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**Friday, July 9, 1971
Asadha 18, 1893 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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C O N T E N T S

No. 35—Friday, July 9, 1971/Asadha 18, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 9, 1971/Asadha 18,
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Permission to International Airlines to stop operating from Calcutta

*1021. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted
some international airlines to stop operat-
ing from Calcutta and to start operations
from Bombay or Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much amount Government have
spent on the development of the new
international terminal building at Calcutta
Airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government are anxious that
the importance of Calcutta as an interna-
tional airport should not be reduced in
any way. However, having regard to the
commercial judgment of foreign airlines and
the requirements of our own carrier in
foreign countries, some readjustment in the
pattern of operations has taken place.

(c) The new terminal building at Calcutta
airport has been constructed at an estimated
cost of about Rs. 2 crores.

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SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the
hon. Minister state the names of international
airlines to whom permission was accorded to
stop operating from Calcutta ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Before I do
that, with your permission, Sir, I want to
clarify one thing. We cannot force an inter-
national airline to operate to any particular
point. It is their commercial judgment as to
where they want to go.

Now, the Airlines which have recently
ceased operations to Calcutta are Swissair,
Alitalia and Lufthansa. But over the last 3
or 4 years, three other Airlines have also
ceased operations, namely, Air France,
Cathay Pacific and T. M. A. which was a
Lebanese freight carrier.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : What are
the Airlines that are still operating from
Calcutta ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As of date, nine
foreign Airlines are still operating from
Calcutta, namely, Acroflot, BOAC, Japan
Airlines, PANAM, Qantas, Royal Nepal
Airlines, S. A. S. Thai Airways and the Uni-
ted Burma Airlines. But out of these PANAM
has given notice that it is pulling out from
1st August.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Is it a fact
that some negotiations are going on with
those international airlines and, if so, what
is the result of the negotiations with the
international airlines which have stopped
operating from Calcutta ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As the hon.
Member knows, the air services are operated
as a result of bilateral agreements between
countries and between airlines. The negotia-
tions of these bilateral agreement is a con-
tinuous process and, particularly, when
new types of aircraft are introduced, fresh
negotiations have to take place. Therefore,
these negotiations are in progress and will be

in progress in the course of a few years with 3 or 4 more countries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister has stated that the Airlines are always free to decide where they will operate on the basis of their commercial judgment. I would like to know from him whether in the case of these Airlines which have discontinued operating from Calcutta have put forth the plea that adequate traffic is not forthcoming and, if so, I presume the same argument would apply in the case of other international Airlines too, or whether it is because of some other reasons which are being advanced by them which may be described as a sort of political reasons.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The reasons that go into the making of a decision by a foreign airline are complex in the same way as our reasons are for operating in other countries. It is a combination of commercial considerations and others. It is really difficult for me to say what exactly were the considerations that weighed with them. But they say, generally "We want to change". They do not really spell out the reasons. If I may elaborate on that, my feeling is that both these factors operate. One is traffic and secondly, I think, we must admit that the disturbed conditions in West Bengal have made their contribution towards this. I hope this will only be a temporary feature and that Calcutta, which is a major gateway to the East, will regain its position as the largest international airport.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : May I know whether any of these airlines operating from Calcutta have been permitted to operate from other airports like Palam, Santa Cruz or Meenambakkam ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As you know, Sir, we have four international airports and we normally do not allow any carrier more than two points. According to their requirements, and according to what we want from their countries, we have got to negotiate these points. Originally, Calcutta and Bombay were the two big international airports. Now, there is a growing tendency on the part of the foreign airlines to come to Delhi which is developing as perhaps the most important airport in India to-day. So there is a move-

ment away from Calcutta towards Delhi. But, as I said, I hope it will be reversed in the not too distant future.

Teaching of South Indian Languages in Central Schools

*1023. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no facilities for teaching South Indian languages in many of the Central Schools in the country; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide such facilities and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P.YADAVA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Central Schools otherwise known as Kendriya Vidyalayas, have been established in pursuance of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, who recommended the establishment of Secondary Schools with common syllabus and media of instruction for the benefit of the children of Central Government employees liable to frequent transfer. For admission, the Central Schools give priority to the children of transferable Defence personnel, Central Government employees, and personnel of All India Services, although other floating population desirous of availing itself of such a common pattern of education is also eligible for admission to any seats that may be left over, after meeting the requirements of the priority categories. Instruction is imparted through the media of Hindi and English in these Schools, and the pupils are prepared for the All India Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. Arrangements have been made for the teaching of the regional language of the region in which a particular Central School is located, in addition to the normal curriculum. The condition required is that there

should be at least 20 pupils opting to avail themselves of this facility.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I want to know whether the Education Ministry has got any report from the CPWD Section Officers Association of the Southern Zone regarding the medium of instruction in the Central Schools and their grievances? If so, what is the reaction of the Government as far as those representations are concerned? Was any reply given to them?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA: The media of instruction in the Kendriya Vidyalayas are Hindi and English and they are the uniform media we have adhered to.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: My question was whether the Government have received any memorandum and if so, what is the reaction of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: He said both English and Hindi. Has the Ministry received any memorandum?

SHRI D.P. YADAVA: No, Sir.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: What is the use of asking a question, Sir? A memorandum has been sent to the Education Ministry, copy of which has been sent to the Prime Minister and some Members of Parliament like Mr. Swaminathan, Mr. Manoharan and Seth Govind Das and others. When the Minister answers the question, he should say whether he has received it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the date of the memorandum?

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN: 3-6-1971.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA: I would like to see the memorandum and have the details of it.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: According to the statement that he has given, it is said:

“Arrangements have been made for the teaching of the regional language of the region in which a particular Central School is located, in addition to the normal curriculum.”

May I know whether the Three Language Formula is not being implemented in some of the Central Schools? If so, will the Government make an inquiry and see that it is implemented?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA: So far as the medium of teaching is concerned: (*Interruptions*). We have introduced the teaching of regional languages in about 25 schools mostly in the southern parts of the country. Where there are 20 students in one school, we give one teacher for teaching the regional language.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: My question was something else. I say the statement says that the regional language also would be taught. In some Central Schools it is not taught. Will the Government make an inquiry about it?

MR. SPEAKER: Make an inquiry about it.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA: As regards that, I shall find out.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: The new Ministers coming here must at least take some pain to see what the question is and give proper answers. If not, what is the use of asking questions here?

MR. SPEAKER: He is the youngest and newest Minister.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: That is why I say that he can take more time.

MR. SPEAKER: Youngest Minister pitched against the oldest Member in the House.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Government come forward to introduce the teaching of South Indian languages in those schools which are in South India?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: Why South India only? Even in North India.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN: I have no objection to introduce it in all the schools. At least, Government should come forward to introduce it in South India.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : I may just read out the names of the schools where the regional languages are being taught.....

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : We are not interested in that. We want to know whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of introducing the teaching of South Indian languages in the schools in South India at least.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : We shall consider it.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please put his question calmly without confusing the hon. Minister. When the hon. Member makes gesticulations such as he is doing the hon. Minister gets frightened.....

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : What is the answer to my question ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : We shall consider it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ऐसा प्रश्न पूछूंगा जिसका मन्त्री महोदय आसानी से उत्तर दे सकेगा। उन्होंने अपने बक्तव्य में कहा है कि जो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं उनमें या तो शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है या हिन्दी है। क्या उनको कोई ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि जो केन्द्रीय विद्यालय अहिन्दी प्रदेशों में चल रहे हैं उनमें शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी नहीं है, केवल अंग्रेजी है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : ऐसा कोई विद्यालय नहीं है।

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : From the statement I find that arrangements have been made for the teaching of regional languages of the region in which a particular Central school is located. Will they make arrangements for teaching the regional language of the region to which the student belongs so that he does not become alien to his own mother-tongue ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : If the number of students is at least 20 in that school, we teach the regional language.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : I am asking about the language of the region to which the student belongs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He is referring to the regional language of the student.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : These schools are meant only for the transferable Government servants.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Even local people are admitted.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : He has not replied to my question whether Government will consider teaching the language of the region to which the student belongs.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that if there are at least 20 he will consider.

SHRI B. N. REDDY : What is the formula which Government are adopting in these schools ? Is it the two-language formula or the three-language formula ? That is the basic question which Government must answer.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants to know whether there is any arrangement for teaching a student in the language of the region to which he belongs.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Provided there are 20 students, they are taught in that language.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : He is only repeating what is contained in the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member force the hon. Minister to give the answer that he wants.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : It is not a question of what I like. According to the statement, instruction is given only in the regional language of the region in which the school is located. Does he mean that the students, if they want their mother-tongue, will be given instruction in that mother-tongue ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he says. If there are 20 students, that can be arranged. I think the hon. Member has not followed. The hon. Minister is very clear about it.

Technological Shortcomings of Boeing 747

*1025. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in the 'London Economist' dated the 23rd January, 1971 under the caption "Boeing 747 The Elephant They Can't Forget" which points out several technological shortcomings of Boeing 747 which has been recently purchased by Air India;

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

(c) whether Air India has got a modified machine and has paid the cost which was necessitated by the discovery of fault in its design; and

(d) if so, the reasons for making this extra payment ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (d) . Certain technical problems often arise when new aircraft are introduced and it takes some time before necessary improvements and modifications are effected. The Boeing 747B, of which two aircraft have been acquired by Air-India, was a later version of the first production model and incorporated the improvements that the manufacturers had considered necessary till the date of delivery. The price is higher by about 7% which covers not only improvements to airframes but also engines, eight installed and four spare.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he satisfy them by taking them on a flight on this "plane" ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : The Jumbo Jet, Boeing 747, when put into service was found to have under-size engines which could not take off with the expected load, and the engines of this 'plane' needed modification. Is this true ? If so, how was it that the engines were not examined or checked before the 'plane' was purchased ?

Also, who will bear the extra expenditure involved in the modification required which came to 7 per cent of the original cost, Air India or the Boeing Company ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Originally, the aircraft for which we had placed orders was the 747. Ours was not the only airlines which had ordered it; several other airlines had purchased them and put them into operation. Once the 'plane' started operating, it was found that certain modifications were required and would be useful. Therefore, because the delivery date was about 15-16 months later, we said we would buy the improved model, 747B. Naturally, we wanted to take full advantage of the technological developments that had taken place meanwhile. Therefore, we naturally pay for it because we are buying the plane, the improved version. We had taken advantage of the gap to purchase the improved version.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Is it a fact that in the Cabinet there is a high-powered gentleman who was absolutely interested in having everything American or foreign in this 'plane' and so even the carpets and the panels required for the aircraft had been imported from abroad and our Indian technicians and our own aircraft industry were belittled ? If so, what is the reason thereof ? Will the Minister see that these things are removed and our own industry encouraged ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is no question at all of anybody in the Cabinet being in any way interested in the Boeing Company.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Only high-powered gentleman.

DR. KARAN SINGH : When you buy a new 'plane' a lot of equipment comes with it. I do not know whether the hon. member has been inside this 'plane'. He will be glad to see that the decor and furnishing have been done entirely by our own artists. I think it is one of the most attractive decors of any 'plane' and it is entirely Indian in its motif. I can assure the hon.

member that we will make full and maximum use of local expertise, wherever possible.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जो 7 फी सदी अधिक व्यय उन को करना पड़ा वह उनको खरीदने से पहले मालूम था या उसके बाद मालूम हुआ ? अगर बाद में मालूम हुआ तो इसके लिए कौन से लोग बोधी थे जिन्होंने पहले यह जानकारी नहीं दी ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has been at pains to reply to this very question.

विश्व बैंक द्वारा पाकिस्तान को वित्तीय सहायता

*1026. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक ने पाकिस्तान को तब तक वित्तीय सहायता न देने का निर्णय किया है जब तक कि पूर्वी बंगाल के साथ राजनीतिक समझौता नहीं हो जाता;

(ख) क्या विश्व बैंक ने इस बारे में भारत के साथ भी कोई पत्र-व्यवहार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government are not aware of any such decision having been taken by the World Bank.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन कौन से देश हैं जिन से पाकिस्तान को वित्तीय सहायता मिल रही है। उसको रोकने के लिये

सरकार ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं। क्या वर्तमान समय में पाकिस्तान को मिल रही आर्थिक सहायता बंगला देश में नरसंहार के लिये प्रयुक्त नहीं होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने यह प्रश्न वर्ल्ड बैंक के सम्बन्ध में पूछा था।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : वह कह रहे हैं वैसे कोई जानकारी उनको नहीं है, तब क्या वह दूसरी जानकारी देने की स्थिति में है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने वर्ल्ड बैंक के बारे में पूछा था। उसका जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया। दूसरे देशों को आप छोड़ दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वर्ल्ड बैंक से और देश भी है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a bank, not Deshs.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : विश्व बैंक मविष्य में पाकिस्तान को आर्थिक सहायता न दे इसके लिये सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है, उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The World Bank's European Office in Paris issued a press note on 21st June, 1971 which says that the Governments and institutions concerned with development assistance to Pakistan informally met in Paris on 21st June, 1971 under the Chairmanship of the World Bank Chairman. This meeting was called by the Bank to report the findings of the Banks and its missions which had recently visited Pakistan and subsequently held discussions with Pakistan government at Islamabad. At this meeting the Bank did not ask the representatives of the various countries to make any commitments. So, it was a meeting which took note of the assessment from the missions which visited East Pakistan. That was all that happened. Unless these questions are posed

before them, I cannot say any thing as to what the World Bank can do or should do.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि भविष्य में विश्व बैंक पाकिस्तान को आर्थिक सहायता न दे उसके लिये आपने क्या लिखा पढ़ी की है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : General public opinion is being created. For that our people are visiting different countries. That certainly will influence the World Bank.

