113.44 crores; 1963-64 Rs. 187.84 crores; 1964-65 Rs. 273.90 crores; 1965-66 Rs. 282.09 crores and even during the next Budget year the hon. Finance Minister has budgeted for a surplus of Rs. 209.70 crores which amount he proposes to utilise out of the revenue receipts for capital purposes. This tendency, no doubt, is good provided one can afford it. It is conservative finance, but this luxury can be ill afforded even by the most developed and advanced countries. A country like ours which is still developing can ill afford it and if we do not curb this tendency this would become self-defeating in due course.

Theories apart—what happens in theory I would not bother the House with—in actual practice I think, the Finance Minister should apply one test only. He should not tax people and collect the taxes if the State cannot put those taxes to a better use than the people themselves would put that money to.

Sir, it is said as a result of research now that taxes beyond a certain point retard growth, become self-defeating, breed inflation, arrest growth and create unnecessary complacency. The latest Parkinson's law is that the tendency in the States is not that they find revenue to meet expenditure but they find expenditure to spend the revenue. This is exactly what is happening in this country.

There are some other figures which I would like to give. In 1955-56 our total tax revenue was Rs. 485 crores and 1955-56 was not too long ago. At that time our revenue was Rs. 485 crores. In the year 1966-67, that is, the Budget year of the present Finance Minister, the revenue from taxes alone is expected to be Rs. 2,191.32 crores. During the last five years the tax revenue has increased from Rs. 1,053 crores to more than Rs. 2,191 crores, that is, more than double. Actually, the increase is Rs. 1,137.57 crores which gives an average of Rs. 227 crores per year.

In this respect I would like to mention that according to a recent survey conducted by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, taxes in this country have increased by 15 per cent annually and the rate of increase of the national wealth of this country has been at the rate of 3.3 per cent; in other words, taxation in this country has grown more than four times the rate of growth of our national wealth. That survey says:—

"The rate of growth in India is among the lowest in the world and the rate of taxation is among the highest in the world."

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Is this an Opposition discourse?

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): These are constructive suggestions.

Shri Morarka: I would leave it to Acharya Kripalani to judge because he is an apostle of truth. I hope, he will not be prejudiced when the truth comes from this side or that side.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I do not mind; they will mind.

Mr. Chairman: As long as it is the truth.

Shri Morarka: Before I come to two or three important points, I would like to mention something about corporation taxes. This year the Finance Minister has given some concessions to the corporate sector; but, with great respect to him, those concessions are limited and discriminatory. They are limited in nature and discriminatory in character. The benefits of those concessions will essentially go to companies which have large accumulated reserves in the past. The benefit of those concessions will go to those companies which are making very big profits and which are liable to pay sur-tax; but on the other hand, the Finance Minister has increased corporation tax in general by 10 per cent, that is even if a company makes

a small profit, that company will now have to pay 10 per cent more than what it was paying so far. Even without this increased taxation the corporate rate of taxation in this country was the highest in the world. In no other country this rate is higher than 54 per cent; in our country before this increase it was about 74 per cent that is, the marginal highest rate, and with the increase this year, it would now touch very near the limit of 80 per cent.

Sir, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. He has given concessions which, according to him, come to about Rs. 7 crores and he has levied additional taxes which again, according to him, would give a revenue of Rs. 43 crores. Some people think that, therefore, he has put an additional net burden of Rs. 36 crores, which is not correct. The net burden of Rs. 43 crores will fall on all companies, whereas the benefit of Rs. 7 crores would go only to the selected few. Therefore to say that he has given concessions by one hand and taxed the companies by another is not correct. The correct thing is that the concessions are given to a few and the general tax that he has imposed is for all the companies in general.

I think, the last year's performance of the tax returns should have been some guide to the hon. Finance Minister. What happened last year? His collections have fallen by about Rs. 42 crores under corporation tax alone. Does that not indicate that the law of diminishing returns has started operating so far as these taxations are concerned and, if not, what is the justification for reducing the sur-tax, I ask? Why is sur-tax reduced? If the reduction in the sur-tax is to give incentive, why is there a general increase in taxation on corporations? To whom does he want to give this incentive? I think, the hon. Finance Minister has been less than fair to the corporate sector.

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH in the Chair.]

What did the planners say? The Plan is not before the House but a document, called the "Fourth Five Year Plan—Resources, Outlays and Programmes", was placed on the Table of the House last September. What did those planners say about corporation tax? I will quote—it is on page 23—

"In the field of direct taxation while it may not be helpful to enlarge the tax incidence on corporate incomes, it will be necessary to adopt fiscal instruments conducive to an increase in savings out of personal incomes."

So, even when the size of the Plan was Rs. 22,500 crores, the Planning Commission came to the conclusion that it would not be helpful to put additional taxes on the corporations. We do not know what the size of the Plan is but the rumours are that the Plan is cut sufficiently; in any case, if the outlay of the next year is any guide, the size of the Plan is certainly not bigger than the size of the Third Plan. In that case, what is the justification for levying this additional tax on these corporations? The Finance Minister is aware of the law of diminishing returns because in his own speech, this is what he says:

"If I have left a deficit of Rs. 25 crores, it is only because of my firm belief that a greater degree of resource mobilisation would be self-defeating as it would come in the way of buoyancy of production and revival of confidence which are so urgently required."

16 hrs.

Yes, these are so urgently required. Has he taken any steps towards that if he feels that the time

[Shri Morarka]

has come when any further increase can be self-defeating? What is the barometer and where does it draw this line? I am sorry I have to speak in this strain because last year the then Finance Minister had said categorically—unfortunately, he is not here to redeem his promises—that he would look into the tax structure of the corporate sector next year. What do we find this year? The surtax is reduced; the bonus tax is abolished; the dividend tax is reduced and a general tax is levied. The Expenditure tax is also abolished. If I have time, later on I would say something about the Expenditure Tax. But at the moment, I would be only content by saying this. The people think that the corporate tax is going to hit the rich people. Do not make any mistake about it. It is a great misunderstanding. It hits more the mass of people who have, rightly or wrongly, invested their money in these companies. It is they who would not get dividend. The entrepreneurs, the persons who manage the companies may not get dividend but they will get it in many other ways. But it is the mass body of share holders who have no effective voice in the management of the companies who are going to suffer. So, I beg of the Finance Minister again to reconsider his proposals particularly about the abolition of the bonus tax and the remodelling of the dividend tax. The bonus tax and the dividend tax are complementary to each other. If you abolish the one and keep the other, you are providing a big loop-hole for evasion. Time permitting, I would dilate on the subject later on. But at the moment I would only beg of the Finance Minister to consider these proposals and to be a little more realistic as to what he wants to collect and from whom he wants to collect by way of more taxes.

I would like to say a few things about devaluation. I am sorry to blame the hon. Finance Minister again. That his speech which is otherwise so ably

drafted makes no mention of devaluation. That, according to me, is a noticeable omission from the Finance Minister's speech, of a subject so currently discussed and which invokes a lot of controversy not only in this country but elsewhere too. Having said this, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for not succumbing either to the theoretical temptations or practical pressures of devaluing our rupee. The devaluation of rupee presupposes certain economic conditions if you want to get the advantages of devaluation. What are those conditions? The first is that there should be free international trade between the countries concerned—no licences, no quotas, no tariff barriers, nothing of that whatsoever. There should be free international trade. The second condition is that there must be an ample supply of goods at home and that for want of demand, those goods are not going out. Or, there must be unemployment at home and in order to provide employment, there should be increased production. The third one which is the most important condition for the success of devaluation is that there must be a flexibility of demand both for export and for import. That is, if the prices of imports go up, the total quantity of imports must be reduced and if the prices of exports go down, then the exports should be more. When our imports are already cut to the barest minimum and we cannot go below that, whether they are of the type of food imports, whether they are components, whether they are spares, whether they are defence requirements, whether they are medicines, whatever they may be, and when what we are importing today is only because essential, and we cannot reduce these imports any further, then what would happen if you devalue your currency? For the same quantity of imports, you will have to pay much more. What about the exports? Today, 80 per cent of our exports as the House knows, are going in the world markets without any incentive, without any entitle-

ments and without any subsidy. They are competing on their own merits and they are finding markets. But we cannot increase the exports of those commodities because we do not have more to export. Then to say that merely because we devalue our rupee, we would get the advantages, is again based on a misunderstanding. Why? The other competing countries, e.g. Ceylon, China and Pakistan can also resort to devaluation. Then, the foreign countries are committed and they are obliged to import from different countries at least to some extent. They have got the quota system and they have got their own system of curbing imports from other countries. So, taking all this into consideration, I think, it is a very wise step on the part of Government not to succumb to the temptation of devaluation. But the absence of any categorical statement from the Finance Minister creates a doubt in my mind. No doubt, the Planning Minister, the other day, categorically denied this thing. But when the Finance Minister was making his Budget speech, on a subject like that, he should have taken the House into confidence and should have told what his views are and what the Government's policy on devaluation is.

Then, what should we do? According to me, the best thing is that somehow or other, if you want to salvage the rupee, you must increase your production. The second thing is that you must restrict your consumption and when I say, you restrict your consumption, the most important thing in that direction is to control your population.

16.09 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

We must face this problem of population growth squarely and realistically. President Johnson in his message to the Congress on foreign aid on the 2nd February this year said:

"But population growth now consumes about two-thirds of economic growth in the less deve-

loped world. As death rates are steadily driven down, the individual miracle of birth becomes a collective tragedy of want."

Now, I am happy and I must congratulate the Government that this year they have created a new Ministry of Family Planning. I think that Ministry would be made more effective and I hope we would give birth control a real impetus and that we will succeed in curbing this malady.

I suggest that if you want to encourage exports of a particular thing, instead of devaluing our currency, you should give the exporters some subsidy or incentive. If you want to make imports more costly, you may impose more import duty. Instead of devaluing the rupee, if you want to make imports more costly, then you may impose more duties or in any other way make them more costly.

Devaluation, in my humble opinion, is a very risky venture. We must be very careful if we want to adopt it. If the experience of Latin American countries is any guide for us, we can say that devaluation there has produced no tangible results. And again, in the recent or the remote history of Indonesia, what has happened? You may devalue, devalue and devalue, but still you are far away from national solvency as you ever were before you started this game of devaluation.