Road Accidents in Delhi

11028. SHRI R. P. YADAV :
SHRI PRATAP SINGH NFGI :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 80 per cent of the fatal road accidents which occur in Delhi are due to the careless and rash driving by the Drivers of the D.T.U. buses; and

(b) the steps being contemplated to prevent careless Drivers from rash driving ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir. According to the statistics compiled by the Traffic Police, Delhi, the percentage of fatal road accidents involving D.T.U. buses to the total number of such accidents during the last three calendar years was 16.8, 12.18 and 9.5.

(b) The Delhi Traffic Police has been imparting road safety education through the various available media and enforcing the traffic regulations strictly to curb road accidents. Speed checking drives are conducted, after drawing up a programme for the purpose, taking note of the number of accidents on various roads particularly the ones prone to accidents.

The Delhi Transport Undertaking has also taken the following steps to prevent its drivers from indulging in rash driving :

- (i) Lectures on good and safe driving are arranged.
- (ii) Refresher course is imparted periodically.
- (iii) Each road accident involving a D.T.U. vehicle is reviewed by a Departmental Accident Committee and the delinquent drivers are suitably punished.
- (iv) An accident free reward scheme has been introduced which provides for a reward of Rs 100/- per annum.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं जानना चाहता था कि ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं उनमें में 80 प्रतिशत केयरलेस और रैश ड्राइविंग की वजह से होते हैं कि नहीं ? लेकिन जवाब दूसरी तरह का है। मंत्रीजी कृपया बतायें कि जो ऐक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं उमका 80 प्रतिशत केयरलेस और रैश ड्राइविंग की वजह से होते हैं कि नहीं ?

श्री राज बहादुर आपका प्रश्न यह था कि जो दिल्ली में ऐक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं उनमें डी० टी० यू० से रैश ड्राइविंग की वजह से 80 परसेंट होते हैं या नहीं। उसके मैंने आंकड़े दिये कि नहीं पिछले तीन सालों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं : 16.8, 12.18 और 9.5 प्रतिशत।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सरकार को पता है कि बहुत सी दुर्घटनायें ड्राइवरो के नगे में होने की हालत की वजह से होती हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर अनेको कारण होते हैं, उनमें से एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है। लेकिन उसके बारे से निश्चय नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि अधिकतर ऐक्सीडेंट जो होते हैं उमका मूल कारण यह है कि लोग रास्ता क्रीस करते हैं। तो इस के लिये क्या सड़कों पर, जहां दफ-

तर और उद्योग है, ऊपरी पुल बनवाये जायेंगे ताकि लोग सड़क पर से क्राम न करें बल्कि पुल के उपर से जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई आप के पीछे तो नहीं पड़ा हुआ है।

श्री राज बहादुर : माननीय सदस्य का मुझाब बहुत उत्तम है। जैसे जैसे हम के लिये आवश्यक वित्त उपलब्ध होगा, काम किया जायगा।

Disturbances in Vishwa Bharati University

*1029. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a number of incidents and disturbances have taken place in Vishwa-Bharati University during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons for such disturbances; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to protect the property of the University and to ensure security of the authorities, employees and students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAVA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Instances of lawlessness of varying degree of violence in the University on the part of different extremist elements have come to notice. The Government are taking all possible steps under law to deal with such lawlessness. At the request of the Executive Council of the University police help has been provided for the protection of the properties of the University and for the security of the authorities, employees and students, and also the residents of Shanti Niketan and Sriniketan.

In response to a request from the University, the University Grants Commission has also given grants to enable the University to take certain protective measures like providing rolling shutters, collapsible gates where necessary, installation of fire-fighting equipment and posting of additional guards with arms at important points. In addition, the University's proposal to provide G.I. Chain link fencing with barbed wire on top at different places is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

SHRI N. E. HORO : May I know whether the Government is aware that certain inmates of the Vishwa Bharati University are also indulging in subversive activities due to which several instances of lawlessness have happened there ?

Secondly, will the hon. Minister let this House know how much expenditure Government have incurred so far towards safety measures in the University ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : There are cases of people indulging in naxalite activities in the University campus; definitely some are there. Some reports were made and some students have been expelled. As regards the second part of the question, already the UGC has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for safety measures in Shantiniketan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Vishwa Bharati University is situated in Birbhum district. We have read in the papers that Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray has decided that army has to be deployed in Birbhum district to maintain law and order. I would like to know from the Minister whether they propose to send army units into the campus of the Vishwa Bharati University also ? I hope not.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Should the necessity for sending army arise, Government will send..(Interruptions).

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I would like to know if the Government is aware of the number of incidents that have taken place after certain preventive measures have been taken,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : These questions have got to be replied by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray; he should be here. He is in Delhi. Why is he not here? (*Interruptions*) He continues to be Education Minister; he has not given up the Education Portfolio. He should treat this House With some respect.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : I am asking about the incidents after the safety measures have been taken.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied about disturbances during the last two years. You are asking : what happened after this ? They are about to come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I rise on a point of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER : I heard about it; you need not repeat it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I want to say that the Education Minister should be present here in the House. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : There is no disrespect to the House. I shall certainly convey the feelings of the House to him. He will come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Education Minister will come during the debate on the demands of the Defence Ministry ? During the question hour he is not present. What is the use of his being present afterwards ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Viswabharati University has been built by Tagore.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody knows about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of that fact, it is a sad commentary that this university which is now run by the Central Government has come to such a pass. I would ask the Government whether they will send a Committee of Members of Parliament to go deeply into this matter

and suggest remedies, and whether the Government is prepared to do that.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant to this subject; it need not be answered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know whether such a Committee will be appointed to go into the maladies in the Viswabharati University and suggest remedies. May I know whether the Government is willing to appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion; it is not a question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the Minister is ready to answer. Is it not a relevant question ? I do not understand. There are so many maladies; so many disturbances there in the university.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not argue with me. It is a suggestion. Mr. Panda-next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not know, every supplementary is disallowed like this. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, on a point of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all. Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I submit to you; you are the protector of all our rights and privileges. If this is not relevant, what else would be ?

MR. SPEAKER : Well, if I have to protect you like this, others will not have any chance. Please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I asked whether a Committee of Members of Parliament would be appointed. Can I not ask for the appointment of such a Committee to go into the matters there ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He just wants to know whether the Government is prepared to send a Committee of Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not add to my head-ache. This question is about the number of incidents and disturbances that have taken place. It is a factual information he wants.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Arising out of that, he wants to know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Arising out of this, I wanted to know. If there is fire, and if we ask for a bucketful of water, would it not be allowed? Is it not relevant? Is it irrelevant? I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no fire.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What is happening? I do not know; every supplementary is thought to be irrelevant.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, is Mr. Samar Guha considering the Minister to be a bucketful of water? (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He is an ocean.

MR. SPEAKER : He is fire; not a bucket. Next question.

**Assistance from United Nations
Development Programme**

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*1031. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governing Council the United Nations Development Programme has approved some more assistance for the developing countries; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance approved for India under the Programme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) \$ 2.05 million approximately.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : I would like to know whether the pre-investment survey projects under implementation by the technical assistance branch of the United Nations have completed the studies in regard to the mineral resources in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : About this particular programme, I have not got much information with me here. But I can give him some information as to the programmes subject-wise. So far we have accepted about 61 programmes. I have got subject-wise information; I have not got State-wise information.

SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Since Supplementary assistance has been provided by the United Nations Development Programme for the pre-investment survey of fishing harbours, may I know whether the Government will focus more attention towards the coast-lines of Tamil Nadu and Kerala?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certainly, they are questions of great importance, and I think they are programmes which require long-term attention. But I do not know whether this can be included here. I do not say that they should not be. This certainly is a question for consideration, for giving priority to the programmes, particularly, the question of coastline of Kerala. It is a very serious problem which requires attention. This programme is really speaking a programme in terms of technical assistance, etc. If they want to make some surveys, etc., we can possibly give technical assistance in this matter.

सांस्कृतिक और सद्भावना शिष्टमंडलों
के लिये सदस्यों के चयन की कसौटी

*1032. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समय-समय पर विदेशों को भेजे जाने

वाले सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडलों के सदस्यों के चयन की कसौटी क्या है, और

(ख) क्या समय समय पर विदेशों को भेजे जाने वाले सम्भावना मण्डलों के सदस्यों के चयन के लिये कोई सामान्य नियम बनाय गये हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAVA)

(a) The main criterion is that the persons should be of established repute and standing in their particular field and considered so, by the concerned bodies and institutions.

(b) Government has not framed any such common rules. The main consideration for sending good-will delegations is the strengthening and promotion of cordial relations with the foreign countries visited by such delegations.

श्री जगन्नाथ बिश्व पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशों में दस दश में किन किन देशों में शिष्ट मंडलों का आगमन हुआ है और प्रत्येक शिष्ट मंडल में सदस्यों की संख्या क्या थी तथा अपने देश में किन किन देशों में किन शिष्ट मंडलों भेजे गए हैं तथा प्रत्येक में सदस्यों की संख्या क्या थी और यह किन थे ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जहाँ तक आगमन का सवाल है वह इनफॉर्मेशन अभी मेरे पास नहीं है। जो यहाँ से डेलीगेशन बाहर गए हैं उसकी इनफॉर्मेशन मेरे पास है और उसको मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ बिश्व इस वक्त भी क्या कोई शिष्ट मंडल विदेशों को भेजे जाने की सम्भावना है और अगर है तो उसका मापदंड क्या रहेगा, काइटीरिया क्या रहेगा ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव यह निश्चित नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

Memorandum submitted by General Insurance Employees Union re Appointment of Custodians of Nationalised Insurance Companies

*1033 SHRI P GANGADEB Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the General Insurance Employees Union has submitted a memorandum to him in regard to the appointment of the custodians for the nationalised insurance companies

(b) if so, the main points of the memorandum, and

(c) whether these have been considered and if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) A memorandum from All India Insurance Employees' Association containing *inter alia* suggestions in regard to appointments of Custodians has been received

(b) The Association has suggested that such Custodians as were earlier opposed to nationalisation should be relieved of their assignments and replaced by persons committed to the cause of success of public undertakings

(c) Yes, Sir. As the Finance Minister had stated in reply to the discussion on the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971 in the Lok Sabha, we propose to utilise the expertise and talent of the persons who are committed to insurance and have wholeheartedly agreed to work for the success of the nationalisation

SHRI P GANGADEB . May I know whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister had called a meeting of the custodians, if so, whether the matter mentioned in the memorandum was discussed and if so, the decision of the Government in this matter ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI Yes, Sir, We did have a meeting of the custodians on 6th July and the matter

referred to in the memorandum was taken up and discussed in detail.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know when a final decision will be taken in the matter and implemented; because delay causes hindrance to the impetus of the staff in general ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : There is no intention on the part of the Government to cause any delay or brook any delay. As a matter of fact, this matter was discussed in detail and it has been decided at a meeting of the custodians held in Bombay last month that by the 15th July all these details regarding this matter should be brought forward and compiled and by the end of this month, Government hope to have an overall picture of the entire thing. By the first of August, we will sit together and take action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that when the representatives of the General Insurance Employees Union and of the All India Insurance Employees Association met the minister, they presented a memorandum and they were assured that a comprehensive legislation would be brought before Parliament as early as possible to deal with the problems embodied in the memorandum? If so, may I know whether a comprehensive legislation is likely to be brought forward in this session and if not, in which session ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : It does not seem possible to bring the legislation at least in this session, though my best effort would be to bring it as early as possible.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I would like to know whether the suggestion put up as to appointing only those custodians who had not opposed nationalisation in the initial stages has been accepted by the government ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is a fact that some custodians who were brought up in a different atmosphere had

expressed their personal views against nationalisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Nationalise them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When we are nationalising insurance it is better to nationalise them as well. It is a field where we require expertise to deal with complicated problems. We are trying to take the services of those people who were functioning there. In my personal discussions with them I have found that they are committed to insurance. Whether nationalised or non-nationalised is not very important. Their commitment is to insurance. We have to make use of their professional knowledge for the success of insurance and I do not think we should have any objection to it.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : May I know whether they have received a memorandum from the State Government of Maharashtra and other State Governments about the insurance funds of public bodies which have been left out of the scheme of nationalisation ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of this.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : The Minister has referred to legislation.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has noted his suggestion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को यह मालूम है कि जब आम बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात चली, तो सब कम्पनी-मालिकों ने बीमा कम्पनियों में लगी पूंजी को निकाल कर दूसरे उद्योगों में लगाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो एम्प्लॉईज के मेमोरेण्डम और कस्टोडियन्ज के बारे में है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा सवाल उसी से सम्बन्धित है। उन कम्पनियों से सारा पैसा निकाल लिया गया है और इस कारण कर्मचारियों

की काफी तदाद में छूटनी कर दी गई है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ किया सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी कि उन कर्मचारियों में पूरा पैसा लगाया जाये और जो कर्मचारी निकाले गये हैं, उन को बापिम काम पर रखा जाये।

SHRI YFSHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

This question of nationalisation of banks was certainly in the air for a long time. I cannot say what action the previous managements took in anticipation of that. But I must say one thing. When it came, it came as a surprise to everybody, including the members of this House. I am responsible for whatever has happened afterwards and I can answer questions about them. I cannot have any information about what happened before that nor can I give any information about it.

Pay Commission for University, Higher Secondary and Primary Teachers

*1034 **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up a Pay Commission for going into the wage structure and working conditions of University, Higher Secondary and Primary Teachers in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA):

(a) and (b). The Education Commission (1964-66) has already examined the salary structure and working conditions of teachers at all these levels in the country and steps have been taken to implement the recommendation made by the Commission in this regard. Under the circumstances the Government have no proposal to set up a Pay Commission for the purpose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that while the State Government

and Central Government have appointed Pay Commissions for considering the pay scales of their employees, there is no pay commission to consider the pay scales of teachers. May I also know whether financial aid will be given by the Centre to the States to give increased salaries and allowances to the university, higher secondary and primary school teachers and, if so, whether any amount has been set apart for that in the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : It concerns the recommendations of the Kothari Commission and, if the hon. Member wants, I can read them out.....