One immediate effect of devaluation would be that our foreign loans which are now of the order of Rs. 3200 crores would immediately jump up to the extent of devaluation; our indebtedness would increase; without gaining any advantage on our side, we would have to face an additional burden. To sum up these points, I would say that the surest way of salvaging the rupee is by achieving higher productivity, more efficiency, lower government spending, better spread of advanced technology and creating exportable surplus. Even if these remedies are long term, I suggest that the

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time has come when they should be initiated.

I want to say a few words about foreign aid. According to the document, the Fourth Five-Year Plan, Resources, Outlays and Programme, it is estimated that the need of foreign aid in the Fourth Five-Year Plan would be Rs. 4,000 crores and out of these Rs. 4,000 crores, Rs. 1,350 crores i.e., one-third would be utilised for payment of interest and repayment of some of the loans. Then if you take the budget year, the Finance Minister has provided a total of about Rs. 215 crores—Rs. 120.59 crores for repayment of loans and Rs. 94.40 crores for payment of interest. That means, in his budget he has provided a foreign exchange of Rs. 215 crores for servicing and repayment of our foreign debt.

This year's exports will not be more than Rs. 814 crores and this year's imports are expected to be no less than Rs. 1390 crores, thus leaving a gap of Rs. 576 crores; in other words, our exports do not finance more than 58 per cent of our imports.

Therefore, if you do come to the conclusion that foreign aid is essential, foreign aid is indispensable, then the next thing that you have to consider is what best we can do to minimise the rigours of this foreign aid. But before I make that suggestion, let me make one point clear.

Foreign aid is given to this country not merely to help this country. Foreign aid, in the first instance, helps the country which is giving the aid to us and on this point I would quote a person no less than the late President Kennedy; about foreign aid he said, I am quoting:—

"Too often we advance the need of foreign aid only in terms of our own economic self-interest. To be sure, foreign aid is in our economic self-interest. It provides jobs for more than half a million workers located in every State. It

finances a rising share of our exports and builds new and growing export markets: it generates the purchase of military and civilian equipment by other governments in this country. It makes possible the stationing of 3.5 million allied troops along the Communist periphery at a price one-tenth that of maintaining a comparable number of American soldiers . . ."

Having made this point clear that foreign aid is not only in the interests of the country receiving it but it is also equally in the interests of the country giving aid, I would proceed to say that we must at least have two safeguards. The first safeguard that I would suggest is this; most of these loans which we receive are tied loans that means that if America gives a loan to us, we have to utilise that loan only in America; in other words what we get from America is not dollars or gold but goods of that value then, we must make it a condition for the repayment of these loans and for the payment of interest thereon that, just as the loans are received in kind, likewise, the repayment of the loans and the payment of interest must also be accepted by those countries in kind. I think that if the hon. Finance Minister presses this point, there is every chance—particularly in view of their profession that they are doing this to help the developing countries—of his succeeding; the real way to help the developing countries which do not want to repudiate their international financial obligations would be to accept the repayment of the loan and the payment of interest in kind.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Have we got goods to pay?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Whether they will accept it or not, my hon. friends would not even suggest it?

Shri Morarka: My second suggestion is this. We may be obliged to

buy from America goods against American loans or from Germany goods against German loans, which are tied loans. But the minimum safeguard which we must provide is that we must request them not to charge us a price higher than that ruling in the world market for that particular commodity. Today, when we are buying goods from America we pay on an average 30 to 40 per cent more for every commodity than the world competitive prices. I do not know whether this point has been advanced, but if it has not been advanced so far, I would beg of the Finance Minister to canvass it before all these creditor countries, credit institutions, Aid Club and so on.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Then, they would not help.

Shri Morarka: If they insist on buying those goods from their countries then we should tell them to please allow us to pay the most competitive price for them as prevailing in the world market and they should not dictate their home price. If they do not accept it, then we must at least tell them that in that case we would repay our loans in kind, and the prices of those goods will also be determined by the price-level prevailing in this country. If we have to buy the goods from them at the price-level prevailing in their country, then they must be prepared to accept repayment in kind at the price prevailing or ruling in this country. I hope that if this is done, the rigours of the foreign aid would be diminished to a great extent. I think that it is not quite difficult in view of what the delegate of the USA said before the GATT Conference recently.

This was what he said.

"Industrialised countries should not expect full reciprocity from developing countries in tariff negotiations and should give special attention in such negotiations to reducing tariffs and quantitative

restrictions on products of interest to developing countries."

If they really have some solicitude for the developing countries and if they are prepared to make some concessions, I am sure that with a little pressure and able arguments, the hon. Finance Minister would be able to convince them that there is ample justification for them to concede to these two demands which I have mentioned.

Foreign aid, if it creates complacency and lethargy in a country can be a very dangerous thing, as was the case in China during the Chiang-Kai-shek's regime. If on the other hand foreign aid is used judiciously as a supplement to provide the necessary lubricant, then it can turn out to be an assured source of success as was the case in Germany, Japan, Israel and Spain. I therefore submit to the hon. Finance Minister that he should give his due attention to this point.

I would now like to say something about the excise duties. My first point is that the Finance Minister while imposing additional excise duties of about Rs. 50 crores this year, said that the price of sugar would not rise more than 8-9P, per Kilogram, the price of ordinary cigarettes would not rise more than one to two paise per packet and in other things also the price rise would be inconsequential. May be in theory he is right, may be the mathematical calculations lead to those conclusions. But what happens in actual practice? In the situation which obtains today, whatever may be the reason or excuse, the moment there is an excuse available to the market, the price is increased, and increased by leaps and bounds.

I would be interesting to note that in 1951-52, the total revenue from excise duty was Rs. 67.54 crores. For the budget year, it is going to be Rs. 1,011.97 crores. This incidence

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of more than Rs. 1,000 crores every year is falling on whom? Who pays this amount? The consumer and nobody else. Yet we hope, we want and we wish to reduce the price level and control prices, which is the dire need of the hour. Yet, we do not hesitate to increase the excise duties which is a direct incentive to, a direct reason for a further increase in the price level.

Therefore, I would beg of the hon. Minister to reconsider the entire structure of these excise duties and rationalise them. I feel this is necessary. I will give you an interesting instance, of sugar. Sugar is sold in this country—I am talking of the control price—at Rs. 132 per bag. Now an excise duty increase of another Rs. 10 has been put on a bag. So the price would be Rs. 142. In a very poor country like India, the consumer has to pay Rs. 142; yet we export sugar to the richest country in the world, USA and get less than Rs. 30 a bag. As against our paying here Rs. 142, we are earning less than Rs. 30 a bag. And what happens? We have to heavily subsidise these exports. We subsidise it. What do we import in exchange? Staple fibre and art silk! I ask: Is this the idea, of spending the tax money of a poor nation for importing art silk and staple fibre? Are those commodities of such high priority? Can we not do without them? Then why such a large amount is spent on these particular items? I cannot understand.

I would now like to say a few words about personal taxation. The hon. Finance Minister this year has increased the exemption limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500. I am all for it; I congratulate him on doing it. But it was not long ago that this limit was reduced from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 3,000. As that time, when a demand was made in this House, almost a unanimous demand to increase the exemption limit, this is what the hon. Minister who

was in charge of Finance then said I am quoting:

"I can understand of those, that there should be economy, there should not be waste and all that, but there is no progress without heavy burdens being carried. It is no good any hon. Member telling me: 'Oh, you must raise the exemption limit of income-tax'. I am not agreeable, not at all agreeable. I think it is right that exemption limit should be low, and if people do not like it, well, I am sorry, but I cannot sell my conscience. When I do believe in a thing, I should put it forward before the House. It is for this House to accept. It is a right thing if the exemption limit is low; in other countries which are much richer than India, the exemption limit is lower."

Who said this? A person no less than the late, lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was temporarily holding charge of finance at that time. As I said, I am not against it but why this inconsistency, why this instability in the fiscal system even in the matter of basic taxation?

One year you have the expenditure tax, another year you abolish it, the third year bring it again, and in the fourth year abolish it again. I do not know what would happen when a successor to the present Finance Minister comes.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): Will there be one?

Shri Warior: Wait till the next Finance Minister comes.

Shri Morarka: The point is that stability and consistency are no more considered the necessary virtues of our fiscal system, and therefore, whether in the field of levying of taxes or even in the basic statute which controls our taxes, frequent changes are made without any compulsion. The same thing has happened this year.

16-27 h.s.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Last year the Finance Minister said that he had simplified the tax structure, that he had merged the surcharge with income tax. This year the Finance Minister comes and says that he is imposing a general surcharge of 10 per cent on personal income. Last year we abolished it in the name of simplicity, rationalisation, giving relief to the people, and this year, when the revenue needs of the State are comparatively less, when there is no immediate danger, when the Tashkent agreement has been signed, when the plan needs are less, when the size of the plan is curtailed, even then more revenue is needed, and again we are faced with the same problem.

Shri B. S. Pandey (Guna): God save the advisors of the Finance Ministry!

Shri Morarka: I am not blaming the Finance Minister because he took charge of the ministry very recently, he perhaps did not have enough time to study this complicated tax structure, but what about the sagacity and the skill of the civil service? At least, they could have guided him, they could have told him the basic facts, and appraised him of the commitments made by the previous Finance Minister, but I am sorry that these tax proposals and the revenue measures are not regarded as something sacrosanct, nor are they well thought out. As a matter of fact, they very often become the subject of whims and fancies of individuals.

In conclusion, I would only say a word about revenues transferred to the States, because the Finance Minister has depicted a very dismal picture of helplessness so far as financial discipline in the States is concerned. He says that many States have overdrawn from the Reserve Bank without authority, and that it is a matter of worry and anxiety to him.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Yours equally.

Shri Morarka: I am quoting him.

"We propose to devote urgent attention to the problem in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments to ensure that the present unsatisfactory situation in regard to financial management by some States does not continue."

The same thing was told to us by his predecessor last year also.

An hon. Member: This is consistency!

Shri Morarka: What happened? Why did they not take any steps, why did they not inculcate some discipline in them? It is said that the power of the purse is the biggest power, and the Finance Minister has the power of the purse. If you look at the figures, you would be convinced of what I am saying. During the entire period of five years of the First Plan, the total amount of resources transferred from the Centre to the States was about Rs. 1,400 crores.

During the Second Plan, the amount rose was Rs. 2,800 crores. But in the present budget year, in one year alone, the amount is going to be more than Rs. 1,420 crores. Our help and transfer of resources from the Centre to the States have increased five times as compared to the First Plan and yet the states do not care for the financial discipline. They resort to unauthorised borrowings; they do not even consult the Finance Minister for drawing this amount. I think that a time comes when persuasion does not work; you have to take to other methods; if the hon. Finance Minister is not strict, one of these days it may lend us in greater difficulty.

Having said all this, I would only request him that when he replies to this debate or at the time when he

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considers the Finance Bill, he will give due consideration to some of the budget proposals which he has presented to this House and that he would give an inkling of his mind on such an important and vital issue as devaluation.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should like to begin by congratulating the hon. Finance Minister upon his frank admission of failure; I wish it were possible for me to offer my congratulations upon his achievements.....

An hon. Member: Be generous.

Shri Nath Pal: I will be provided you give me a chance. But in fairness to the present incumbent of this very onerous portfolio which has seen so many heads roll off, I should like to say that he has brought integrity and honesty to his task. But it was not a particularly enviable heritage that he got. I think he did not come to a seat of power; he actually was perched on the edge of a precipice. The condition of the Indian economy when he became the Finance Minister reminded one of a patient in a very advanced stage of rickets and anaemia. The Finance Minister has been fair enough to take the House into confidence and with very rare courage and frankness told us how bad the economy is. I am going to quote his words. But even with his admission and boldness, does the country, does the House get a true picture of how bad our economy today is? I am not one of those who look at the budget in terms of the annual effort to provide expenditure for the government. It is an instrument which has to be used in a country which is dedicated to planning to bring about the larger socio-economic goals with which I do not think there is much disagreement in this country. It is in the larger perspective that the budget will have to be judged, not in the limited sense as the Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and industry does in terms of taxation and of raising the revenue for the

year concerned. What is its long-term effect? How does it fit in with our long-term perspective? The Finance Minister here says in a masterpiece of understatement:

"In the event, many of these expectations have been belied during the current year which has been one of great strain all round. Adverse weather conditions have resulted in a substantial fall in agricultural output. There has been a continued pressure on prices and export earnings in certain sectors have suffered. The expansion of industrial capacity has enabled greater industrial production in some sectors, but as against this the shortage of foreign exchange for the import of components and raw materials has restrained production in many other fields. Hostilities with Pakistan and the pause in foreign aid from some countries which followed added to the disturbance of the economy. The effects of all these factors have been felt more in the second half of the year than in the first. Thus, while industrial production was higher than last year by 7.3 per cent in April-September, 1965, the increase in the second half of the year is expected to be hardly 5 per cent."

Here is a chronicle of failure in every single field. Wherever we cast our eyes hopefully, we do not see any sign of hope. I do not hold the Minister responsible for it; it is the inevitable result of the policies of the past few years. I know his defence, and I am now going to meet some of the defences. Let us see how bad is the economy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, India is becoming the first in many fields, but this is not likely to make this House take pride. Recently, it has been discovered that our rate of growth is the lowest in Asia. Another scholar, who is an expert in the field, points out to us that the consumption per

head in India is the lowest; the per capita productivity is the lowest in India. A better idea will be got by making comparisons with one country which is so close to us. It was carved out of India; it has not proclaimed socialism on its banner; it has not yet come to plan her economy and development. What has been its achievement? And then let us make comparison about India, with some modern nations.

We are very proud of our Rs. 22,500 crores which is our national gross products. How meagre, how shockingly poor it looks when we compare it with same countries in the world? I do not want to go on giving too many statistics; but comparison nonetheless become necessary. This year, the United States' national gross product has crossed 700 billion dollars which is a staggering, astronomical figure, compared with our puny national gross product of Rs. 22,500 crores as against Rs. 3,55,000 crores of the Americans. But it is the biggest and the richest nation. Take Soviet Union, which started with great disabilities. I know what the Planning Commission and some of the pandits will tell us—the availability of vaster resources particularly in land. Today, she stands at 285 billion dollars. Little Canada, whose population—where does it stand in comparison to India—is hardly 15 million to 17 million, has a national gross product higher than India's. Italy, whose population is less than that of Maharashtra and Bihar, has a gross national income of Rs. 25,000 crores. Japan, which is just as big as the United Provinces, Uttar Pradesh, has an annual income of Rs. 35,000 crores. France, smaller than our major State, has Rs. 43,000 crores. Britain, Rs. 45,000 crores; truncated Germany which was defeated, has an annual gross product of Rs. 50,000 crores. But I know the patent reply that would come: that these countries had an industrial basis; good enough.

I shall now turn to Pakistan, and what do we find here? What is

Pakistan's achievement during the past few years in comparison? The gross national product in India between 1952—54 and 1961—63 according to the United Nations Economic Survey of Asia—this is the latest available publication on the subject—1964—is given there. I would like Shri Sachindra Chauthuri—and his other distinguished scholar colleagues to look into this. Pakistan beats us in the economic field. This is the worst indictment of the failure of our effort: not that I am happy about saying it, but it necessitates a re-examination in a bold manner what may be going wrong, instead of coming out with hackneyed explanations. Pakistan and India—a comparison between the two should be an eye-opener to all of us. Between these relevant years, the gross national product of India grew by 33 per cent; Pakistan, 44 per cent. Agriculture in India grew at an annual rate of two per cent. Pakistan, 2.9 per cent. Manufacturing in India, 3.4 per cent; Pakistan, 4.9 per cent; and the non-agricultural sector, India, 4.4 per cent; Pakistan, 6.2 per cent. In every single aspect in every single relevant aspect of significant segment of the economy, Pakistan beat us and goes ahead of us.

Here is something which we will have to refer to and not brush it aside by saying that American aid to Pakistan per capita was double of what India received; that we knew; that we were prepared for; that we assumed, when we started our Plan efforts. It is too late in the day to come and say that. I know the planners were reluctant to accept this, and now we must thrust it down our throats this unpleasant truth that here is a country which was carved out as a part of India and which, I concede, had certain initial advantages. In that she inherited agricultural land which was better than what we got. Nonetheless, during the past 8 or 10 years, we find she has made a progress in the economic field which should make us sit up and think whether we are going in the right direction.

[Shri Nath Pai]

One of our major failures has been inflation and failure to stabilise the price-line. The patent argument of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister has been that prices invariably go up in countries which are undertaking organised development, that development and a certain degree of inflation are inseparable. Is it really true? Some current studies tell us something very different. I again quote from UN Economic Survey for Asia as a whole. They have come to this conclusion which is directly a challenge to the patent plea which every Finance Minister of India and the Planning Commission have been offering to us. They say:

"Inflation has been relatively highest where growth in output has been the lowest."

This is very interesting. The plea of the Government of India has been, what can we do? We are a country which is making progress towards development and it is inevitable that prices go up. But what are the consequences? When the question was raised here the other day and when the Minister in the Ministry of Finance was taking shelter in evasive replies about the threat of devaluation, the Minister of Planning boldly told us that we are not going to devalue the rupee. The House felt reassured and the country also was happy. But is it the truth? This is a bold intention and I am absolutely sure the hon. Minister meant every word of it. What is the truth of it? There is an unaccepted, unproclaimed devaluation of the rupee. It came last year in the form of surcharge on imports and export incentives. An elementary knowledge of economic will see that this is devaluation by the backdoor. What is the use of our saying, we are not going to devalue the rupee? Actually the world has devalued it. We only turn our back towards it. It is not enough to say that we are not going to devalue. Can we do something to bring back

the rupee's exchange ratio back to what it was? Today we find in any market outside India, you buy 160 Indian rupees for 100 Pakistani rupees. Will government try to rectify this? I know when we used to go abroad, we used to get for 88 Indian rupees 121 Pakistani rupees. Today the scale is like this that for 160 Indian rupees you will get 100 Pakistani rupees. Even in relation to the Pakistani currency, the Indian rupee stands devalued. On the world market and world exchanges, the rupee stands low, because of our basic failure with regard to inflation and holding of the prices.

I would like to quote some figures. Once again, I want to give credit to him; I sympathise with his predicaments and the difficult position he inherited. But I do not think by mere sympathy, we will get anywhere, unless we try to go deeper. There are difficulties about imports, I know. But I hope there is no embargo on imports of ideas. But somehow, there is a kind of intellectual.

An hon. Member: Stagnation.

Shri Nath Pai: No. Intellectual constipation on the part of those who are charged with the responsibilities. I think no foreign exchange is involved in importing new ideas. May I read for them how some other countries are courageously examining their hypotheses; having the courage to bring to bear a fresh mind and re-examine them? If we are serious and sincere about our tasks and challenges, continuously we must re-examine. Maybe what looked irrefutable and unchallengeable ten years back is no longer so, because the world is changing. Some of the hypotheses may be wrong. One is regarding the patent theory of inflation being inevitable in a country which is pledged to development.

I have time and again pointed out to them that countries which do not talk so loudly and so often of their

welfare and their socialism have succeeded in holding the price-line with regard to the basic commodities of life. In Egypt, between 1952 to 1954 the price of bread remained where it was. In Egypt the food-grains index remained where it was for nine years. Here, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri was good enough to accept before the House that the wholesale prices rose by 9 per cent in 1963-64 and 8.7 per cent in 1964-65. The price index rose by 16.2 per cent between April 1964 and January 1965. Subsequently there was a fall up to March 1965. Then what happened? There was a further increase during the current year, although at a somewhat lower rate, and between April 1965 and 15th January 1966 the wholesale price index rose by 12.3 per cent. The level of wholesale price index on 15th January 1966 was 5.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this tells us a very sad story. This cold statistics, which may alarm the House and those who are concerned, means something very different to the housewives and men whose salaries and wages remain fixed. Its connotation, its meaning, its significance, its implication for these vast masses of the people, many of whom have no jobs, many of whom have half jobs and some of whom have jobs which are nominal jobs, whose meagre earnings are not sufficient to make both ends meet, is different. When the prices go up, the value of their rupee falls, its purchase value goes down. It means lesser quantity of rice, wheat, jowar, gur, sugar and other things. The result is, there is hunger, anger, then riots, then firing and then panic everywhere. This is what this price spiral means, it does not end with this cold statistics which the House heard here. It means the kind of tragedy we are hearing about everyday. I am not happy about the outbursts of violence in many parts of the country. But we cannot turn our eyes away from the crocodile because we do not like it. We

have to meet it. There it is. It does not cease to exist because we refuse to look at it. The same is the case with inflation in this country. This is the meaning of the failure to stabilise the price line. It is not only economic, but in this country it is political, it is social, its disturbance will be very grave than is generally calculated. We find it in the streets of Calcutta. I am not one who will ever take to violence, but it will not be enough for us to take this moral posture that violence is bad, because this triggering off is done not only by the so-called irresponsible elements but this triggering is implicit in the very conditions we are creating in this country. This supinely complacent attitude with regard to spiralling of prices has got to be combated, challenged and defeated in this House. If it is not defeated, the result is what we see in the streets of Calcutta, Kerala and elsewhere, and who knows where it will stop. They take our criticism for granted. They are used to it. I hope Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, with that fine mind which he has, will take it in a different light, in the light in which it is being offered.