MR. SPEAKER : His was a simple question as to whether the Central Government will help the State Governments to increase the salary of teachers

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The Central Government is paying itself to its maximum to all the States and the States have been asked to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Kothari Commission have not been implemented in many States and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Central Government to meet the expenses likely to be incurred after the implementation of the Kothari Commission recommendations and whether the State Governments are demanding money from the Central Government and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : As per the information received from the State Governments, it appears that the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have implemented the recommendations of the Education Commission. Bihar has implemented them with some modification. Nagaland and Assam have stated that their scales of pay are, in some cases, better than those recommended by the Education Commission. West Bengal Government has revised the pay scales of Government teachers by merging dearness allowance

with pay. The remaining States have said that they are unable to implement the scales of pay recommended by the Commission due to constrained resources. However, in most of them, the remuneration of teachers has been considerably improved in the last three years.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir I come from U. P. and I know they have not been able to implement the recommendations of the Kothari Commission because of the meagre resources. In U. P., the salary of teachers is the lowest. The teacher gets even less than what a open gets in the Central Government. I want to know whether financial aid will be given to those States. That was my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, you should not go beyond asking two questions. By this way, you are asking another question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My second part of the question was whether it is a fact that the Kothari Commission's recommendations are not been implemented. They want to implement. But because of the meagre resources, they are not able to implement. I wanted to know whether the Central Government are willing to help them.

MR. SPEAKER : Your earlier question was about the help to those States which are not implementing them. He answered that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को मानती है कि समान काम के लिए समान वेतन मिलना चाहिए, यदि हा, तो क्या सरकारके ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की वेतन-दरों में अलग अलग प्रदेशों में अन्तर है और क्या वेतनों में एकरूपता लाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई निर्देश दिये गये हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० दास : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो कोठारी कमीशन बनाया था, उस की रिकमेंडेशन्स

ममूचे देश के लिए यूनिफार्म है। उन रिकमेंडेशन्स के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हिस्से का पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दे देती है। चूंकि एजुकेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का कन्सर्न है, इस लिए वे किस हद तक उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करती है, यह उनका काम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने पूछा प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में और मंत्री महोदय कोठारी कमीशन की बात कर रहे हैं। कोठारी कमीशन का प्राइमरी एजुकेशन में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I invite your kind attention to the main Question. It is about University, Higher Secondary and Primary teachers. The Kothari Commission has nothing to do with the Secondary and primary teachers. I have not got an answer to my question. The Kothari Commission was only meant for University teachers.

MR. SPEAKER : The Ministers get involved when they add something which is not sometimes relevant to the Question. The question was, whether a final decision has since been taken to set up a Pay Commission, and it would have been enough if he had said, "No". When you said about the Kothari Commission, then all the questions about the Kothari Commission are relevant. I cannot check them now. You will have to reply to them now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You cannot prevent us from putting supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER : I am espousing your cause. Because he went out of his way to bring in the Kothari Commission's Report, other questions also become relevant.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब चिन्ताश्च है।

अध्यापक महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य की तमन्नी नहीं हुई, तो मैं क्या करूँ ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं ने प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के बारे में पूछा था और ये जवाब दे रहे हैं यूनीवर्सिटी एजुकेशन के बारे में, इस लिये तमन्नी कैसे होगी।

श्री पी० यादव : कोठारी कमीशन ने रिक्मेण्ड किया है—

Teachers who have completed secondary course and have received two years of professional training of teaching in a primary school they will be getting a minimum of Rs. 150/-; graduates who have received one year's professional training they will get Rs. 220/-

इसलिये कोठारी कमीशन ने प्राइमरी में लेकर यूनीवर्सिटी एजुकेशन तक पे-स्केल रिक्मेण्ड किये हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether it is a fact that there has been a number of representations from West Bengal university and college teachers association and also there has been number of agitations, demonstrations before the Parliament as a result of which the former Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao promised on the Floor of the House not once but on several occasions that he will undertake the issue of dealing with the implementation of Kothari Commission recommendations in regard to the university and school teachers of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It is beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : It does not relate to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of Order, Sir, I think you have treated me less than a primary school boy. I beg you Sir to have lesson classes for us otherwise it will not be possible to know what is relevant and what is not relevant.

If this is not relevant, I do not know what will be relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of Order is allowed during the Question Hour.

Embezzlement of Public Funds in General Insurance Companies

*1035. **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether surcharge proceedings under law are proposed to be instituted against those responsible for embezzlement of public funds in the form of salaries to dummy staff in the General Insurance Companies now nationalised; and

(b) whether this amount so recoverable would be given a set off against the compensation to be payable towards shares ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The insurance companies, whose managements have been taken over under the General Insurance (Emergency Provision) Act, 1971, were in the private sector and their funds were not, therefore, public funds. However, thought has already been given to the question as to the steps to be taken to remove this malpractice.

(b) The loss caused by this practice would have had the effect of reducing the profits of the insurers concerned as well as their assets. It is the insurer who has thus suffered. In any case, the amounts lost by actions of individuals cannot be set off against compensation to the insurance companies.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Sir, I would like to know first whether this is an embezzlement of funds or it is not and thereafter if it is an embezzlement whether this action of the previous management comes in the category of civil liability or criminal liability ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, may I intervene. The hon'ble Member is going into the discussions of the jurisprudence what is the legal nature of the embezzlement. The only point is it is not an embezzlement of public funds because they were the private

properties of the company at that time.

This is the only legal point we can explain.

Embezzlement is embezzlement. It can have both civil and criminal implications.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I would confine myself to the question of surcharge proceedings. I would like to say that in this very august House the hon. Finance Minister said that our Custodians of today have one commitment and that is the commitment to insurance as a profession. At least those people who have seen this action, whatever terminology we may use for it, and who have been the parties to this sort of action regarding bogus jobs that were held on the muster rolls of these companies at least will they be considered as people not committed to insurance ? The Custodians who now occupy the positions of power and who had been silent spectators for this sort of jobbery, at least, will their commitment to insurance be questioned by the present Government and the hon. Minister ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I can share the concern of the hon. Member regarding this matter. But I can only say that apart from the factor of profitability, there is also the factor of public accountability by the Custodians. I think whatever they do now since they have been taken over by the Parliament, everything has to be accounted for to Parliament. I don't think that in whatever they do, they are concerned with the profit aspect only, but with what they do and how they do. So, the countervailing factor also comes into play.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that after the nationalisation of the general insurance, especially of the foreign insurance companies, they have slackened their business and they have slackened their efforts and every day they are doing this. What steps Government propose to take to stop this ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a general question. It does not arise out of this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: *राज-*

MR. SPEAKER : It does not arise out of it.

Assistance to Rajasthan towards Famine-Relief

* 1040. SHRI N.K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assistance given by the Central Government to Rajasthan Government to tide over the difficulties created by famine is in the form of loan;

(b) whether the state Government wants this amount to be treated as grant;

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

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has sought further Central assistance for famine relief and if so, the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) In accordance with the existing procedure and pattern of assistance both grants and loans have on a provisional basis been released to the Government of Rajasthan towards expenditure on drought relief measures.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The funds released on provisional basis will be adjusted into loans and grants as may be admissible on the basis of audited figures of expenditure when received from the Government of Rajasthan.

(d) No request for Central assistance towards drought relief expenditure in the current year has so far been received.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में अकाल धरमर पड़ने रहते हैं और राजस्थान की सरकार को इस काम में लिये बहुत रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है मैं आप के माध्यम से से वित्तमंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अकाल पर अब तक सरकार को कितनी धन राशि खर्च करनी पड़ी है ?

दूसरे जो धनराशि अब तक खर्च हुई है, उसमें से कितनी अक्सिडेंट्स के तौर पर धारणने दी

और कितना रुपया राजस्थान सरकार को कर्ज के तौर पर दिया गया ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : राजस्थान के बारे में जो इतिहास में पता है, वह इस प्रकार है—

I find from the figures available with me that in 1968-69 for drought works loans given were of the order of Rs. 15.91 crores, and for floods, it was Rs. 1.5 crores. The grant was Rs. 1.35 crores for drought relief and Rs. 50 lakhs for flood relief. The total given was about Rs. 19.26 crores.

In 1969-70, the total amount that was given, both grant and loan was Rs. 53 crores, the amount of loan was Rs. 42.72 crores, grant Rs. 10.80 crores. In 1970-71, loan was Rs. 19.50 crores, and grant was Rs. 5.51 crores, and for flood relief the amount of loan given was Rs. 1.50 crores, the total comes to about Rs. 26.50 crores.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्रीजी ने जो आकड़े प्रस्तुत किए उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि राजस्थान पर बहुत बड़ा कर्जा हो गया है इस फेमीन के कारण और यह कर्जा शायद इसलिए है कि जो कर्ज बने हुए है उनके अन्तर्गत वे ज्यादा सहायता दे नहीं पाते तो मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा कि राजस्थान की वित्तीय स्थिति को देखते हुए, जो कि जियोग्राफिकल कारण से ऐसी है, क्या वित्त मंत्री जी उन कर्ज पर पुनर्विचार करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : सभी चीजों पर पुनर्विचार होते रहेंगे ।

the background of their dissatisfaction over the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, which of the state Government have made such requests, and

(c) the decision taken by the Central Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTROA CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Business secured by Life Insurance Corporation

*1024. **SHRI S.R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of new policies and the total business secured by Life Insurance Corporation during 1970-71, and

(b) whether any new schemes have been thought for intensive business development in rural areas to mop up the new incomes generated by the green revolution and, if so what are the main features of those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTROA CHAVAN) : (a) The LIC has issued 16,22,261 policies assuring Rs. 1303.01 crores during the year 1970-71.

(b) The LIC has introduced on 1.5.71 a new policy known as 'Centenary Policy' to cater to the needs of people with fluctuating income and thus suited to rural areas.

A statement giving distinctive features of the Centenary Policy is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The distinctive features of the Centenary Policy introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India on 1.5.1971 are the following :

- (1) The policy is an endowment policy i.e. the sum assured is payable on death during the currency of the policy or on survival to the stipulated maturity date.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Demand For Setting up New Finance Commission

* 1022 **SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the State Governments have requested the Central Government to set up another Finance Commission in

- (ii) Policies are issued for terms on 15, 20 and 25 years only and premiums are payable yearly.
- (iii) The minimum sum assured under the policy is Rs. 1,000/- On any one life, policies are issued only upto a maximum total amount of Rs. 5,000/—.
- (iv) The first two years' premiums must be paid by due dates (a month's grace period is allowed). After atleast 2 years' premiums are paid, if default occurs in the payment of a premium, life insurance cover is extended for a year from the due date of the premium, but the facility of extended cover is available only once in 3 years. Further it is not incumbent on the policy holder to pay the premium in default. If he chooses not to pay the premium, the sum assured under the policy is reduced. Since a default is allowed once in 3 years, there may be more than one default under the policy and the reduction in the sum assured depends upon the number of defaults.

Utilisation of Boeing 707

* 1027. SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Boeing 707 have been running to full capacity during the past three years and if not the annual figures of capacity utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Neither Air-India nor any other international airline which is a member of IATA is flying to full capacity. Air-India's load factor has been in the neighbourhood of 51% which is in line with the average international load factors according to I. C. A. O. statistics.

Development of Paradeep Port for Handling Increased Quantum of Iron ore

*1030. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Paradeep Port in Orissa can be developed to handle as much as 10 million tons of iron ore per annum, against the quantum of 4 million tons of iron ore as fixed to be reached during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide the required finance for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) . The ore loading plant can handle at present upto about 2.5 million tons annually. This traffic is available. The Fourth Five Year Plan provides for the export of 4 million tons through Paradip by the end of the Plan period. Steps are being taken to provide ports facilities for increased iron ore exports upto 4 million tons. Technically it should be possible to develop Paradip Port to handle larger quantities beyond 4 million tons. But such a scheme would depend on the long-term prospects of the traffic, which will have to be assessed carefully with reference to a variety of factors including the availability of deposits of exportable ore, mining arrangements, transport facilities the demand in foreign markets, and the overall economics of all the investments involved. The various Ministries and the Planning Commission will have to examine these aspects before the question of expansion of Port facilities for export of iron ore can be considered.

Development of Tourism in Gujarat

*1036. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for development of Tourism in Gujarat during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the main features of the programme for development of places of tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The amount so far spent in the Fourth Plan on tourism schemes in Gujarat is Rs. 14,09,300, on the construction of a tourist bungalow and the mounting of a Son-et-Lumiere show at Sabarmati. In addition, it is proposed to augment the existing accommodation in the Gir Sanctuary and provide transport facilities at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The State Government propose to spend Rs. 50 lakhs on other schemes during the Fourth Plan.

Assistance from Aid India Consortium

*1037. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of aid sought by India from Aid India Consortium for the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the total aid so far received from the Consortium; and

(c) what further aid is expected from the Consortium?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Aid India Consortium provides aid on an annual basis and not for a Plan period of 5 years. The commitments made by the Aid India Consortium members for the first two years of the Fourth Plan viz., 1969-70 and 1970-71 amounted to \$831 million (Rs. 624 crores) and \$752 million (Rs. 564 crores) respectively.

(c) At the recent meeting held at Paris, Members of the Consortium agreed that for the year which began April 1, 1971, levels of new commitments of non-project assistance of about \$650 million, of project assistance of about \$500 million and food aid of about \$100 million would be desirable. Within the total, Members indicated action which would result in about \$90 million in debt relief. Firm commitments for aid in 1971-72 will, however, be available only after the necessary legislative and governmental approvals by the concerned Member Countries.

Diversion to India of aid Committed to Pakistan by World Bank Consortium

*1039. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has made any effort to seek diversion of a portion of the aid, provided by the world Bank Consortium to Pakistan, to India for the benefit of the East Bengal refugees in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Aid Pakistan Consortium met informally in Paris on June 21, 1971 under the Chairmanship of the World Bank. According to the Press release issued by the World Bank, neither the Bank asked the Members to indicate intended Commitments of new economic or development aid to Pakistan, nor were any such indications given. In view of this, the question of diversion of assistance given by the World Bank to Pakistan for the use of East Bengal refugees does not arise. We have, however, emphasized in international forums including the Consortium that the Bangla Desh refugees are a responsibility of the international community and adequate international assistance for the temporary maintenance of these refugees in India should be made available to us.

Guidelines Regarding Bonus Shares

*1041. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently amended the guidelines about bonus shares; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; a statement indicating the amendments made and the reasons therefor is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Capital Issues Control have made the following amendments in the guidelines for bonus issue with effect from the 1st June, 1971 :

(i) The residual amount of reserves left after the proposed capitalisation should be at least 33-1/3% instead of 20% of the increased paid-up capital of the company.

(ii) In the notice issued to the shareholders for seeking their approval in general body meeting to the proposed capitalisation, there should be a clear indication of the intentions of the management as regards the first annual dividend payable on the expanded capital of the company. The resolution passed by the general body should indicate the decision of the general body not only on the question of the proposed capitalisation but also on the management's proposals as regards the dividend.

The main object of increasing the percentage of residual reserves to be left after capitalisation is that the reserves remaining after capitalisation should be such as to provide reasonable scope for drawing upon them in times of need for maintenance of dividend in future on the expanded capital base of the company. The amendment at (ii) above has been made with a view to eliminating the uncertainty that used to be there as regards the dividend prospects after the issue, and thereby avoiding speculation which generally profited only those who had the inside information regarding the future prospects of dividend.

Construction of Houses for Harijans and Sweepers

*1042. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI DARBARA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any special scheme for construction of homes for the Harijans and sweepers working and residing

within municipal towns and if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(b) whether about 100 Harijan families of Cooch-Behar town in West Bengal are forced to reside in most dilapidated structures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY):

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the composite scheme of improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations, cent percent Central assistance is given to the State Government for the scheme of housing/house-sites. 75% of the ceiling cost of a house is given as subsidy by the Central Government from the provision made in the Backward Classes Sector and the balance of 25% is expected to be Contributed by the beneficiaries themselves in the form of cash, labour or material.

(b) The scheme is implemented by the State Governments. Information in respect of this particular town is not available.

Ghost Employees in General Insurance Companies

*1043. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the records of the recently nationalised General Insurance Companies have revealed the existence of more than 10,000 ghost employees who were paid regularly while they did not perform any duty;

(b) the total amount of money that was being diverted by the Insurance Companies through this method;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the whole matter through the agency of the Central Bureau of Investigation to find out the *modus operandi* of the racket, persons benefited and the money involved; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to set right the records of each Company so that the malpractice is not allowed to continue further ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). There is no evidence to indicate that the malpractice of dummy appointments is of the order mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. No precise estimate of the amount of money diverted by the insurers by such dummy appointments is available.

In the meeting of the Custodians of General Insurance Companies held on July 6, 1971, this entire question was discussed at some length. The Finance Minister had also stated in his opening remarks at the Conference that this evil will have to be rooted out completely. The Custodians have been asked to look into this matter expeditiously.

सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा सिर पर ढाल का ले जाया जाना

* 1044 श्री राजराज सिंह—कोटा— क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह यत्न की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सफाई कर्मचारियों द्वारा सिर पर ढाल ले जाने की प्रथा अब भी देश में प्रचलित है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन क्षेत्रों में तथा किस सीमा तक;

(ग) सरकार का इस प्रथा को कब तक समाप्त करने का विचार है;

(घ) इस कार्य के लिए बनाए गये आगे के कार्यक्रमों की रूप रेखा क्या है; और

(ङ) पिछले वर्षों में इस संबंध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कितनी वार्षिक सहायता दी गई?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-सची (श्री के.एस. रामलक्ष्मी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) मनीपुर, सिपुरा, झंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप, लक्षदीव द्वीप, गोधा, पांडीचेरी, दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा चंडीगढ़ को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों में कुछ प्राचीन क्षेत्रों में यह विद्यमान है। बताया जाता है कि तमिल नाडु तथा केरल में यह प्रथा व्यवहारिक दृष्टि से विद्यमान नहीं है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में भी कुछ नगरपालिकाओं को छोड़ कर यह प्रथा व्यवहारिक रूप से समाप्त हो चुकी है।

(ग) से (ङ) इस संबंध में कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है। सेनेटरी शौचालयों के निर्माण और सूखे शौचालयों को फलम शौचालयों में परिवर्तित करने को स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय जल प्रदाय और सफाई कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है। नए सूखे शौचालयों के निर्माण को रोकने के लिए राज्य सरकारों। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को नगरपालिका कानूनों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने की सलाह दी गयी है। बहीत बैरो। हाथ गाड़ियों इत्यादि शुरु करके ढाल को सिर पर डोने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने से सम्बंधित योजना की नीति और वितीय पहलु से समाज कल्याण विभाग का सम्बंध है। इस योजना पर अमल करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को उदारतापूर्वक अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। बंदे व्ययसार्थों में लगे व्यक्तियों के काम की और रहने सहने की परिस्थितियों में सुधार की मिली जुली योजना के लिए अतुर्थ योजना काल के लिए 300.00 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस मिश्रित योजना के लिए निम्न लिखित बन राशियों की व्यवस्था की गई थी :-

(रुपए लाख की राशियों में)

1968-69	20.00
1969-70	51.25
1970-71	57.25

पटना से बाराणसी तक स्टीमर सेवा

* 1045. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के बारे में भगवती समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) क्या उम प्रतिवेदन में यह सिफारिश की गई है कि गंगा नदी में पटना (बिहार का पश्चिमी जिला) से बागणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी जिला) तक और पटना से श्रयोध्या तक घाघरा नदी में स्टीमर चलाये जायें जो कि उपेक्षित और पिछड़े जिले हैं, और जहाँ अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सिवाय परिवहन के अन्य साधन नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो बड़ा कब से स्टीमर चलाने आरम्भ होंगे और सरकार ने इस दिशा में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राब बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भगवती समिति ने गंगा नदी में बक्सर और फरक्का के बीच और घाघरा नदी में डोरिया और रिबलेगंज (नपर) के बीच नदी सेवाएँ चलाने की सिफारिश की है ।

(ग) संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श में उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद पटना और राजीपुर के बीच गंगा नदी में शीघ्र ही एक प्रयोगात्मक—ब—संबंधक नदी सेवा चलाने का निश्चय किया गया है । उक्त छोटें टुकड़े पर चलाई जाने वाली प्रस्ताविक प्रयोगात्मक—ब—संबंधक नदी सेवा में प्राप्त अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए गंगा नदी में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर नियमित नदी सेवाएँ चलाने की योजना की जांच की जायेगी । जहाँ तक घाघरा नदी में नदी सेवाएँ चलाने

का संबंध है, जिसके लिये भगवती समिति ने सिफारिश की है, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार में व्यौरे बार योजना तैयार करने के लिये कहा गया है और उसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रहा है ।

Raids by Income-Tax authorities in Delhi

*1046 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item, entitled "Raids pay" appearing in the 'Economic Times' of Bombay dated the 21st March, 1971;

(b) if so, the names of 20 business houses whose premises were searched by the Income-tax authorities in Delhi ;

(c) the total value of jewellery, foreign currency and other articles unearthed and seized ;

(d) whether the Income-tax authorities have recovered considerable evidence of shady deals by the said business houses; and

(e) if so, what follow-up action, if any, has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 20 premises belonging to four sellers of property and two brokers dealing in property were searched. Names of these six parties are as under:-

- (i) Dr. A. P. Mitra and Shri K. P. Mitra.
- (ii) Servashri Aftab Rai, Shaukat Rai and Ranjit Rai.
- (iii) Shri Shiv Darshan Singh.
- (iv) Jitendra Nath & Co., Vishwa Nath and Rajeshwar Nath.
- (v) M/s. Narendra Singh & Co.
- (vi) M/s. O. P. Malhotra & Co.

(c) Jewellery of the total value of Rs. 2.5 lakhs and foreign and Indian currency of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,91,410 respectively were seized.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In the interest of successful investigations, it is not desirable at this stage to disclose the various steps that have been taken. However all necessary steps are being taken to bring to tax the concealed income.

Luggage of Passengers piling up at Palam Airport

*1047. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Luggage of passengers is piling up at Palam Airport ;

(b) whether the said luggage contains a good deal of mail also which includes Category 'A' and diplomatic mail ;

(c) whether with the introduction of Jumbo Service, the cargo staff and the shed capacity have not been expanded and consequently cargo and luggage accumulate in the Customs godown: and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b) . There is no accumulation of accompanied baggage. Unaccompanied baggage, however, is cleared by Customs as soon as the owner comes to claim it at the customs counter. Diplomatic and category 'A' mails are cleared by the diplomatic missions and postal authorities immediately on their arrival.

(c) and (d) . The capacity of the customs godown/shed has been increased in consultation with the airline operators and the Customs authorities. Further extension to the customs godown/shed will be made shortly.

Nationalisation of Coastal Shipping in Maharashtra

*1048. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to nationalise coastal shipping in that State ; and

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have forwarded to this Ministry the minutes of the emergency meeting of the Master Plan Committee, Maharashtra, recommending that the Konkan line passenger service should be taken over either by the Central Government or the State Government as from September, 1971, in view of the reported intention of M/s Chowgule Steamships Ltd., not to reopen the Bombay/Dabhol line after the monsoon in September, 1971.

This is being examined.

Mangalore Harbour Project

*1049. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mangalore Harbour Project is not being implemented according to time schedule ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the project will not be in a position to export ore from Kudremukh as the harbour will have only 30 feet draught?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) and (b) . The Mangalore Harbour Project is intended to be completed by the end of 1972. The progress of work is satis-

factory except for a short-fall in the dredging schedule. However, two new dredgers of large capacity which are due for delivery during this year have been planned for deployment at Mangalore, as a result of which it is expected that the overall dredging requirements will be met by the due date.

(c) The overall master plan for the development of Mangalore Port provides for drafts upto 49 feet in stages. The developments are planned to be phased with the requirements of Iron Ore traffic at this port. With this phased development of the port leading to drafts of 49 feet the port would be able to entertain larger ships and bulk carriers for all types of traffic.

Take-over of Management of India Companies being run in collaboration with Foreign Technical Collaborators

*1050. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the management of Indian Companies which are being run in collaboration with foreign technical collaborators ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps in the proxy war by Firestone with Synthetics and Chemicals Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Department of Company Affairs has not interfered in the proxy war.

World Bank aid for import of tractors

4352. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount expected to be received from the World Bank for the import of tractors during the year 1971-72 ;

(b) the names of the Companies from whom tractors will be purchased ; and

(c) the number of tractors proposed to be allotted to Andhra Pradesh and Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government of India have recently signed five development credit agreements with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for agricultural credit projects in the States of Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Tamil Nadu. The Credit amount in each case provides for import of agricultural tractors as under : Gujarat (2200), Puniab (8000). Andhra Pradesh (1500), Haryana (6000) and Tamil Nadu (1500). The tractors will be procured over a two to three year period. Tractors are to be imported from those suppliers in the World Bank Member Countries and Switzerland, who have established tractor manufacturing facilities in India, or have obtained necessary approvals of the Government of India, for manufacture of tractors in India.

Criteria for declaring Places of Tourist Interest

4353 SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places which fall under the category of tourist interest ;

(b) the increase in the number of places of tourist interest during the last three years ;

(c) what criteria has been laid down for declaring a place as of tourist interest ; and

(d) whether besides places of religious, historical or architectural importance, the birth places associated with great ancient literateurs like Kalidas, Tulsidas, Bihari and Deo will also be included in the list ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) to (c). India abounds in such variety

of attractive places of tourist interest that it is impossible to list or count them. Tourists, however, choose places of interest which are easily accessible, rich in natural beauty and cultural wealth and where comfortable accommodation and good food are available.