I was pleading with him, in this context, about the necessity of re-examining some of our hypotheses, some of our patent slogans. I wanted to read how other countries faced similar problems. In this context, I have this example of what is today happening in Yugoslavia and it should be of some interest to the House. I am quoting from the *London Times* dated 10th of this month. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, how are they facing, re-examining, re-assessing, re-evaluating things? It is said here:

"Complex problems are being discussed frankly and openly. Senior representatives of the regime do not hesitate to question or indeed to criticise the fundamental basis of all Communist economics—priority be given to heavy industry at the expense of agriculture—the attitude of private business to small business—the system of planning which pay little atten-

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tion to market requirements and investment policy which brought the country to the verge of economic chaos."

I am not suggesting that we discard our basic goals or basic objectives; steadfastly we must adhere to them. There is no way for India except through a planned economy. That is my view. But, then, why is this false bogie raised in this country everytime the Government runs against any criticism to which it has no reply, trying to take shelter by raising the false bogie of private enterprise, public enterprise, socialist economy and capitalist economy? These have become archaic description and evaluation of economy. Now, what is it that the Soviet Union wants to do to its own economy? Here again I would like to quote from the 20th February proclamation of the Soviet Union:

"Russia today announced a sweeping new plan for drastically raising the living standards of the Soviet people, to give them more pay, more televisions, more commodities, more refrigerators, more cars and more food."

This is what the Soviet Union today is trying to do. And in America we find that the President of the United States is talking in terms of the Great Society. With a department to do war against unemployment, poverty and neglect, a department to create equal opportunities. Here, what is happening in this country? From welfare we were to march to Socialism. What is the position? Far from making progress from welfare to Socialism we are about to say farewell to welfare, because everywhere there is retreat, retreat all along the line. And then the false bogie has been raised about socialist economy and capitalist economy. Let us be honest and discard shibboleths and labels. Basically, the difference will be between a modern economy and a backward economy, the difference between an efficient economy and an inefficient economy. The

difference between a capitalist economy and a socialist economy can be, not with regard to goals, targets and objectives but not with regard to functioning. The difference is basically between an efficient economy and an inefficient economy, a stagnant sluggish economy and a buoyant and forward-looking economy. The same kind of tardy, out-dated debate is however introduced in this country. You are denounced that you are a champion of public enterprise or private enterprise. In this country there is no public enterprise; there is only bureaucratic enterprise. In this country there is no private enterprise; there is only bania enterprise. In saying this, I am not being carried by my prejudice . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Bania enterprise?

Shri Nath Pai: No, it is not a term of disrespect. If anybody is taking umbrage at my description, I would like to quote what Shri G. D. Birla said. At a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce this is what he had to say about private enterprise.

Shri K. C. Sharma: May I inform my hon. friend that the Allahabad High Court has termed it as a defamatory term and punished the man who used that word?

Shri Nath Pai: I am very happy that I am away from the writ of the Allahabad High Court.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Bania is a very complimentary term and I am very proud of being a bania.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Some people like to be abused.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Gandhiji used to call himself a bania.

Shri Nath Pai: Shri Birla said:

"An Indian industrialist is a good businessman, a commercial man. We are yet to be industria-

lists . . . we are not delegating powers to the managerial talent . . ."

I was saying that the false bogie is again raised in this country about the public sector and the private sector. You are just progressive or backward, according to your loyalty to these sectors. What India needs today is an efficient national sector.

The performance of the public sector is criticised not by enemies but by people who are its adherents. We all believe that it has to play a propelling, countervailing role and that it has to be the pace-setter in this country. Has it played that role? We are told by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri that its contribution will be about Rs. 85 crores or 86 crores. All right. It sounds good. But is it really good economics? Let us consider it. I want it to be efficient, I want it to play the role which we expect it to play. But is it playing that role? When we make this criticism we are doing it so that in the light of that criticism you take such rectificatory measures which are badly needed today to set matters right in the public sector.

In the first place, is their contribution as substantial as it is claimed? Really speaking, these figures do not show their real contribution. Why? Because the public enterprises do not pay the market rate of interest. Four per cent is the maximum which they pay whereas the market rate of interest is 9 per cent. If you calculate at the rate of 9 per cent you will find that their contribution is nil. Why should it be happening so? Why? The reason is very simple.

Today the public sector is run by whom? In spite of what the Estimates Committee repeatedly told this country, this Government and this Parliament as to who should be the managers and who should be the people who should be called upon to head our public sector enterprises, what is happening? Those recommendations of the Estimates Committee are kept in a pigeonhole—recommendations, I

think, prepared by some young scholars, like Professor Paranjpe of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, about the flight of technical personnel from public enterprises. No step is being taken.

There was the Ghai Committee which recommended that it is the retired civil servant to whom the country will have to look to head these enterprises. I am not against the retired civil servant, but now here in him is a built-in defeat for the public enterprises. Here are men who have no stake in the future because their career is behind them, here are men who have no belief, no faith in the very concept of public enterprise and here are men who are technologically illiterate. These three combinations come together—men who have no faith, men who have no qualifications and men who have no stake—and these are the men who are to run our public enterprises! Excepting a few examples for which we must give credit and of which we must be legitimately proud—Hindustan Machine Tools, Hindustan Antibiotics and for that matter Air-India and a few others—what is happening in regard to the huge investment? And is it any wonder?

You just now heard criticism from a member of your party. I sympathise with your predicament; but are we doing all that we can do? This is not the first Budget that has been presented to Parliament this year. This is the fourth budget within 365 days that we are called upon to pass in this House. There was the small budget of 17th February, 1965, then the normal budget of last year, then the August budget and then there is this budget. Four budgets in a year we are called upon to pass. That speaks for many a thing. I know that a sympathetic note must be struck, that one budget was necessitated by the unforeseen conflict with our neighbour and in the light of that it became inevitable. But that does not tell the whole story. That showed bad budgeting at every stage. I do not see

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that at any stage talent is being shown, imagination is being shown, daring is being shown. I do hope that the inflationary pressures which this year's Budget is bound to release could have been checked, ought to have been checked and can still be checked. I am not concerned with minor concessions here and there, but the wider policies.

I know, one will be running short for time, but I will be trying to divide my speech like his into two parts. I have criticized the failures of the economy, but I will be making some constructive proposals that he can seriously take to heart. Much has been said about Government's failure to cut down non-developmental expenditure. Is this, as some people say, hackneyed criticism and should we expect a hackneyed reply to this? Is this criticism as hackneyed as it looks? I am afraid, not. In the first place his worthy predecessor promised Parliament that he was going to try to reduce non-developmental expenditure by as much as Rs. 150 crores. That was the assurance given to Parliament last year in June.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Nath Pai: I am glad that they are agreeing with me, but do not do that when it comes to voting.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We have agreed many times.

Shri Nath Pai: Thank you very much. It reminds me, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, applauding with the Opposition and voting with the Treasury Benches will have to be changed; this will have to be slightly modified.

On the other hand, it is clear that non-developmental outlays have been allowed to grow in 1966-67 and the increase in this field is nearly Rs. 136 crores. There was a promise to cut down expenditure by so many crores of rupees and instead we find here that

actually there has been an increase in non-developmental expenditure.

17 hrs.

I do not want to impose professorial lectures. Shri Sachin Chaudhuri is open to conviction; he likes honest criticism. May I tell him the meaning of this kind of failure and other assessments? I will be reading a little not exactly outdated but a man who began with broad sympathies similar to Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's and other well known champions of democratic socialism in this country. This is what Prof. Colin Clark says. I would like him to ponder over this. He says:

"Public expenditure does not become productive merely by being described as investment. It can be misdirected and wasted . . . There is not only the direct waste of projects designed on insufficient information, or inspired by political calculation and manoeuvre, there is also the indirect waste following from taxation, rising prices, government controls and other measures intended to stimulate investment all of which damage the rest of the economy by distorting production, impairing incentives to work or save, and erecting a costly apparatus of officialdom."

How every word applies to what is happening in this country? Here is a further conclusion to which I would like his attention to be drawn:

"Non-development expenditure in India has increased nearly fourfold between 1955-56 and 1964-66 and now accounts for more than 50 per cent of the total government expenditure. In fact, except during the three year period, 1956-59, defence and development expenditure has been less than the expenditure on administration and under non-development categories."

These are very serious matters which cannot just be pook-pooked. Just

because, in spite of the applause we get, the agreement we get, the demands will be voted, that will not be justification, that will not be an indication that these are correct policies. But we need money. And how is it to come?

In the first place, it is my responsibility to point out—I have talked about the wrong policies today—to some significant facts. Dr. Lokanathan, in the Annual Issue of the *Capital* points out that the *per capita* income in the rural sector of India remains the lowest in the world. He has estimated that the per household income today in the good year 1966, as on 14th March, remains 68 per household. Here, we see first the failure of the broad policy and then we see the failure of the wider objective which we have. Dr. Lokanathan concedes that there is a slight reversal of the trend in this but, broadly, he says, whether in the rural sector or in the urban sector, it remains the spectacle that we remain the lowest on the rung of progress when compared with other countries.

I would now like to make suggestions. In the first place, is the Finance Minister satisfied that we are collecting all that can be collected under the present system of our taxation? I would like to read out to him some figures of collections made. How is it customary to say that there are loopholes? Are these loopholes? They seem to be huge tunnels through which anybody can pass. They are as big as main doors, main gates, through which anybody can pass. They are not loopholes in the taxation system of the country. In the first place, a good Government knows how to tax imaginatively and having taxed imaginatively, how to collect it vigorously. Does it happen? Now, let us look at the figures. Some spokesmen on their side say, how, when we escape one tax, we pay the second tax; when we escape the second tax, we pay the third tax and so on. But the whole system is such that even if you im-

pose 20 more inefficient taxes, incompetently and corruptly collected, these people will not be giving the nation, the Government, the country, what is due from them. Here is the list taken from the tax collection system. Let us take the estate duty for 1955-56. What was it? It was Rs. 181 lakhs. Was only this much really due in the whole of the country? Do we believe that that was really due if honestly it was paid and honestly it was collected? Then, it goes to Rs. 211 lakhs in 1956-57. Year by year, we can take these figures. What does it stand in 1966-67? I am taking the figures from the Explanatory Memorandum which the hon. Minister has made available to us. Here, we find that in 1966-67, the estate duty collected in this vast country of ours is Rs. 7.25 crores. Is that really a convincing figure? Can he really place his hand on his heart and say, "this was due and every penny, every naya paisa, has been collected"?