Treating Tamil Nadu Christian Harijan at par with Hindu Harijan

4354. SHRI CHELLACHAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are two sections among the Harijan community in Tamil Nadu, especially in Tirunelveli District, namely Caste Hindu Harijans and Christian Harijans ;

(b) whether the Christian Harijans are not treated at par with the Hindu Harijans in the matter of rights and privileges ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove this inequality ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

राजस्थान में कोटा स्टेशन पर अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

4355. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कोटा स्टेशन पर कितनी अफीम पकड़ी गयी ;

(ख) अफीम पकड़ने वालों को क्या पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) अफीम की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-मटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) मादक वस्तुओं के अवैध व्यापार को रोकने से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों के ही सभी प्रवर्तन विभाग जैसे राज्य आबकारी विभाग, पुलिस, सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क विभाग, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो सीमा सुरक्षा दल, रेलवे सुरक्षा दल सतर्क हैं । बन्दरगाहों तथा सीमा-स्थलों के साथ साथ अन्दरूनी क्षेत्रों में भी चौकसी की जाती है । पोस्ट उगाने वाले क्षेत्रों में भी निवारक उपायों को कड़ा कर दिया गया है ।

राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में अफीम की खेती

4356. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा, झालावाड़ और बूंदी जिलों में कितने एकड़ भूमि में अफीम की खेती होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अफीम की खेती और अधिक भूमि पर करवाने का है ;

(ग) कितने किसानों ने सरकार से अफीम की खेती करने के लिए अनुमति मांगी है ; और

(घ) सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) : (क) 1970-71 की फसल के मौसम में राजस्थान के कोटा तथा झालावाड़ जिलों में पोस्ट की काश्त का क्षेत्र इस प्रकार है :

जिले का नाम	पोस्ट की काश्त का क्षेत्र हेक्टेयरों में
कोटा	3, 407
झालावाड़	5, 510

1970-71 की फसल के मौसम में राजस्थान के बूंदी जिले में पोस्त की कोई काश्त नहीं की गई।

(ख) जी हाँ। सरकार, भारत में पोस्त की काश्त के कुल क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है।

(ग) तथा (घ). 1971-72 के ग्रामामी फसल (1 अक्टूबर 1971 से 30 सितम्बर 1972) के लिए लाइसेंसों के लिए काश्तकारों से अभी तक सरकार को प्रार्थनापत्र नहीं प्राप्त हुए हैं। लेकिन कोटा और झालावाड़ के जिलों में 1970-71 की फसल के मौसम में जिन काश्तकारों को पोस्त की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे, उनकी सख्या इस प्रकार है :

जिले का नाम	काश्तकारों की सख्या
कोटा	15, 347
झालावाड़	28, 943

1971-72 की फसल के मौसम के लिए पोस्त की काश्त के लिए काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस देने के प्रार्थना पत्रों पर, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लाइसेंस दिए जाने सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विचार किया जाएगा।

Jessop and Company Dum Dum

4357. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money paid to each Director of M/s Jessop and Company, Dum Dum, West Bengal, as salary, allowance etc., during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the working results of the company for these years ; and

(c) The factors responsible for the heavy losses incurred by the Company during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Valuables belonging to the Begum of Rampur

4358 SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4370 on the 30th March, 1970 and No 4525 on the 31st August, 1970, regarding the valuables belonging to the Begum of Rampur and state whether the information has since been collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) Yes Sir

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks in Chhotanagpur and Palamau Districts

4359 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by nationalised banks functioning in Chhotanagpur in Bihar, after nationalisation; and

(b) the amount out of it advanced to agriculturists, retail traders, self-employed persons and road transport operators in Palamau district, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YTSWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) Information is not maintained by the banks in the form asked for by the Hon'ble member. However data in respect of advances made upto December 1970 in Bihar State by nationalised banks under the categories of agriculture (direct finance), small scale industries, road transport

operators and retail trade & small business are furnished below :—

	No. of A/Cs.	Amount Outstanding (Rs. lakhs)
1. Agriculture (direct finance)	6167	70.73
2. Road Transport	418	95.42
3. Small Scale Industries	707	478.17
4. Retail Trade & Small Business	1636	174.64

Note :—Figures are Provisional

**Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rural
Urban Areas of Bihar**

4360. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the number of branches of
nationalised banks opened in rural and
urban areas of Bihar, separately since
nationalisation ; and

(b) the number of branches out of
them opened in Chhotanagpur division ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). Between
19th July, 1969 and 30th April, 1971, the
14 nationalised banks opened 100 new
offices in Bihar. Of these, 53 are located
in rural, 37 in semi-urban and 10 in
urban centres.

(b) Of the 100 new offices opened
by the nationalised banks in Bihar
during the period mentioned above 17
have been opened in Chhotanagpur
division.

**Loans granted for Small Scale Industries
and Agriculture in Bihar**

4361. SHRI R. N SHARMA : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the number of persons and firms
who applied for loans from different
branches of the State Bank in Bihar
for Small Scale Industries and Agriculture
from 1st January, 1968 to 28th February,
1971 ;

(b) the number of applicants to whom
loans were granted ; and

(c) the number of applicants to whom
loans were not granted and the reasons
therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to
(c). Information is not maintained by
the banks in the form asked for by
the Hon'ble member. However data in
respect of advances made to agriculturists

and small scale industries in Bihar by State Bank of India are furnished below :

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	End of June 1968			End of March 1971		
	No. of A/Cs.	Limits Sanctioned	Balance Outstanding	No. of A/Cs.	Limt Sanctioned	Balance Outstanding
Agriculturists	1	60.00	19.00	9307	589.00	473.00
Small Scale Industries	151	105.90	60.82	871	771.99	416.17

Arrangements for the repairs of Ships by Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam

4362. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are till now no arrangements by Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam to undertake repairs of ships weighing more than 50,000 tonnes, which causes great inconvenience to ship-owners ;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to provide this facility to ship-owners at Vishakhapatnam ; and

(c) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The construction of a Dry Dock capable of accommodating ships upto the sizes of 55,000 D.W.T. at the Hindustan Shipyard Vishakhapatnam is in progress. It is expected to be ready for partial use shortly and for full use early next year. With the commissioning of this Dry Dock, the present inconvenience to ship owners would be reduced considerably.

Assistance from U. S. A.

4363. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report that United States Government has pledged extensive economic assistance to India ;

(b) whether the proposed economic assistance is not to be utilised for rehabilitation of refugees from Bengla Desh ; and

(c) if so, the quantum of assistance and the form in which it will be received from U. S. Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the recent announcement of U. S. assistance of \$70 million. Of this amount \$20 million will be in the form of normal non-project assistance. The remaining sum of \$50 million is to be utilised for refugee relief. The form in which such assistance will be received is still under discussion.

Grants to Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities

4364. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount of grants given to Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University by the University Grants Commission during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : The following grants were paid to Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities by the University Grants Commission during the last three years :

Year	Gauhati University Rs.	Dibrugarh University Rs.
1968-69	9,87,540	3,48,714
1969-70	9,71,275	13,12,153
1970-71	4,91,918	11,7,7799

Demand by B.H.U. Authorities for an Independent Security Force

4365. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPALLI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities of the Banaras Hindu University have approached Government for approval of their scheme of raising an independent security force, and

(b) If so, the main features of the scheme and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The Banaras Hindu University has sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission for the improvement of the existing system of watch and ward in the University with a view to creating an efficient machinery for the protection of property of the University and individuals, when need be. The proposal is under consideration of the Commission.

Funds for Construction and Maintenance of Roads in Rajasthan built during Famine Years

4366. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Centre has stopped funds for further construction or maintenance of roads built in Rajasthan during famine years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Central assistance totalling Rs. 93.02 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan towards drought relief expenditure in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71. This covers the entire ceilings of expenditure on drought relief measures adopted on the recommendations of various Central teams which have visited the State. These ceilings of expenditure were inclusive of the requirement of funds for relief like construction of roads, minor irrigation and soil conservation works etc.. The Government of Rajasthan have reported that all the drought relief works were closed in August, 1970, with the return of favourable seasonal conditions. Central assistance to States for natural calamities relief measures is provided only towards the relief expenditure incurred during the distress. All expenditure that the State Government might incur on the roads and other works beyond the period of distress would have to be borne from within their own resources.

Allocation of Funds for Intervillage Roads in Manipur

4367. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) the amount earmarked for the improvement and maintenance of inter-village roads under the P.W.D. in Manipur during the current financial year;

(b) the amount spent in the financial year on inter-village roads in Manipur;

(c) whether there are provisions of bus services on any of these inter-village roads; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Rs.18.35 lakhs and Rs.13.71 lakhs for improvement and maintenance respectively;

(b) Rs.131 lakhs and Rs.61 lakhs for all original works and all maintenance works respectively;

(c) and (d). Out of 88 inter-village roads, bus services are already available on 13 roads. The State Transport Authority, Manipur, is considering the introduction of new bus services on the remaining roads, wherever conditions permit of such action.

Direction to Public Undertakings to bring out Publications in Hindi and English

4368. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directive or circular to the Heads of Public Sector undertakings to bring out Hindi version of all their publications in addition to the English version;

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

(c) the expenditure involved as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). All the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings have been advised through the administrative Ministries to publish resolutions, general orders, rules, notifications, reports, etc. in both Hindi and English languages, as is required, under the 'Official Languages Act, 1963' as amended.

(c) Government do not maintain any record of the expenditure incurred by the public enterprises for publication of Hindi versions of their Reports etc. as this is a matter, which comes under the day-to-day administration of the enterprises.

Higher Pension for P. and T. Pensioners

4369. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the All India Posts and Telegraphs Pensioners' Association demanding higher pension; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a). A memorandum dated the 19th May, 1971 was received from the All India Posts and Telegraphs Association, Poona, seeking inclusion of the case of the Central Government pensioners in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission.

(b) there is no proposal to include the case of pensioners in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission, but Government propose to consider, in due course, the question of grant of relief to pensioners in the light of general recommendations of the Pay Commission in the matter of pensionary benefits for serving Government servants.

Recommendation made by Prohibition Committee Re. Government Servants

4370. **SHRI N. K. SHARMA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reconstituted Prohibition Committee has recommended to Government that Prohibition be observed by Government servants; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI. K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rule 22 of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, analogous to Rule 20 of the All India Service (Conduct) Rules, 1968, already imposes certain restrictions. Any further restrictions on Government employees as recommended by the Committee may conflict with the exercise of their fundamental rights as citizens.

**Financial help demanded by Colleges
in Rural Areas of West Bengal**

4371. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA** : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the colleges in rural areas in West Bengal are facing financial difficulty, particularly in meeting the recurring expenditure.

(b) whether the colleges have represented to Government for financial aid; and

(c) if so, whether any aid has been given on the basis of their representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No report to this effect has been received by Government of India.

(b) and (c) . No such representation has been received by the Government of India or the University Grants Commission. The Government of West Bengal has, however, appointed a Committee for going into financial, administrative and other aspects of non-Government affiliated colleges (excluding sponsored colleges) in the State under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University.

Notification regarding Dual Charge given to Col. P. Dayal

4372. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR** : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the notification issued by his Ministry giving dual charge to Col. P. Dayal as Director General, National Fitness Corps and as Programme adviser, National Service Scheme, was challenged; and

(b) if so, the action his Ministry proposes to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) and (b). A notification was issued on 21st October, 1970 appointing Col. P. Dayal as Programme Adviser, National Service Scheme w.e.f. 1-7-70 and stating that he will also hold charge of the duties of the post of Director General, National Fitness Corps, without extra remuneration. Some representations have been received challenging this appointment with retrospective effect and claiming that while holding current charges of post of D.G., NFC Col. P. Dayal could not exercise any administrative or financial powers derived from any statutory rule. The extent of administrative and financial powers exercisable by him while holding additional current charge of post of D G, NFC, is being got clarified in consultation with the Ministry of Law and, if necessary with the Ministry of Finance and Department of Personnel. In the event of his not being authorised to exercise such powers under the present arrangement, alternative arrangements will be made.

Demonetisation of Currency by Pakistan

4373. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA** :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to State :

(a) the impact of the move undertaken by the Pakistan Government to demonetise currency notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 100, on Indian currency; and

(b) whether such move is likely to affect the currencies in possession of Bangla Desh refugees in India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Pakistan's decision to demonetise Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 currency notes will have no impact whatsoever on the Indian currency.

(b) It will affect those of the Bangla Desh refugees who happen to hold Pakistan currency notes of these denominations.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया नई दिल्ली से निकाली गयी राशि की बकूली

4374. श्री जॉकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया नई दिल्ली से निकाली गई 60 लाख रुपये की राशि में से इस बीच 59 लाख 96 हजार रुपये वसूल कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वसूल किया गया धन किस लेख में जमा किया गया है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जी, हाँ। पुलिस ने 59, 96, 900 रुपये बराबर कर लिया है।

(ख) न्यायालय ने यह रकम 'सिपुदारी' बाण्ड के अन्तर्गत स्टेट बैंक को सौंप दी है। यह रकम बैंक के फुटकर जमा खाते में जमा कर दी गयी है और बैंक ने यह रकम 'सिपुदारी' बाण्ड के अन्तर्गत करेन्सी चेस्ट में रखा है।

Option from Civil Servants for Absorption in Public Undertakings or Reversion to Patent Cadres

4375. SHRI R. N. BARMAN :
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked for option from the civil servants working in various Public Undertakings to opt either to serve in the Undertakings permanently or to revert to their parent cadres, within specified time-limits ; and

(b) if so, the number of such civil servants and their reaction in connection with providing such options ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

K. R. GANESH) (a). Yes Sir, excepting officers of the Industrial Management Pool, and of Defence Services employed in Defence Production undertakings.

(b) According to available information there were 1390 deputationists in all types of posts as on 31-12-1970. This number includes officers of the Defence Services other than those employed in Defence Production undertakings. The appointing authorities (Administrative Ministries or Public Enterprises depending on the level of the appointee) would decide which particular Government officers are fit to be retained and only ask such officers to exercise the option. While a few such officers have already opted in favour of permanent absorption in the public enterprises concerned, the reaction of others is not yet available, as the time limits laid down for the exercise of option are yet to be reached.

Levy of Wealth-Tax on Agricultural Assets

4376. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some courts have declared the provisions relating to the levy of Wealth-Tax on agricultural assets as *ultra vires* the Constitution ; and

(b) if so, the further action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Punjab & Haryana High Court, in the case of Shri Harbhajan Singh Dhillon Vs. Union of India, has given a decision declaring the provisions relating to the levy of wealth-tax on agricultural assets as *ultra vires* the Constitution of India. The Government have filed an appeal before the Supreme Court of India against the judgment of the Punjab & Haryana High Court; which is pending.

System of sectioning of Liquor Shops by Excise Department in Mysore

4377. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mysore Government resorts to the system of auctions for giving contracts of liquor shops in the State ;

(b) whether the beer-taverns in Bangalore and Gulbarga cities and civil areas incur heavy loss every month ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding this system of auctions taluka-wise ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) . Yes, Sir.

(b) In Gulbarga only one beer-tavern has been auctioned for the year 1971-72. Since no such tavern was in existence during the preceding year, the question of its incurring losses does not arise. In Bangalore city and civil area the beer taverns are suffering some losses but these are reported to have been more than made up by corresponding gains from sale of Toddy and Arrack.

(c) Suggestions were received by the State Government for discontinuing auctions of Toddy Shops at Taluka or shop levels.

(d) The suggestions made were considered by the State Government. They have, however, not considered it necessary to make any change in the method of auctions.

Seizure of Gold in Bombay

4378. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs officials have recently recovered gold from some places in Bombay ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. 178 Kgs. of gold valued at Rs. 15 lakhs at international monetary rate and Rs. 34 lakhs at the Indian market rate was seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities at Bombay during the period from 1-4-71 to 30-6-71.

(b) 16 persons were arrested in this connection.

Payment of Rent on Land acquired for constructing Quarters for the Staff of Customs Department, Cochin

4379. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the employees of the Customs Department, Cochin are paying monthly a sum similar to rent for the land acquired by Government for constructing staff quarters in 1965 ;

(b) if so, the amount thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) No, Sir. The rent for the land acquired by the Government for constructing staff quarters at Cochin is being paid by the Government and not by the employees of the Customs Department, Cochin.

(b) and (c) . The question does not arise in view of (a) above,

Expansion of Cochin Airport

4380. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has requested the Defence Ministry for permission to expand the Airport at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Defence Ministry thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence have communicated that they have no objection to the extension of the runway at Cochin. On account of several major obstructions, however it would not be feasible to do so.

Loss in Tax Revenue due to Head Offices of Private Companies established in a State other than the Place of Business

4381. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some States are deprived of revenue accruing on account of taxes, because some private companies have established their Head Office in a State other than the State which is their principal place of business ; and

(b) whether Government propose to direct them to shift the respective Head Offices to the States where they principally carry on their business ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Of the Central taxes, only proceeds of taxes on income and of Union Excise Duties are shareable with States, and States' shares are determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Finance Commission from time to time. In the case of Union Excise Duties, the distribution of States' share amongst them recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission is 80% on population basis and 20% on the basis of relative backwardness of the States and therefore the location of head office may not be relevant. In the case of Income-tax, however, 90% of the States' shares is distributed on the basis of population and 10% on the basis of figures of assessments. The collection of income-tax from companies at places of location of their head offices is based on Section 124 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. No specific complaint has been received by

Central Government against this arrangement.

(b) Does not arise.

Casual Watchmen dismissed from Cochin Shipyards

4382. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual watchmen dismissed from the Cochin Shipyards last month ;

(b) the reasons for the dismissal ; and

(c) whether Government propose to absorb them in alternative jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (c). The services of 8 temporary watchmen of the Cochin Shipyards Project were terminated with effect from the 13th May, 1971 consequent on the induction of the Central Industrial Security Force. In all there were 13 watchmen and they were given the option to join the Central Industrial Security Force in which the pay scale carried a higher maximum and they were also assured of protection of their present pay. In spite of this, all of them declined to avail of this offer. It was possible to absorb 5 of them in certain other posts for which they were found suitable and the remaining 8 were retrenched. They can now be considered along with others for other suitable vacancies if their names are sponsored by the employment exchange in response to future requisitions from the Project. In fact, one of them has since been appointed as a peon with effect from 1st July, 1971.

Test Audit of Cases of Income-Tax Assessment

4383. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of cases taken up for test audit to the total number of Income-tax assessments in the last three years ;

(b) the year-wise loss of revenue suffered by Government as a result of under-assessments incorrect reliefs given, etc. as revealed by the test audit ;

(c) whether it was due to genuine mistakes in interpretation of the Rules on the part of the Income-tax staff or over-zealous interpretation of rules to the detriment of the assessee on the part of the audit staff ; and

(d) where such difference of opinion comes to light, the authority empowered to finally decide the cases without prejudice to Government revenue or

the assessors, interests and how many such cases are at present pending for decision.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The results of audit reported every year in the Audit Report on Revenue Receipts generally cover the period from 1st September of a year to 31st August of next year. The Central Board of Direct Taxes, however, compile the statistics relating to number of assessments completed on a financial year basis. The particulars asked for are furnished below :

Financial year	No. of assessments completed (In lakhs)	Total number of cases reviewed in statutory test audit (in lakhs)	percentage
1967-68	25.57	2.36 (1.9.67 to 31.8.68)	9.2
1968-69	34.15	2.59 (1.9.68 to 31.8.69)	7.5
1869-70	35.58	2.74 (1.9.69 to 31.8.70)	7.7

(b) Loss of revenue is occasioned only when the mistakes pointed out in statutory test audit could not be rectified due to limitation of time. Out of the cases brought to the notice of Government and examined by them during the last three years there was loss of revenue (approximately) as indicated below in the following number of cases :

Year	No. of cases	Amount of under-assessment involved (in lakhs)
1967-68	55	5.15
1968-69	25	8.23
1969-70	10	2.21

Besides these, cases of under-assessment which were noticed in statutory test audit and reported in the Audit Reports for the last three years are as follows :

Year	No. of cases	Amount of under-assessment of revenue involved (in lakhs)
1967-68	10,978	660
1968-69	12,418	687
1969-70	16,997	859

A good portion of these have possibly been recovered. But information is as yet not available as to how much out of these have actually been possible to revise and recover.

(c) and (d). The majority of mistakes arises on account of errors committed while calculating total income, tax payable thereon, grant of depreciation and development rebate and other similar reliefs. Some cases of mistakes in application of rules, the interpretation of which has been settled by courts or by instructions of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, have also come to notice.

There is normally no question of any over-zealous interpretation of rules, etc. by statutory audit. If any difference of opinion arises between Audit and the Revenue Department on any legal issue, the issue is referred to the Law Officers of the Government for their opinion. In most cases, the advice given by the Law Ministry and where necessary that of the Attorney General is accepted by both the Audit and the Revenue Departments. If, however, in the opinion of Audit, the matter is of adequate importance, the attention of the Public Accounts Committee is drawn to it in the Audit Report and the directions issued as a result of examination of the case by the Public Accounts Committee form the guidelines for both Audit and Government for further action. The number of such cases on which the Public Accounts Committee may have given any directions at present pending for further action is not likely to be significant.

Construction of an Aerodrome at Karipur in Kerala

4384. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed construction of an Aerodrome at Karipur near Kozhikode in Kerala is being postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the construction of the airport is likely to be started and when it is expected to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Land has already been acquired^{1/} and levelling of the land will commence shortly. The aerodrome is likely to be commissioned early in the fifth plan period.

Construction of Ballapattan Road Bridge

4385. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the construction of Ballapattan Bridge (Road) in the near future; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the bridge is likely to be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have already executed an Agreement with the selected contractor for the construction of this bridge and the work is expected to be started after the monsoons of 1971, and to be completed in about 4 years time.

Development of Kasaragod Port as a Minor Port

4386. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Kasaragod Port as a minor port; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be spent for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). Kasaragod is already a minor Port. The Government of Kerala who are concerned with the development of minor ports in that State, have reported that Kasaragod port at present handles less than 1000 tonnes of traffic per year and this does not justify any development programme for this port.

Stipend To Tribal Students of Engineering Colleges in Tripura

4387. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any stipend is being given to the tribal students of Tripura for studying in Engineering colleges; and

(b) if so, the number of recipients, and amount given to each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House later.

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

4388. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कोई मार्ग - निर्देशी सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका विस्तृत रूप-रेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस विश्वविद्यालय की उपाधियों को उच्चनी मान्यता नहीं

देतीं जितनी मान्यता वे दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों की उपाधियों को देती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव):
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) क्यों कि विश्वविद्यालय स्वायत्त संस्था है, इस लिए, राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ग) ऐसा कोई मामला विश्वविद्यालय प्रथम राज्य सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में खुदाई

4389. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन विभिन्न स्थानों पर खुदाई कर रहा है; और

(ख) उक्त खुदाई के परिणाम स्वरूप भारतीय संस्कृति के किन-से नाल धर्म पता लगा है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव):

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कोई खुदाई कार्य नहीं हो रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन से विदेशी मुद्रा का उत्पादन

4390. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या पर्यटन और आगर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन से विदेशी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई आयी?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) पर्यटन से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के उपार्जन का अनुमान अखिल भारतीय आघार पर लगाया जाता है, राज्य-वार अथवा स्थान-वार आघार पर नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में महेश्वर नगर का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में घोषित किया जाना

4391 श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि वाले मध्य प्रदेश के महेश्वर नगर को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का पर्यटन केन्द्र घोषित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थ है, और

(ख) उक्त नगर के ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व के स्थलों का विकास करने के लिए क्या सरकार का विचार स्थानीय निवास को कोई अनुदान स्वीकृत करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों द्वारा आयकर की अपायगी

4392. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित . क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों की अवधि में अधिकतम आयकर प्रदा करने वाली फर्मों तथा व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है, उन पर अलग अलग आयकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि प्रांकी गयी थी तथा प्रत्येक द्वारा कितना-कितना मुनसाल किया गया ;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1970 को उक्त व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि कितनी थी, और

(ग) उक्त राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०आर० गणेश) (क) से (ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में पूरे किये गये कर-निर्धारण के आघार पर सर्वाधिक आयकर देने वाले 20 व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों के सबंध में अपेक्षित व्योरे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की भेज पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

Meeting of Bank Executives and Employees

4393 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA .
SHRI P GANGADEB .
SHRI G VENKATSWAMY .

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether at the recent meeting of Bank executives and employees, any concrete guidelines were laid down for the nationalised banks to follow in their investment policies ;

(b) the decision taken at the meeting to mobilise the banks for their assistance in solving the unemployment problem as also the problem of rising prices; and

(c) the other subjects discussed at the meeting and the decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). 'Resources of the banks and their deployment' was one of the important items on the agenda for the meeting of chief executives of public sector banks held in the last week of April, '71. The need for adequate credit planning for each bank as also the utmost necessity of meeting the credit requirements of the hitherto neglected

sectors were emphasised at the meeting. The banks were urged to step up their efforts to increase deposits and to keep down to the minimum their borrowings from the Reserve Bank which tend to generate inflationary pressures. The chief executives were advised to take adequate measures to scrutinise large loan accounts carefully.

The role of banks in creating adequate employment opportunities also figured prominently in the discussions. The recommendations of the Thakkar Committee Report on extension of credit facilities to self-employed persons and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India thereon were gone into carefully and it was decided that meeting the credit requirements of self-employed persons should be treated as a primary task of each branch agent.

The lines on which existing recruitment procedures and training facilities for the bank staff could be improved were also examined. Ways and means of bringing about greater participation of employees in making a success of bank nationalisation were discussed in depth.

Loans Given by I. F. C., L. I. C. and U. T. I. to Private Sector

4394. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the private sector industries during January-March, 1971 and the names of the parties concerned; and

(b) the support given by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India to the private sector industries during January-March, 1971 and the names of the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-635/71.]

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करना

4395. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :
श्री प्रिय रंजन दास मुंशी :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या-क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या कोई सरकारी संस्था या निगम इस कार्य को पहले से कर रहा है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के.एस. रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग) विवरण समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, प्रिन्सिपल में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या [LT 636/71]

Declaration of Raipur-Berhampur Road in Orissa as a National Highway

4396. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Raipur-Berhampur road has been declared as National Highway in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, which important towns will be touched by this National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for direct air service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar

4397. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the period within which Government propose to introduce direct air service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar (Orissa)?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): There is no proposal at present to introduce a direct air service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar.

Circulation of counterfeit money during Elections

4398. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether considerable counterfeit money was in circulation during the recent Elections; and

(b) whether any enquiry was held in this respect and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Vigilance against counterfeiting of currency is a continuous task. During the period November 1970 to February 1971, the Police in different parts of the country seized counterfeit currency valued Rs. 3,77,592/- from professional counterfeiters. Criminal cases have been registered against the persons concerned and investigations thereof are in progress.

Construction of a civil Aerodrome at Edakkattuvayal in Kerala

4399. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a civil aerodrome at Edakkattuvayal in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Change in University Syllabus

4400. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a change in University syllabus to make it job-oriented was demanded at the Conference of All India Student Leaders held in Mount Abu in June, 1971; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed and decisions arrived at and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b) . The required information is being collected from the Jodhpur University, under whose auspices the Conference was held, and a statement will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rehabilitation of Persons Evicted from land acquired for Trivandrum Aerodrome

4401. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had decided to extent the runway of Trivandrum Aerodrome only upto 7500 ft.;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the occupants of the lands which had to be transferred to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the amount to be spent by the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the persons to be evicted from the lands?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been decided to accept the offer of the Kerala Government to transfer 77.80 acres of land at the Trivandrum aerodrome to the Civil Aviation Department, free of cost. The Civil Aviation Department will meet the expenditure of Rs. 3.18 lakhs on the rehabilitation of the persons in occupation of the land. There is, however, no plan at present to extend the runway as it is already adequate for Boeing 737 operations. These will begin from October this year.

Hazard to Boeing Aircraft by I. T. I. Building at Trivandrum

4402. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had asked the Centre to let them know whether the I. T. I. Building at Trivandrum would constitute any hazard to the Boeing aircraft; and

(b) if so, the reply of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have been informed that I. T. I. Building near the civil aerodrome at Trivandrum should be demolished for the safety of Boeing 737s operations, which are scheduled to begin from October this year.

Payment of Bonus to Officers of Public Undertakings

4403. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state :

(a) the percentage of bonus paid to officers drawing a salary of over Rs. 1600/- per month in Hindustan Steel, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, Indian Airlines, Air India, Indian Oil Corporation and State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the percentage of bonus paid to the officers in each of the aforesaid Undertakings drawing salary upto Rs. 1,600/- per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Bonus is paid under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to employees drawing a salary upto Rs. 1600/- per month. For officers on higher salary brackets, the public enterprises have been allowed by Government to make an *ex-gratia* payment provided that—

(a) the enterprise has been earning profits;

(b) the payment is made from the employer's share of available surplus of 40% as per Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; and

(c) for the purpose of computing the *ex-gratia* payment the salary shall be deemed to be Rs. 1600 per month irrespective of the actual salary.