Now let us see the taxes. Let us take the wealth tax. It begins with the same story: about Rs. 704 lakhs, Rs. 7 crores, and it goes on now, after all these years, to Rs. 13 crores. Take the expenditure tax which is now abolished. About that comes a very important question. Five changes have taken place in the same duty. I thought we had a long term perspective; I thought that, when we were already planning for 1975, 1980 and 1985, all these measures were fitted in that grand pattern of development. Does it fit in there? Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari introduces it; his successor abolishes it; Mr. Krishnamachari comes again and re-introduces it; he goes, the tax goes. It is like equity in old England. They say that equity was so unpredictable that it varied with the length of the shoe of the Lord Chancellor. Is the tax system to change with the incumbent of the office? Are we going to accept that position? Who knows, what are the stars of Mr. Sachindra Chauchuri? If he goes away—since he is a good man, I would like him to be there and to succeed; I say this very sincerely and

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no; perfunctorily—what will happen next? What will happen when the next man comes? I do not know since I do not consult any astrologer. But I am more concerned with the stars of the country. What do they forebode for us? Leave aside the individual fortune. If these policies are to go on fluctuating in this manner, I would like to ask . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member should try to conclude now.

Shri Nath Pai: I would require some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 35 minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: I will require ten more minutes. Shall I continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take five more minutes.

Shri Nath Pai: Five minutes will be very, very little.

I cannot see.

An hon. Member: Light is on you.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know who has done this favour. I cannot see you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I cannot see my notes. This reminds me how good intentions can lead to a bad result.

Now it is all right. Thank you.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Can a Member of the House communicate with anybody in the gallery? He has thanked somebody outside the House.

श्री नाथ पाई : मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा तो प्राप सन्देशें ।

Therefore, whatever taxation is there, I would like to see it collected vigorously.

I would like to make another suggestion. I have said about control business. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is a difference, which the Finance Minister should know, between reins and chains. The best horse needs to be reined in for the benefit of the rider and the horse. But are we to chain it? What results will it lead to? Between controls and fetters, there is lot of difference. I am glad to note that the Prime Minister yesterday said that unnecessary controls would be abolished. Now controls are not wanted or unwanted *per se*. Control becomes necessary at a certain stage, but a wise policy goes on examining them from time to time and discarding those which become superfluous. Controls have an inherent tendency towards proliferation and multiplication. Today we find that controls have become very numerous. Nobody knows how many there are and the result of these controls is a dangerous one. Behind these controls is an invisible Government which is not responsible to anybody; a new government comes behind the facade of Parliament, behind you, which operate through small minds and small hands at the back door. The authority of Parliament becomes eroded; the authority of Parliament becomes only a nomenclature. Even the authority the scrutiny of the committees becomes meaningless when controls become so multiplied as they are in this country today. An invisible government operating through the controls comes into existence corroding the foundation of the Government which is responsible to Parliament. I would, therefore, like that a more serious look be taken at the whole system of our controls. I would like to know: shall we go from one thing to another? Does he really think of that? I want to make a suggestion. Taxation in the country which is pledged to development will tend to be a little heavy. But is it being equitably distributed? I am afraid that in spite of the best intention of the Finance Minister, as I said in the earlier part of my speech, the burden will be passed on by industry to the consumer. It is of the very nature of the things. Then, we

shall get into a vicious circle of prices chasing wages and wages chasing prices and then very often industrial unrest. But what about tapping some other sources? I have suggested that the contribution of the public enterprises should be bettered. I am suggesting that the collection of the taxes can be better. I now want to suggest some other source.

We have invested a vast fortune in the agricultural sector. But it is only 27 per cent of the agriculturists, the bigger agriculturists and the middle agriculturists, who have derived all the benefit from all this vast contribution to the development of agriculture. Why do we not do something more imaginative and revolutionary? I would suggest that let Government show an imaginative stroke and abolish all land revenue, and instead have the courage to introduce an agricultural income-tax. There are vast agricultural fortunes which are being made not only by the enterprise of the man concerned but because of what the community, the country and the society as a whole has contributed and invested in agriculture, but they do not pay a penny. There are some perfunctory efforts in some States with regard to agricultural income and supertax. But basically this is a field which needs to be looked into. I do not know if the Finance Minister will come forward with a consolidated system whereby the total amount of revenue today collected from the small farmers and the small peasants, which is broadly Rs. 100 crores could be abolished and in its place we can introduce—I hope Shri Ranga will agree with me—a system of agricultural income-tax and a progressive income-tax at that.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): And let them abolish the ceilings also.

Shri Nath Pal: We are very short of aid. We know the difficulties about it. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one thing. I was reading an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* and there the

author says that what India needs is not some stringe, but India needs some ropes. The world has begun to talk like that. And what is our posture? We get angry and say: If you are going to criticise us, we are going to be self-reliant. What should be a pledge, and what should be a solemn dedication is uttered like a threat to the rest of the world, as if the determination to be self-reliant is to be uttered like a threat and not a pledge or a dedication in the interests of our own responsibilities. This is what he says:

“Is India at the moment a land in which nothing succeeds and nothing fails? Is it that all the world is secretly contemptuous of India's lack of power, physical or moral and that everyone respects only her landmass and population—numbers?”

Sir, this is what we are reduced to. We are talking of our growing prestige but these are the assessments that the people are beginning to make.

There is another article in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs* where the question is posed ‘Has India an economic future?’. This question is posed of India which came triumphant and victorious in a very dangerous conflict in which she did not fight Pakistan alone; that is a wrong assessment that the battle was confronted on the western front, but we were surrounded on all the fronts; on the north was China, on the east was Pakistan and on the south was Indonesia. That was the implementation of the Marshal Yi theory of encirclement and annihilation. But by dedication, by determination, by a sense of purpose and unity, this nation triumphed and this nation will prevail and triumph over all kinds of odds. It is this nation that is being ridiculed today and mobbed. Where lies the malady? The malady lies in a very weak economy, in an economy which is inanimate, in an economy which is almost decadent. I do not

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say that it is collapsing; I do not want to say those words, but I think that with vision and with determination we can retrieve the steps.

I would like to quote one sentence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's in the 'Discovery of India'. He asks:

"Had we had our day? Are we just carrying on after the manner of the aged, quiescent, devitalised, uncreative, desiring peace and sleep above all else?"

This is the picture the world is beginning to get of a country which yesterday appeared to be the symbol of triumph. The triumph will not last us. Other storms are gathering, internal and external storms. China, defeated in Indonesia, in Ghana, in Africa, will look for fresh victories, and India will be the temptation. Along with this continual danger from China, there are internal storms gathering. We have seen symptoms, ominous ones, in Bengal; we have seen them in Kerala. Now we are getting news of disturbances in Punjab; today something bad has happened in the capital itself. Everywhere danger signals are beginning to appear.

You will find that the root cause is our economic malaise. It will require a new kind of vision and a new kind of determination. Will the Finance Minister come forth with this kind of determination, eschewing half measures? Half measures will not succeed because the challenge is too big.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी महरोत्रा (बिहौर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी जरूर हमारे ऊपर
 नहीं पड़ती है। मेरे धैर्य की समाप्ति
 हो चुकी है, मैं बाहर आउट करता हूँ।

Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra then left the House.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I thank the hon. Finance Minister for his presentation of the Budget for 1966-67. At the same time, I would like to make a few observations on our economic condition. The present economic condition of the country has become considerably worse during the last 18 years. Though the figures of per capita income have increased and more money has gone into circulation, the money market is very tight. There is a dearth of capital for productive investments. Shortage of food production has necessitated loans from abroad as our foreign exchange position is very low.

The Budget has been a deficit one and the hon. Minister has attempted to partly meet the deficit by raising the inter-state sales tax as well as imposing fresh excise duties and by raising existing rates on some other commodities, of which the ones on sugar and khandasari will hit the common man. With the additional railway surcharge of 3 per cent and one per cent increase in sales tax, and by raising the excise duties on some essential commodities, the average consumer has been affected. These rises are bound to help the inflationary tendency.

I personally feel that these increases could be avoided by effecting proper realisation of revenues from customs and excise at the existing rates of duties. I have noticed in the last report of the Public Accounts Committee that the provisions of the Government rules have not been uniformly applied in realising revenue and failures here and there in imposition and realisation of duties have resulted in loss of income. I humbly request Government to adopt suitable measures for proper implementation of customs and excise rules. In this way, realisation of revenue will certainly improve.

Coming to the point of exemption limit of income-tax it has been raised to Rs. 3,500 for a married person with more than one child. I think the figure ought to have been raised to Rs. 4,000. The reason for this is that with the present high cost of living, the minimum expenditure incurred by a family of five in an urban area is about Rs. 4,000.

The hon. Finance Minister has proposed relief in corporate tax for providing a suitable climate for growth of capital for the ultimate purpose of investment. In this context, I feel that the Chinese invasion of 1962 and the subsequent Pakistani aggression of last year have made investors shy in utilising the money in productive investments. Now, most of the investments are made either in available trading commodities under essential goods or in land and jewellery and also in construction of buildings. Indian capital is traditionally shy and the investors prefer to lock their accumulated surplus, without investing in Government securities, shares or in banks. Moreover, there is plenty of unaccounted money which is also not coming for productive investment. Only the relief in corporate tax will not help; measures will have to be taken to utilise all surplus money for productive investments.

I feel that industries should be allowed to grow without restrictions and permission from the Government. The Government should only control the price level and the welfare of labour and other employees of such industries. The argument that multiplication of industries of the same nature is bound to happen without Government control should not stand in the way as I believe that a private investor is shrewd enough to understand the profit motive in starting a new industry.

Industries should be allowed to grow according to suitability of region and based on availability of raw materials and labour. The permit system in industries retards such

growth and industries are sometimes set up in such areas where the cost of production becomes higher and for that again artificial indirect protection becomes necessary.