This has been done as an incentive and a reward to senior personnel in the enterprises, where profits have been earned and there are substantial amounts in the employer's share of a available surplus.

The percentage of bonus/*ex-gratia* payment paid for the year 1969-70 by the concerned enterprises for the two categories of employees was as follows:-

Name of the Undertaking	Employees drawing more than Rs. 1600/- (%age of Bonus/ <i>ex-gratia</i> payment for 1969-70)	Employees drawing Rs. 1600/- & below
Air India	Nil	4
Hindustan Steel	Nil	4
Indian Airlines	Under consideration	4*
Indian Oil Corporation	20	20
	(Salary restricted to Rs. 750/- per month for computation of payment)	
Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation.	Nil	20
State Trading Corporation	20	20
	(Salary restricted to Rs. 1600/- per month for computation of payment)	

* As the Payment of Bonus Act does not apply to Indian Airlines, being a non-competing undertaking, this is treated as *ex-gratia* payment.

Hangar re-built at Palam Airport for Boeing aircraft

4404. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a hangar built at Palam Airport to accommodate Boeing aircraft was demolished and rebuilt again .

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

(c) the loss incurred by Government as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The height of two hangars was increased to accommodate Boeing 737s at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

Strike in the Reserve Bank of India Madras

4405. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work in the Reserve Bank, Madras was completely paralysed for about a week due to the strike by the clerical staff; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):(a) and (b). The class III employees of the Madras Office of the Reserve Bank of India resorted to a strike from June 7 to June 14, 1971. At the intervention of Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras a settlement was reached and the strike was called off on 15th June, 1971.

Cheating of Syndicate Bank

4406. SHRI P. GANGADEB : SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some gang is operating in the country which has cheated many banks during the month of May and June, 1971;

(b) if so, whether a branch of the Syndicate Bank was also cheated of Rs. 9,500 on the 10th June, 1971; and

(c) if so, whether any investigation has been conducted in the matter and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Government have no information that a gang is operating in the country which has cheated many banks during the months of May and June, 1971.

(b) and (c). According to the report from the Syndicate Bank, its Branch at Nangloi was cheated to the tune of Rs. 9,500 on 9th June 1971. The bank filed a police complaint on the same day. Police have arrested two persons in this connection—an attender employed in the bank and an outsider. A sum of Rs. 2000 is reported to have been recovered from the outsider. Police investigation is still in progress. The bank has placed the attender under suspension from service, pending further investigation by the police.

Customs Duty on Tractors

4407. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exorbitant customs duty has been levied on imported tractors to remove the disparity in prices between imported and indigenous tractors;

(b) whether the biggest tractor manufacturer in India viz., M/s Escorts Ltd., is the only party who has not been able to sell its full production because of poor quality and the higher prices;

(c) whether other tractor manufacturers in India have a long waiting list of purchasers even when their prices are higher than the imported tractors;

(d) whether the exorbitant customs duty has been levied to provide protection and benefit to the biggest manufacturers of tractors in the country; and

(e) if not, the reason why the interest of farmers has not been taken into consideration, as the tractors manufactured at present in the country are of models as old as 15 years and the farmers are denied the right to obtain latest machinery at cheap rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R.
GANESH) : (a) A customs duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* has been imposed on imported agricultural tractors. The reasons for this levy have been indicated in Part 'B' (Para 62) of the Budget Speech for 1971-72;

(b) Government have not received any complaint that the tractors manufactured and sold by Messrs. Escorts Ltd., are of poor quality and are costlier;

(c) It is true that even though the prices of indigenous tractors are higher than those of imported tractors, there is a long waiting list of purchasers for some of the indigenous makes;

(d) and (e). In levying import duty, Government is not guided by the interest of particular producers but by the interest of the economy as a whole. The principle of levying import duty on equipment imported has been followed now for many years in respect of most imported equipment both as a revenue measure and as a device for promoting indigenous production and import substitution. Now that the necessary release from the GATT binding has been obtained, the same principle is sought to be extended to the import of agricultural tractors. The fact that tractors are purchased by cultivators who can contribute towards the resource mobilization effort has also been kept in view. At the same time, to the extent necessary and feasible, Government is also endeavouring to import agricultural tractors to meet the needs of farmers.

Workshops for constructing bodies of Buses and Trucks of Manipur State Transport

4408. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms which are constructing the bodies of the buses and trucks of the Manipur State Transport and the locations of their workshops; and

(b) whether the Manipur State Transport has since opened its own workshop for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The firms are—(i) M/s. Ashoka Commercial Syndicate Calcutta-16, who have their workshop at Asansol; (ii) M/s. Manipur Industries; and (iii) Jamunal Mangelal and Company, both of whom have their workshops at Imphal.

(b) The Manipur State Transport has its own Workshop at Imphal. This is, however, designed mainly to undertake essential repairs, renovation of bus bodies of a minor or a major nature and carpentry, blacksmithy and painting jobs.

Working of Manipur State Transport

4409. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of buses (i) on the road, (ii) off the road under the Manipur State Transport;

(b) whether the buses off the road are being repaired for further use or are being disposed of;

(c) Whether the Government of Manipur are aware that the general public is much dissatisfied with the management of the Manipur State Transport; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) 42 and 19 respectively.

(b) Repairs are undertaken wherever these are economical; in other cases, disposal of the vehicles, to the best advantage of Government, is resorted to.

(c) and (d). The Manipur Government are aware that there is room for improvement in the operations of the Manipur State Transport Undertaking. The following measures have been taken to reduce the number of off road buses and to avoid inconvenience or hardship to passengers :—

(i) A system of preventive maintenance of motor vehicles is being introduced to reduce breakdowns.

(ii) Emergent procurement of critical spare parts required for the repair of a minimum number of buses is being undertaken.

(iii) Repair facilities in the Manipur State Transport Workshop are being expanded/strengthened.

(iv) Stand-by buses are being kept on certain points to go to the aid of passengers who are stranded as a result of breakdown of a bus.

(v) More buses are being acquired to increase the frequency/speed of operations on the existing routes and to introduce bus services on recently opened routes like Imphal-Tamenglong, Imphal-Ukhrul etc. on which Manipur State Transport buses have started running. Improvement of roads is also being undertaken in a big way.

Study of Tribal Culture in Eastern Zone

4410 SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to facilitate the study of tribal culture in the eastern zone with special reference to Manipur, Nagaland and Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY): The Government have taken the following steps to facilitate the study of the tribal culture ;

(i) The Government of India have set up a Tribale Research and Training institute at Shillong which is being run by the State Government of Assam under the Central Sector for the welfare of the Backward Classes. This Institute studies various aspects of tribal culture in the States of Assam and Maghalaya. In Nagaland, there is a Naga Institute at Kohima but it is not covered under the scheme of backward Classes.

(ii) The Manipur Government proposes to establish a Directorate of Research. In addition, a Kala Parishad is also proposed to be established in the State which will facilitate research in tribal culture. Manipur Government also gives non recurring grants annually to various organizations for encouraging tribal activities. During 1970-71, a sum of about Rs.20,000/- has been spent for promotion of cultural activities. Publication of books in different tribal dialects and purchase of books written in tribal dialects.

(iii) The Sangeet Natak Akadmi under one of the Plan Schemes, viz., survey and documentation of folk dance, drama and music has taped tribal music of many tribes like hoksang Naga, Koiring, Miching etc. of the region in Eastern Zone. Some of their dances have also been filmed. The coverage of the tribal music and dance has been planned in a phased manner and is expected to be more comprehensive in the coming years.

Profit Remittances of Coca Cola Export Corporation

4411. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of profit remitted by M/S Coca Cola Export Corporation during the last three years; year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): The following remittances on account of profits by Coca Cola

Export Corporation, New Delhi were approved by the Reserve Bank of India for the years 1968 to 1970 :

Year	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
1968	32.94
1969	44.01
1970	60.58

Upliftment of backward Tribes in Orissa

4412. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take special steps during the Fourth Plan period for the upliftment of the most backward tribes like Banda Paraja, Koya, Larjta Soura and Kutiya Kondh in Orissa; and

(b) If so, the steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S.RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the State Sector of the Backward Classes Plan, a provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for the settlement of Podu Cultivators and 'A' Category Tribes (i.e. most backward tribes) in Orissa. This amount is proposed to be spent on the following schemes :—

- (i) Reclamation of land.
- (ii) Housing subsidy.
- (iii) Construction of wells and colonies.
- (iv) Community Centres.
- (v) Roads in Colonies.
- (vi) Minor Irrigation Projects.
- (vii) Supply of bullocks, seeds and Implements.
- (viii) Subsidies for Cottage Industries.

Damage caused to Porbunder Port

4413 SHRI JADEJA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether a strong wind damaged the the Porbunder Port recently, and

(b) if so, extent to the damage done ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat reported that 300 feet of the black water under construction at the port was damage by a storm in the first week of June 1971. The damage consists of wash out of materials' flattening of slopes and displacement of the apods around the end portion

Value of Gold in possession of temples

4414 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any idea as to the quantity and value of gold in possession of temples in India, and

(b) whether there is any proposal to put the gold into some productive purposes for the benefit of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) (a) 4970 Kgs of gold in all forms, valued at about Rs. 419 lakhs at international rate, was declared as on 30.6.1969 under Section 16 of the Gold (Control) Act 1968 by public religious institutions, including temples. This quantity does not include such gold as may be held by any such institution within the exemption limits specified in Section 16 (5) of the Act, for which no declaration is required to be made

(b) No, Sir

Development of Courtallam in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu as a Tourist Centre

4415, SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum to develop Courtallam in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu as a tourist centre, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL ANIATION (Dr. KARAN SINGH)

(a) A request to this effect was received from the State Government in January 1971

(b) Due to the over-all limitation of resources imposing a strict order of priorities, the request of the State Government could not be acceded to

मध्यप्रदेश में हरिजनो के ग्रामो मे पीने के पानी की सुविधायें

4416 श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्यप्रदेश में गेस ग्रामो की सख्या कितनी है जिनमें हरिजन तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियो के लोग बसे हुए है और वहा पीने के पानी की सुविधाए उपलब्ध नहीं है,

(ख) क्या उन ग्रामो के निवासियो को पीने के पानी लाने के लिये दूर-दूर के स्थानो तक जाना पडता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार उक्त ग्रामो मे पीने वा पानी की सप्लाई की बब तब व्यवस्था कर सकेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के०एच० रामास्वामी) (क) से (ग) यह जानकारी मध्यप्रदेश सरकार से एक-

कित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे समा पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

**पानीपत के निकट एक कार से
घड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना**

4417. श्रीधुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या
बिहत मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1971 के पूर्वार्द्ध में पानीपत के निकट ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड पर अमृतसर जाने वाली एक कार में से लगभग एक लाख रुपयों के मूल्य की चोरी-छिपे लाई गई घड़ियों को बरामद किया था; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं, और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिहत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.आर. गणेश) (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कर्मचारियों ने 11 अप्रैल, 1971 को चड़ीगढ़ जाने वाली कार से से सीमापत के निकट लगभग 3,500/- रुपये मूल्य की 37 कलाई घड़ियाँ पकड़ी।

(ख) एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया तथा मामले की जांच पड़ताल होने तक उसे जमानत-पत्र तथा प्रतिभूति-पत्र पर छोड़ दिया गया।

**Research on Subjects Relating
to Industry and Agriculture**

4418. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any directions have been issued to the Universities to pay special attention in organising researches on subjects relating to pressing problems in industries and agriculture, including animal husbandry and fisheries; and

(b) if so, whether copies of such directions issued since the commencement of the

Fourth Plan will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) No specific instructions have been issued in this regard. The Universities are however, aware of the problems of research, which can find application in industry and agriculture. The Departments of Engineering and Technology of the Universities generally keep in touch with the industry and conduct courses and research on industrial subjects. The University Grants Commission supports such activities through financial assistance, fellowships, foreign exchange, etc. Sufficient funds have also been placed at the disposal of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to involve in problem oriented agricultural research agencies, like the central Research Institutes, Agricultural Universities' state Agricultural Research Units and other Universities having requisite facilities and staff.

(b) Does not arise.

**Provision of Facilities For Physical Education
in Educational Institutions**

4419. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issued any specific directions to Indian Universities to pay adequate and immediate attention of providing necessary facilities for proper physical education in all institutions under them; and

(b) if so, when these instructions were issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY). (a) and (b). No such specific directives have been issued. The Central Government has, however, from time to time suggested guidelines to Universities regarding introduction of physical education as an elective subjects in colleges, and preparation of syllabi of physical education courses.

Recently, the Government has also initiated a National Sports Organisation Programme' under which financial assistance is given to Universities for the development of physical education and sports in Universities and colleges.

Setting up of Inter-Universities Examination Board

4420. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that different standard exist in the same subject in different Universities in Graduate and post Graduate degree examination in respect of valuation, with the result that 1st classes and distinction awarded do not really reveal the real merit of the recipient; and

(b) Whether Government contemplate setting up an Inter-University Examination Board to ensure that the standards of different Universities of India do not differ from one another ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) The standards of instruction and examination are determined by a number of factors such as physical facilities, admission procedure, course of study, methods and quality of teaching, intellectual and academic climate of the University, evaluation and examination system, etc. It is therefore, not possible to have uniform standers in all the Universities.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

Acceptance of Donations for Admission to Colleges

4421. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) Whether Government are aware that in private colleges in some State, 'donations' are taken on compulsion for admission, inclu-

ding admission to post-graduate courses and for appointment to teaching and non-teaching posts; and

(b) Whether Government contemplate making necessary modifications to the rules of the Universities Grants Commission to ensure that the recipients of its grants are prevented from indulging in such base practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA): (a) According to available information, some engineering colleges are known to be collecting donation from students asking admission to them. The Government is not aware whether donations are collected for appointment to teaching/non-teaching posts

(d) The University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education have taken certain steps to discourage the practice.