This reminds me that the Government have given loans to the private sector for development of industries from various departments of the Government, and also from finance corporations. This has probably worked in the investors' mind and he thinks that while there is scope of getting loans from Government, why should he invest further. I am not very sure whether the Government have enquired into the question whether these loans have been properly utilised by the loanees for development purposes of industries.

In the budget there is also expectation of foreign capital for investment, but I am told that the foreign investors either in the field of collaboration or in the field of direct investment do not like the procedure adopted here in regard to sanctions and permissions. They also feel that their investments cannot be made secure without suitable amendments of the Companies Act. Anyway, we have to pass our difficult period and for that matter, the production factor is the most important.

Firstly, the question of food production is the most important, but unfortunately for us, we are faced with a grave crisis. For increasing the output of food, fertiliser is important, but I am sorry to say that we have not got even 40 per cent of our minimum requirements. Surplus oil gas in Assam have not been exploited fully for the manufacture of fertilisers. The proposed Namrup plant which is not yet commissioned, will not be sufficient. So, I request the Government to consider a second unit to be built up as quickly as possible.

And for more production of paddy, the Government should give an impetus and the necessary agricultural credit to the cultivators in paddy

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growing areas. Though two or three crops are grown in the District of Cachar, only one crop is grown in other districts of Assam. Probably it is the same in other States also where paddy is grown.

With regard to industrial production, I cannot go into details, but I would point out that production in the public sector requires much more vigilance, as the cost of production such as that of pig iron is higher than that of the private sector. This high cost of production should be brought down to competitive levels. Regarding export promotion for earning foreign exchange, still there is enough scope. For instance, ginger grown in the hills of Assam and also some medicinal herbs have export market but as there is no scope to get ginger dehydrated, this item is not properly utilised and the medicinal herbs have not been exported anywhere. Tourism is also not properly functioning. As mutual exchange of foreign travel to meet friends is not properly encouraged and intending travellers, I am told, find it difficult with existing "A" form which requires either amendment or abolition. The budget is also a deficit one. Perhaps the aspects of effecting economy in expenditure has not been considered by the hon. Minister. More money is required in comparison to last year. Multiplication of posts without assignment of proper duties and responsibilities should be avoided. I like to submit that there is scope for curtailment of expenditure in the 'external affairs' head on account of embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad. Moreover purchase missions are sent abroad which entail extra expenditure but their work can be entrusted to high commissions, embassies, etc. There are many other means by which economy in expenditure in various Government departments can be affected provided there is a realisation that we are faced with a serious economic difficulty. Before I conclude I have to bring to the notice of the

Government that a thorough assessment of the achievements of the three plans has to be made. Failures and omissions have to be rectified along with the fourth plan. For example, Government will have to ascertain whether the Damodar Valley project had met the requirement of the cultivator with regard to irrigation water and whether construction of further dams are necessary to make the project a success. Similarly, assessment of the working of Oil India Limited is also necessary. I have seen in the news paper recently that a huge number of unemployed will have to be absorbed in employment in the Fourth Plan. This shows that something wrong has happened somewhere in the execution of the Third Plan. This abnormal backlog of unemployment has to be carried over to the Fourth Plan. It is most essential that a scrutiny and assessment of the utilisation and achievement of the three plans should be made in earnest.

Shri Maruthiah (Melur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals of 1966-67 and in doing so I thank you for the chance you gave me to speak in the discussions on the general budget. Since we got independence, we have to the best of our ability completed three five year plans bringing relief to all sections of our society and we are just to begin our fourth plan. Unfortunately, at this time we have to face too many problems. Moreover, but for the attack on our borders and the consequent heavy expenditure on our defence, India would have emerged as the leader of developing countries of Asia. But thanks mainly to the Tashkent declaration, we were able to tackle successfully one of these difficult problems. We also hope to solve the other problems in course of time.

The most important problem we face today is food to our increasing population. Despite government's in-

tensive efforts every year to increase agricultural production, we continue to import wheat and rice at the cost of precious foreign exchange. This we cannot afford to do for long. We should try to increase our food production through cultivation of crops suited to concerned soil. In other words, for example, soil meant for wheat should not be used for sugar cane cultivation. Even last year with a bumper production of 88 million tons, we had to import food. This year's sharp fall in production was caused by monsoon failure and we had to import food from abroad. Hence massive import of foodgrains has thus become a pressing national necessity.

I would like to add that the success of our entire economy depends mostly on self-sufficiency in food. The key to our agricultural production lies in the hands of our farmers. Unless the farmers get profitable returns for their hard labour and money they spend on the land, they will not take keen interest in producing more. Therefore, incentive prices should be given to the agriculture produce and fertilisers should be supplied at nominal rates at the time of cultivation.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Centre and State Governments that they should sincerely implement the land ceiling Acts. They should enact suitable tenancy legislation in States so as to create an atmosphere in the minds of the tenant, to feel that the land he cultivates is his own. Then only the tenants will take interest to produce more in agriculture. Agricultural labourers should be given more wages.

Let me now come to my own constituency where landless poor agricultural labourers and Harijans constitute a majority. I plead that available Government poramboke lands and forest waste lands should be allotted to those landless poor and Harijans by government and all facilities given to them for cultivation. More pumpsets

should be made available to them on easy credit. Measures should also be taken to establish agro-industries to keep the rural labour profitably engaged during off seasons. These measures would go a long way in removing poverty from our villages.

I would like to take this opportunity to request the Railway Minister to take steps for the construction of a new railway line from Dindigul to Karaikudi. This new line, if established, would considerably develop the area in all fronts. Retiring rooms are to be constructed in Dindigul railway junction in Madras State:

In view of the shortage of electricity in Madras State, the Tuticorin Thermal Plant should be taken up for construction during the fourth plan. Sirumalai plantains are famous for its taste in South India. These were exported to the United Kingdom in pre-Independence days. It was a very good foreign exchange earner during that time. I would like to suggest that plenty of wastelands available for cultivation in Sirumalai hills be assigned to landless poor Harijans for developing the plantation in that area for export.

I will now deal with certain aspects of our economic planning. Side by side with our big developmental projects, we should also undertake a great number of small industries and also agro-industries to improve the economic wealth of our country. Such industries should be set up in villages and the villagers trained in proper manner. This would keep the farmers busy during off-seasons and other landless poor, employed. This step would also remove the unemployment and underemployment in rural areas considerably.

Now I come to the question of education. It is really disappointing to not the type of education we have in our schools and colleges. The modern education we give to our students helps to get only white-collar jobs.

[Shri Maruthiah]

No doctor or engineer is prepared to go and serve in villages. Every doctor or engineer, after graduation, should be asked to serve in our villages compulsorily for a period of six to seven years. Agricultural education should be made compulsory and, in some cases, free throughout the rural India. What is essentially needed is that education should be industry-oriented. I would request the Government to please take note of this.

In the year 1969, we are going to celebrate the birth-centenary of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi, as we all know, worked for the upliftment of Harijans and removal of untouchability. I would like to point out here that even after 18 years of freedom and all sorts of social legislation. Untouchability still remains in this country. For example, in rural areas in this country, there are many places where the womenfolk of different castes do not gather together to draw water from the well. This is a very sorry picture. In our approach to remove untouchability and to usher in socialism, we should try to achieve that end where, for example, womanfolk, forgetting their caste differences, should unite together near a well to draw water.

It is time Government took strong measures to root out this evil and the Harijans given a square deal. The Government should launch immediately a massive programme of social reforms in all villages to improve the economic conditions of the peasants. The fine principles of democratic socialism should be propagated in all the corners of India. The successful completion of this big programme should be made to coincide with the celebration of Gandhiji's birth Centenary in 1969. And, that would be the proper way in which we could fulfil the great leader's life ambition of a casteless welfare society,

I would like to point out here that Gandhiji had once said that unless our villages and villagers progress economically and socially, India would not prosper. In order to carry out Gandhiji's wish, our late Prime Ministers, Nehruji and Shastriji undertook various development plans. I now request that Government should take greater interest to give more economic and social benefits to our villagers. Only on this basis, we have resolved, under the chairmanship of Shri Kamaraj in the Bhubaneswar Congress Session, that democratic socialism should come into being. Therefore, I request that better living conditions should be provided to our poor labourers. We cannot afford for long to have a society where wealthy are very few and poor are many. We ought to find a way out of this vast disparity. We ought to provide everyone a place to work and live. Then only the disparity between wealthy and poor and between the different ranks of society will disappear and the institution of democratic socialism will emerge. Government should let the public know that all strikes and anti-national activities now going on in our country are due to political influences. Government should take emergent measures to curb all such anti-national activities.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह साढ़े बारह महीने में चौथा बजट रखा गया है। पहला बजट 17 फरवरी, 1965 को रखा गया, दूसरा बजट 28 फरवरी, 1965 को, तीसरा बजट 19 अगस्त, 1965 को और चौथा बजट 28 फरवरी, 1966 को रखा गया। इस प्रकार साढ़े बारह महीने में चार बजट रखना यह कोई शोभा की बात किसी भी देश के लिए नहीं है खास करके उस देश के लिए जो अपने उद्योगों को बढ़ा रहा है, नयी प्लांटिंग करने जा रहा है। न तो विदेश की वित्तीय संस्थाओं को और न देश की वित्तीय संस्थाओं

को या व्यापारियों को या उद्योगों को इस तरह के बार बार के बजटों से कोई विश्वास जमता है। इन चार बजटों में 380 करोड़ रुपये के नये कर लगाये गये। जैसा कि मेरे से पहले श्री मोरारका जी ने कहा था कि इस बार हम प्लानिंग में कटौती करने जा रहे हैं। जो हमारी चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना है वह भी शायद उतनी नहीं रहेगी। दूसरे यह भी हम सोचते हैं, बार बार कहते भी हैं कि खर्च में कटौती करेंगे, फिर इस तरह से प्रति वर्ष टैक्स बढ़ाते जाना और वह भी एक बार नहीं, चार बार, कहां तक यह बात उचित है, यह तो वित्त मंत्री जी जिन्होंने बजट रखा है, वह बता सकेंगे। पिछले दिनों प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री दोनों ने कहा कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ना जरूरी है, खेती का भी, खाद का भी और अन्य चीजों का भी। परन्तु मैं आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इतने टैक्सों के लगाने के बाद लोगों के पास या उन कारखानों के पास क्या बचेगा कि वह उन में और रुपया लगा कर कारखानों को बढ़ा सकें जिससे कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। आज यही कारण है कि हमारा उत्पादन जरूरी चीजों का नहीं बढ़ा पा रहा है। आज हमें खाद के उत्पादन की बात करते हुए दस बारह वर्ष हो गये, परन्तु खाद आज भी हमें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है और वह भी पूरी नहीं मंगा पाते। इसलिए खेती की पदावार जो होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाती। खाद के कारखाने बँटाने के लिए बहुत दिनों से बात कर रहे हैं परन्तु अभी तक सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोई भी बड़ा कारखाना नहीं बँठ सका। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम कोई बात भी करते हैं खाद का कारखाना बँटाने की तो हमारे सदस्य चाहे विरोधी हों चाहे उधर के हों चाहे इधर के हों वह उसका विरोध करते हैं। अगर हम रशिया से बात करें तो इधर वाले विरोध करते हैं और अमेरिका से करें तो उस पक्ष के लोग उसका विरोध करने के लिए उतारू हो जाते हैं। वह यह नहीं समझते कि देश में आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत

है खेती के वस्तुओं के उत्पादन की, खेती खाद पर निर्भर करती है। तो आज खाद का कारखाना बँटाना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे खाद मंत्री जो खाद के कारखाने के बारे में अमेरिका से एग्जीमेंट किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

करों के बारे में वित्त मंत्री ने इस बार छोट छोटे तीन, चार करों की राहत दी है कारपोरेट सैक्टर में भी और निजी क्षेत्र में भी, परन्तु जैसे कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि जो रिहाई उन्होंने दी उस से बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स बढ़ा कर ले लिया है। 36 करोड़ रुपया कम्पनियों से और 22 करोड़ रुपया परसनल टैक्स से इस तरह बढ़ा कर 58 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा लिया है। ऐक्साइज में भी 40 करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा लिए हैं। पहले ही कर भारतवर्ष में सबसे अधिक थे यह निश्चित धारणा है। अलग अलग मुल्कों की जो तालिका दी गई थी उस से पता चलता है कि सब से ज्यादा कर भारत में थे। उन करों में 100 करोड़ की वृद्धि करके हम कैसे उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे और कैसे रुपया बचा कर उन कारखानों में लगा सकेंगे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती।

मैं आज सरकारी कारखानों का हिमायती हूँ। जो बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं वह सरकारी क्षेत्र में बँठा सकेंगे क्योंकि आज 1000 करोड़ या 800 करोड़ रुपये के कारखाने बँटाना निजी क्षेत्र के लिए सम्भव नहीं है। आज 2 करोड़ का निजी कारखाना भी बँटाना सम्भव नहीं है। कोई शेयर बिकने का सवाल ही नहीं है। शेयरों में 70 परसेंट टैक्स कम्पनियों पर जाता है इस साल 75 तक जायेगा। जब इतना कर बढ़ता है उसके बाद क्या बचेगा कारखानों को कि वह कुछ लाभांश हिस्सेदारों को दे सकें? हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स या दूसरे पत्रों में रोज विज्ञापन आते हैं कि ब्याज की दर 13 से 15 प्रतिशत तक हो गई है यानी 1 रुपया दो आने सँकड़ा या सवा रुपये सँकड़ा प्रति मास ब्याज की दर है।

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

उस हालत में किसी निजी कम्पनियों के शेयर थोड़ी मात्रा में बिकना एक असम्भव बात है। इसलिए कारखाने बैठाने होंगे सरकारी क्षेत्र में ही चाहे वह खाद के हों, लोहे के हों या दूसरे हों परन्तु हमें खेद तो तब होता है जब सरकारी कारखानों का, कारण चाहे कुछ हो, परन्तु जो नतीजा है वह अच्छा नहीं निकल रहा है। भूपाल और रांची के कारखानों में पहले से कह दिया गया है कि 1970 तक घाटा लगता रहेगा। अब तक सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का घाटा डेप्रीसियेशन को जोड़कर इस में और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील में है। इन दोनों कारखानों में घाटा रहने की बात पहले से कह दी गई जिससे कोई आदमी उस पर टिप्पणी न करे। सन् 1970 तक यह दोनों कारखाने घाटा देते रहेंगे। यह कहाँ की बात हुई कि 6 या 7 वर्ष से कारखाने चल रहे हैं और यह 5 वर्ष आग तक और घाटा देते रहेंगे? जनता का रुपया है उन कारखानों में लगा कर उनकी किस प्रकार भलाई होगी यह तो टैक्स लगाने वाली सरकार ही बतायेगी कि क्या उन्होंने हफ़ेखा की थी, वह किस प्रकार से या किसकी सलाह से ये कारखाने इस ढंग से बिठाये गये जो 10 वर्ष तक वह घाटा ही देते रहेंगे? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकारी कारखाने जरूर बिठाने चाहिए परन्तु यह भी ज्यादा जरूरी है कि जनता का, गरीब जनता का पैसा जो सरकारी कारखानों में लगाया जाता है उस पर पूरी जांच हो, उसकी समझाल हो और यह भी देखा जाय कि वह नफ़ा क्यों नहीं कर रहा है।

रुपये के बारे में मैं ने कहा कि रुपये का बाजार में इतना अभाव है कि रुपया मिल ही नहीं पाता फिर भी बड़े बड़े लोगों को रुपया मिल जाता है। एक तरफ़ सरकार कहती है हम साधारण लोगों को, साधारण जो व्यापारी हैं या उद्योग वाले हैं उन को हम रुपये की सुभीता देंगे परन्तु मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि साधारण या

छोटे लोगों के लिए जिनको, छोटे इस मानी में, कि रुपया उनके पास कम है वैसे तो वह बहुत बड़े हैं, ख़ैर जैसे भी हैं उन के लिए रुपया आज न सरकार देती है न दूसरे बैंक देते हैं। 12 महीने तक वह रुपये के वास्ते या कोई लाइसेंस के वास्ते दिल्ली वगैरह में घूमते घूमते हैरान हो जाते हैं। 5, 10 हजार रुपया अपने पास से खर्च कर घर जाकर बैठ जाते हैं। यही हालत आज हमारी लाइफ़ इश्योरेंस कम्पनियों की है। उनके पास 900 करोड़ रुपया है। बारबार भ्रष्टचारों में वह विज्ञापन देते हैं कि हम हाउसिंग के लिए मुलभ टर्म्स पर रुपया लोन देते हैं परन्तु मेरे पास कई आदमी आये, उन्होंने मकान बनाना चाहा और जमीन भी ले ली और उनकी शर्तें भी पूरी कर दीं लेकिन 6-8 महीने तक दौड़ने के बाद भी उन्हें कोई रुपया नहीं मिल पाया और उनके खुद के 100, 200 या 500 रुपये इधर, उधर भागदौड़ में खर्च हो गये। यह पता नहीं लाइफ़ इश्योरेंस कम्पनी या स्टेट बैंक जिनकी कि 800, 900 बांचें हैं रुपया किसको देते हैं? एक तरफ़ सरकार कहती है कि मोनोपली के हम विरुद्ध हैं। मैं भी मोनोपली के विरुद्ध हूँ परन्तु मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सारी सुभीता मोनोपली वाले लोगों को ही मिलती है, साधारण आदमियों को नहीं मिलता। आज कोई साधारण आदमी भले ही कितना ही जानकार हो या स्वयं इंजीनियर हो या एक्सपर्ट हो परन्तु उसको 1 लाख, 2 लाख अपने कारखाने के लिए वाञ्छित जमानत पर भी चाहिए तो वह भी नहीं मिलता है और वह हैरान होकर मन में तकलीफ़ महसूस करके घर में निराश होकर बैठा रहता है। यही हालत आज देश में विर्तीय संस्थाओं की है चाहे वह स्टेट बैंक हो, चाहे प्राइवेट बैंक हो, लाइफ़ इश्योरेंस कम्पनी हो, कोई भी संस्था हो, चाहे एन० आई० डी० सी० हो। सरकार बराबर कहती रहती है कि जो छोटे कारखाने वाले हैं छोटे उद्योग वाले हैं उन को हम

बराबर मदद देते हैं, खाली बात में न जाकर उसको भ्रमली रूप में लायेंगे तब जाकर देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। पिछले 10, 20 या 50 सालों में देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है।

हमारे निर्यात के बारे में बताया गया कि 500 करोड़ रुपये का आयात से कम है इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा हो यहां भी सरकार को जो ध्यान देना चाहिए वह नहीं दे रही है। चाय का ऐक्सपोर्ट हमारा काफी बड़ा है बिना इन्सैटिव के परन्तु जहां कि दूसरे ऐक्सपोर्ट में हम इन्सैटिव देते हैं इम्पोर्ट का या कैंस का वहां चाय में कोई इन्सैटिव हासिल ही नहीं। जो एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी चाय के प्रोडक्शन में लेते हैं वह ऐक्सपोर्ट पर भी ले रहे हैं। एक तरफ हम ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं जैसे चीनी में। चीनी केवल बारह रुपये मन बेचते हैं जबकि यहां लोगों को 50 रुपये मन चीनी खरीदनी पड़ती है। उधर एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी हम लेते हैं चाय के प्रोडक्शन पर वह चाय के ऐक्सपोर्ट पर भी वापिस नहीं देते नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हमारा 9 करोड़ का चाय ऐक्सपोर्ट इस साल घट गया है। यही हालत रही तां भ्रगले वर्षों में हमारी चाय का ऐक्सपोर्ट और भी घट जाने वाला है। उसका स्थान भी बहुत अंशों में सीलोन, ईस्ट अफ्रीका और इंडोनेशिया आदि मुल्क ले लेंगे। मैं ने वित्त मंत्री जी को इस के बारे में कहा भी है। इस मुद्दाव का भी कोई औचित्य नहीं है कि आज हम ऐक्सपोर्ट की चीज में एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी भी लें और उन को सवसिडी दें। इन्सैटिव दें या न दें वह दूसरी बात है परन्तु एसाइज भी लें हम ऐक्सपोर्ट की चीज पर जिसका कि हम ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा सकते हैं मुझे यह उचित नहीं लगता है। हमारे पास चाय के काफी खेत हैं। उन खेतों में वह बढ़ सकती है। उन्होंने कुछ छोटे छोटे सुभीते दिये हैं परन्तु वह सुभीते क्या काम आयेंगे जबकि हम दूसरे मुल्कों को जो सीलोन और दूसरे अन्य चाय उत्पादक देश हैं और जिनका खर्चा कम है उनके कम्पटीशन में

अपनी चाय नहीं बेच सकेंगे ? इसलिए मैं आप के द्वारा यह अर्ज करूंगा कि चाय में वैसे एक्ससाइज ड्यूटी 18 पैसे से लेकर 45 पैसे तक है परन्तु सरकार ने जो एक चारी कमेटी बठाई थी उस कमेटी की यह सिफारिश है कि 18 पैसे किसी ऐक्सपोर्ट की चाय में एक्ससाइज में रिबेट दे दिया जाय। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस रिपोर्ट को मान लें। उसे वित्त मंत्री को मान कर चाय में रिबेट दे देना चाहिए। उस में 4 करोड़ रुपये का कुल फर्क पड़ेगा लेकिन चाय का जो 125 करोड़ रुपये का ऐक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है उस में कमी नहीं आयेंगी।

एक बात रुपये के डिबैलुएशन के बारे में कही गई है। मैं भी इसी मत का हूं कि रुपये का डिबैलुएशन करने से देश की कोई भलाई नहीं है। क्योंकि हमें माल जितना आयात करना पड़ता है उतना हम ऐक्सपोर्ट कर नहीं सकते हैं परन्तु आज एक तरीके से हम ने जो डिबैलुएशन को मान लिया है वह बहुत गलत हुआ। 23 रुपये पाँड के भाव के आज से तीन महीने पहले जबकि अधिकतर दर 13 रुपये 6 आने थी परन्तु आज 31 रुपये पाँड के दाम हैं। हम ने नेशनल डिफेंस रैमीटेंस स्कीम रखी उस के हिसाब से कोई भी आदमी वहां से रुपया ले आये उस को 60 परसेंट इन्सैटिव इम्पोर्ट के लिए कोई चीज का मिल जाता है। होता क्या है कि यहां से जो भाव में रुपया मिले भेजते रहते हैं वहां से जो रुपया वापिस आता है उसका 60 परसेंट इन्सैटिव बाजार में बेच देते हैं। यह सरकार ने एक तरीके से खुली छूट दे दी। यह एक प्रकार से डिबैलुएशन करना सरकार ने मंजूर कर लिया जो कि गलत है। उससे रुपया भी कुल 10 करोड़ से भी कम आया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस नेशनल डिफेंस रैमिटेन्स स्कीम पर विचार कर के इस को तुरन्त बन्द किया जाये, जिस से हमारे रुपये की जो बेइज्जती हो रही है—हमारे रुपये की कीमत पाकिस्तान के रुपये से भी

[श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया]

30 प्रतिशत कम है—, उस को रोका जा सके ।

यद्यपि इस बार 7,500 रुपये से कम भ्रामदनी वालों पर कर नहीं बढ़ाया गया है, लेकिन निजी करों में दस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी गई है । जो टैक्स देने वाले हैं, वे पहले हो बड़े हुए दामों के कारण कुछ नहीं बचा पाते हैं, जिस से वे अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दे सकें, कुछ बचा पायें, कुछ बीमा करा पायें । जिन लोगों को फिक्स्ड इनकम है, उन पर टैक्स बढ़ाना कहां तक उचित है ? हमारे पिछले वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा था कि भ्रगले साल हम निजी टैक्स में कुछ कटौती करेंगे और कार्पोरेशन टैक्स के बारे में भी सोचेंगे । ऐसी बातें बार-बार कही जाती हैं परन्तु जब बजट का समय आता है, तो टैक्स घटाना तो दूर रहा, उल्टे टैक्स बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं । वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने तीन चार छोटे छोटे टैक्स हटा दिये, परन्तु एक इतना बड़ा टैक्स लगा दिया कि लोग भ्रम में रह गये कि टैक्स बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं ।

मुझे इस बारे में एक सच्ची घटना याद आती है । एक भ्रादमी एक रुपये की तम्बाकू लेने के लिए गया । दुकानदार ने उस की दो सेर तम्बाकू दे दी । उस भ्रादमी ने कहा कि हम तो आप के परिचित भ्रादमी हैं, हम को कुछ ज्यादा दे दीजिये । दुकानदार ने उस को थोड़ा तम्बाकू और दे दिया और वह भ्रादमी खुशी खुशी घर चला गया । लेकिन जब उस ने उस तम्बाकू को तोला, तो वह पौने दो सेर निकला ।

वही बात वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने की है । उन्होंने सात आठ करोड़ रुपये के तीन चार छोटे छोटे टैक्स हटा दिये और चालीस करोड़ रुपये का एक बड़ा टैक्स लगा दिया । आज स्थिति यह है कि न तो देश की कम्पनियों और न निजी व्यक्ति ज्यादा टैक्स दे सकेंगे ।

भ्रगर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया जाये, तो दूसरी बात है, परन्तु टैक्स की भ्रदायगी बहुत मुश्किल होगी, क्योंकि कम्पनियों का मुनाफा कम हो जायेगा ।

जापान, बैस्ट जर्मनी और भ्रमरीका भ्रादि देशों ने टैक्स घटा कर यह साबित कर दिया है कि टैक्स कम करने के बावजूद उन की भ्रदायगी बेसी हो सकती है, क्योंकि कार-खाने ज्यादा कमाते हैं । उन्होंने यह साबित कर दिया है कि ज्यादा टैक्स लगाने से ज्यादा भ्रामदनी हो जायेगी, ऐसी बात नहीं है । इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो टैक्स उन्होंने इस साल बढ़ाये हैं, कम से कम उन में राहत दी जाये ।

यहां पर हम को 50, 55 रुपये मन चीनी लेनी पड़ती है और वह भी कोटे से, जब कि वही चीनी हम भ्रमरीका को 12 रुपये मन के हिसाब से बेचते हैं । जो इतना धनाढ्य देश है कि एक मामूली ड्राइवर और झाड़ देने वाला भी 1800 रुपये पाता है, बहां पर लोगों को एक रुपये सेर चीनी मिलती है और हमारे यहां डेढ़ रुपये सेर मिलती है । यही हाल हमारे यहां गेहूं, चावल और दूध का भी है ।

हम बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बात करते हैं । कहते रहते हैं कि हम बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे, लेकिन हमारी जनता बराबर पिसती जा रही है । हर साल हम एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा देते हैं नये कर लगा देते हैं, कम्पनियों पर कर लगा देते हैं । इस भ्रवस्था में क्या वे लोग बचा पायेंगे और क्या खा पायेंगे ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय सोच-समझ कर इन बढ़ाये हुए टैक्सों में कमी करें । मैं उन को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि इस से निश्चित रूप से उन को घाटा नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि कुछ न कुछ लाभ ही होगा ।

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would be speaking mostly on the fiscal measures, but I might say that our serious problems are law and order, the food situation and the scarcity in the money market which has arrested or has rather retarded our growth of economic and industrial development. As far as the law and order is concerned, we are deeply distressed and we feel the agony. Our people are being exhorted to indulge in arson, loot and lawlessness. We are very sorry that, however reluctant, we have to take measures to keep the law and order in different places wherever it has become unavoidable. But the firmness of the Government whatever it should have been, is not apparent and because of that reason, there seems to be a feeling that the Government would only listen if they create more disorder, if they burn property and indulge in loot and arson. This kind of misapprehension is going on and it has been systematically spread by some political parties and the country is held to ransom. I hope the Government will firmly handle these unlawful elements in our country so that we may be saved from disasters.

Regarding food, I would like to take some other opportunity to go into the details. But I would only say that we do not have the administrative machinery to cope with the zonal systems and we must also restore the normal channel of trade and communications in food because without that there is increasing corruption and the amount of food which is available in the country is not coming to the extent it should have been normally in the market. In spite of the fact that 10 million tons of food are promised and are coming to this country, we are not able to improve the price line. It has gone down in some places but, on the whole the psychology is of scarcity, and I do not think the Government has succeeded considerably in improving the psychology in that respect.

Here, in many speeches, the Members have accused or rather they have felt apologetic. My friend, Mr. Tanti, also said that he does not like monopoly. I would also say that monopoly is not good if it is bad monopoly. But in a controlled and planned economy, a certain amount of protection is unavoidable. If the bad effects of the monopoly are completely checked, then what is the harm if there is a monopoly. The Government has absolute powers to check them. You can license the industry, you can restrict the production, you can fix the prices and all that and then the bad effects of the monopoly are not there. If the bad effects of the monopoly are not there, even the Monopolies Commission has said that certain groups which are tended to be the monopoly groups have assisted the growth of industrial development in the country. Why should we not take the advantage of such groups? Is there only a political bogey against it? We should see to the development of the country and if we can achieve the development of the country without having any harm of the monopolies, I think, we should encourage them by licensing, by controlling and by certain amount of other restrictions.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): There should be equal distribution.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: The Government can put restrictions on the distribution and so on. That is the distribution machinery. That is entirely different. But why blame the system which is able to produce more when you need more goods in our country? That is what I am asking. I am not in favour of monopoly otherwise. But in a planned economy, a certain amount of it is unavoidable.

The Monopolies Commission has done, on the whole, a very good job. They have given a list of about 70 people; they have given the number according to the capital investment that the group has made. My only

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

objection is that they should not have given the emphasis so much on what is the amount that has been invested by the group and what has been the total sales. The emphasis should have been given in relation to what is the total amount of funds they are utilising, how much profit they are making, how much goods they are producing and what is the price that they are keeping. Unless you make efficiency as the target in giving the ranking, I feel that inefficiency will gain importance. That is what is done by giving that list. A general feeling is there already that if I can invest Rs. 15 lakhs and if the result is negligible comparatively, then we have the fund or we can borrow it and invest it and we can get it out of the depreciation and so on. Otherwise, people would be more discriminating. With the least amount of fund, there should be maximum amount of production and profit. That emphasis should have been there.

18 hrs.

I do not think that anybody, irrespective of which party he belongs to, will have any objection to whatever the Finance Minister has set for himself every year. He

has said that it should be more production oriented, it should be more export-oriented, there should be more savings and so on. We have no quarrel with him on that. But whatever he has done, whatever he has tried to achieve, he has not achieved the task that he has set for himself. For that reason he has not succeeded in whatever that he has professed or in the task that he has set for himself.

So far as the expenditure tax is concerned, I would like to regard it as an irksome tax. If you want to keep it for political reasons, by all means you may keep it, but what are the administrative expenses involved? Is it worthwhile to keep it? I would personally welcome abolition of this tax. But if you want to keep it for political reasons—because some people want it—I have no objection; you can keep it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18-02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 15, 1966/Phalguna 24, 1887 (Saka).