पटना स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

4422. श्री रामाक्षर झास्त्री : क्या बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना स्थिति राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक बैंक में कितने-कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिये कुछ स्थान आरक्षित हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वहां प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक बैंक में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कितने-कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं?

बिहार मंत्री (श्री बलरामचन्द्र झास्त्री) :

(क) और (ख). पटना में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के

कार्यालयों की संख्या तथा उन कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है

बैंक का नाम	कार्यालयों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या
1. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	5	257
2. बैंक आफ इण्डिया	2	86
3. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	3	102
4. बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	1	29
5. युनाइटेड कम-सियाल बैंक	1	48
6. बनारा बैंक	1	20
7. युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	50
8. देना बैंक	1	26
9. युनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	24
10. इलाहाबाद बैंक	2	99

(ग) जी नहीं

(घ) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक बैंक में कार्य करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है—

बैंक का नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
	अनुसूचित जातियाँ	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ
सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया	6	—
बैंक आफ इण्डिया	10	—
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	17	8
बैंक आफ बड़ोदा	1 (अग्रकालिक)	—
युनाइटेड कम-सियाल बैंक	1 (अग्रकालिक)	—

बैंक का नाम	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	
	अनुसूचित जातियाँ	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ
बनारा बैंक	1	—
युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	—
देना बैंक	—	—
यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया	1	—
इलाहाबाद बैंक	2	—

सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों का विकास

4423. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार एक ऐसी योजना बनाने का है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रों और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राव) .

(क) सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों के विकास के हेतु सरकार ने कोई योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। इस प्रयोजन के हेतु बनाई गई कुछ योजनाएँ निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(i) सांस्कृतिक सगठनों को भवन निर्माण अनुदान।

(ii) सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों के विकास के हेतु स्वैच्छिक शैक्षणिक सगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता।

(iii) निर्जी सग्रहालयों के पुनर्गठन तथा विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता।

(iv) भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास हेतु स्वीच्छित्तः सपठनों को सहायता ।

(v) व्यावसायिक नृत्य, नाटक, तथा थियेटर समष्टियों को वित्तीय सहायता ।

(ख) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत भवन निर्माण, उपकरण तथा फर्नीचर खरीदने अमिनय तथा प्रदर्शनपूर्ण नट-मंडली के अन्वक्षण, विकासोन्मुख कार्यक्रमों आदि के लिये सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों इत्यादि को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Development of Tourism in Mysore

4424. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mysore Government have asked the Central Government to give more funds to the State for the development of tourism in that State ;

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

(c) the steps being taken to improve the tourist centres in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No specific request has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following schemes have been taken up in Mysore State in the Central Sector:-

(i) A 91-room luxury hotel has recently been opened by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Bangalore.

(ii) Funds have been provided towards the water supply scheme at Aihole.

(iii) A youth Hostel is being constructed at Hampi.

(iv) The Travellers Lodge at Hassan is being enlarged by the India Tourism Development Corporation by adding 20 rooms.

It is also proposed to provide transport units at Hampi and Badami and to augment the transport unit of ITDC at Bangalore.

Insurance Schemes evolved by the L. I. C.

4425. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what advantages are likely to accrue to the various categories of persons as a result of the four groups of insurance schemes jointly evolved by the Life Insurance Corporation and the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Department inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on June 4, 1971 at Hyderabad ;

(b) what are the schemes evolved ; and

(c) whether these schemes are likely to be launched elsewhere also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The four schemes are:-

(i) Group Insurance Scheme for persons who take loans from the Andhra Pradesh State Housing Federation,

(ii) Group Insurance Scheme for Taxi drivers and Auto-Rickshaw drivers who take loans from Co-operative Societies, for purchasing the vehicles;

(iii) Group Insurance Scheme for persons who take loans from the Andhra Pradesh Coop. Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. through its primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks;

(iv) Group Gratuity-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for employees of Co-operative Societies in Andhra Pradesh.

The objective of the first three Schemes is to liquidate the outstanding debt in the event of premature death of the borrower ; and that of the fourth Scheme is funding of retirement gratuity and provision of life

insurance protection to the employees of Co-operative Societies.

(c) Yes, Sir. The LIC plans to institute similar schemes in other States as well.

Committee on NCERT Appointments

4426. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the one-man Committee on National Council of Educational Research and Training regarding appointments and recruitment has submitted its report; and

(b) whether a copy of this report will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee has submitted its report confidentially and it is being examined by Government.

(b) After Government decisions have been taken on the report, it is proposed to send copies of the report to the Parliament Library in accordance with the practice in such cases.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in North Bengal

4427. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any instruction to the Lead Bank working in North Bengal region to open more branches of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the new branches opened since nationalisation of banks and how many more are proposed to be opened;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the local people to open two more branches of banks at Dewanhat and Pundbari in the district of Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the decision of Government and the names of the places where branches have been opened?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the lead bank scheme formulated by the Reserve Bank, the immediate task set before the lead banks was to conduct a quick broad survey of the districts in their charge in order to identify centres where bank offices could be established in a phased manner within a reasonable period of time. The lead bank would have no monopoly of banking services in a district and the opening of new branches is expected to be done by all banks acting in concert.

The lead responsibility for the five districts of North Bengal has been allocated among two banks in the public sector, Cooch-Bihar, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri to Central Bank and Malda and West Dinajpur to United Bank of India.

The number of offices opened by the commercial banks in the North Bengal districts after nationalisation till the end of March 1971 is indicated below:-

Cooch-Bihar	— 5 (1 by State Bank and 4 by Central Bank)
Darjeeling	— (2 by State Bank)
Jalpaiguri	— 3 (2 by State Bank and 1 by Central Bank)
Malda	— 3 (by State Bank)
West Dinajpur	— 2 (one each by SBI and CBI)

As indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3746 answered on 2nd July, 1971, according to programmes drawn up so far, 16 new bank offices are proposed to be opened in the districts in North Bengal in the course of this year. Further programmes will be drawn up after the surveys of the districts by the respective lead banks are completed.

In order to quicken the pace of branch expansion in the relatively underbanked districts, Reserve Bank has impressed upon the lead banks the necessity to survey the

districts where the population coverage per bank office was above 1 lakh. Four out of the five districts of North Bengal, come within this category.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Whether the centres mentioned in the representation in question require separate bank branches is under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

Scheme to Construct a bridge over the River Manshai near Mathabhanga, District Cooch-Bihar (West Bengal)

4428. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a scheme to construct a bridge over the river Manshai near Mathabhanga town in the district of Cooch-Bihar from the Government of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal had been asking repeatedly to take up that project because of economic necessities and strategic importance of the area ;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal had also requested his Ministry to sanction at least rupees 1.5 crores as loan for the project ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Central Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) to (d). In June 1968, the Government of West Bengal requested for a grant-in-aid to meet 50% of the cost of the bridge in question which, when constructed, would fall on a local road. Subsequently, in July 1970, the Hon'ble Member, who has tabled this question, sent with his letter to Union Minister of Defence a copy of a note from the State Government requesting for a loan for this project. No request for sanctioning at least Rs. 1.5 crores as loan for this project has been received from the Government of West Bengal. It was not found possible to accede to the State Government's request for Central financial assistance for this project due to paucity of funds.

Change in the Course of National Highway No. 31 between Mainaguri and Cooch-Bihar

4429. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of road branches, severely damaged by recurrent flood and soil erosion on the National Highway No. 31 from Mainaguri onwards, Government propose to change the course of that road from Mainaguri to Jamaladah - Mathabhanga - Nishiganj and then to Cooch-Bihar town and thereafter link the original road towards Assam ;

(b) whether his Ministry is contemplating to make any other changes on this National Highway No. 31 in between the areas mentioned i. e. Mainaguri and Cooch-Bihar; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and how soon it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The existing National Highway No. 31 alignment between Falakata and Patlakhawa is located in the flood zone of Torsa River which fans out into a number of channels in this area. In the absence of a permanent bridge on the river in this stretch the existing alignment is made traffic-worthy during the dry weather only by constructing temporary bridges on the various channels. To make this stretch an all-weather route, the Fourth Five Year Plan provides for the undertaking of construction of a permanent bridge across the River Torsa. Investigation studies are undertaken by the State Public Works Department for selection of a suitable bridge site and alignment for the linking road approaches thereof. Along with this, economic feasibility of re-aligning some length of the National Highway between Mainaguri and Cooch-Bihar to reduce the route length is also being examined. It is therefore not possible to indicate any target period for completion.

Financial Assistance by Nationalised Banks in Cooch-Bihar

4430. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the poor agriculturists and small traders are not getting financial assistance from nationalised banks in the district of Cooch-Bihar due to unsatisfactory securities offered to the bank authorities ;

(b) whether Government have decided that for small loans up to Rs. 3,000 only personal securities and bond should be enough for securing loan ; and

(c) whether Government propose to open an office of the "Credit Guarantee Corporation" at Cooch-Bihar to facilitate the agriculturists and small traders to secure loans from the banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. Securities depend on the nature and purpose of the production effort for which the loan is required and the time taken for its maturity.

(c) No, Sir. The Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. covers the advances given by banks all over the country to certain

specified categories of small borrowers in the priority sectors including agriculturist and small traders. No separate office is required to be set up by the Corporation at Cooch-Bihar. Claims regarding such guarantee will be a matter to be negotiated entirely between the financing bank and the Corporation.

Supply of Credit to Industries

4431. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply of credit to four industries viz. cotton textile, jute, engineering and chemical, had fallen short by Rs. 102 crores at the end of June, 1970 ;

(b) the pattern of supply of credit to these industries during 1968 and 1969; and

(c) whether as a result of short supply of credit the industrial production in the country has recorded a short fall, if so, the reasons for the restricted supply and the credit policy envisaged for 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Figures relating to advances made to the four industries as on June 1968, June 1969 and June 1970 are furnished below :

(Rs. Crores)

Industry	June 1968*	June 1969*	June 1970*
Cotton Textile	299.7	388.6	438.6
Jute Textile	61.1	121.2	127.0
Engineering	429.6	522.6	678.3
Chemicals/Pharmaceuticals and fertilizers.	192.6	344.3	339.3
Total Bank Credit	3102.9	3598.8	4227.6

*Estimated

(c) In view of (a) & (b) above question of short supply of credit does not arise. The Reserve Bank so regulates the flow of bank credit as to ensure that genuine requirements of the industries for productive purposes are met.

Members of the Board of Directors of Hotels owned by Government

4432. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Members on the Boards of Directors of Hotels owned by the Government of India ;

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shri M S. Sundara | Chairman-cum-Managing Director |
| 2. Shri K. T. Satarawala, Chairman and General Manager, Indian Airlines | Member |
| 3. Shri B. N. Raman, Addl. Director General, Tourism | Member |
| 4. Shri S.K. Kooke, Commercial Director, Air-India | Member |
| 5. Shri M. Ct. Muthiah | Member |
| 6. Shri N. V. Khote | Member |
| 7. Shri Sanjoy Sen | Member |
| 8. Shri Ghulam Rasul Muttoo | Member |
| 9. Shri Digvijaysinhji | Member |

The term of the present board expires on 27th March, 1972.

Travel agents, photographers and T.V. film producers Invited to India

4433. **SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of travel agents, travel workers, photographers and T. V. film producers invited to India in the current year ;

(b) the nature of help rendered by these guests in revealing the many attractions and facilities which this country offers to tourists; and

(b) how long the present members have continued to function in their present capacity; and

(c) the reasons for common names for the membership on the Boards of Directors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) to (c). With the merger of Ashoka Hotels Ltd. and Janpath Hotels Ltd. with the India Tourism Development Corporation from 28.3.1970, all the public sector hotels are now managed by the India Tourism Development Corporation whose present board of Directors consists of:-

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| Chairman-cum-Managing Director |
| Member |
| Member |
| Member |
| Member |
| Member |
| Member |
| Member |
| Member |

(c) the increase likely to be generated in the number of foreign tourists as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) A statement is placed on the Table of House.

(b) Travel writers, photographers and TV film producers hosted by the Department of Tourism publicise and highlight our various tourist attractions through articles, photographs and T. V. shows, while the travel agents help in promoting India through direct selling of tours to their clients.

(c) Though it is not possible to make any accurate assessment in this regard, the result is reflected in the increased tourist traffic to India.

Statement

Number of Travel Agents Groups, Travel Writers, Photographers and T.V. Film Producers Invited by the Department of Tourism from Various Countries from 1st January 1971 to 30th June 1971.

Name of country/ Region.	Agents Groups	Travel Writers	Photographers	T. V Teams
1 U. S. A. (including Latin America)	3	4	3	..
2. Canada			..	
3. U. K.	1	6	2	.
4 Continental Europe (France, Spain Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, Austria, Benelux)	6	7	.	2
5 Japan and Far East	1	2	3	2
6 Australia	..	3
	13	22	8	4

अनुसूचित जाति आदिवासियों के शिक्षा सम्बन्धी उत्थान के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अनुदान

4434. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाह क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अनुसूचित जाति आदिवासियों के शिक्षा सम्बन्धी उत्थान के लिये गत दो वर्षों में कितना ऋण दिया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपयुक्ती (श्री के. ए. एस. शर्मास्वामी) : इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई कर्ज नहीं दिया गया था ।

हरियाण तथा तमिलनाडु में कृषि तथा कृष्यकरण के लिये विगत बरस से ऋण

4435. श्री प्रताप सिंह भैवी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैंक ने भारत को हरियाणा और तमिलनाडु में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं, यंत्रीकृत कृषि और भूमि सुधार के लिए 6 करोड़ डॉलर के दो ऋण दिये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त ऋणों का कुछ भाग उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र के लिये व्यय करने हेतु निमत न करने के क्या कारण हैं जो कि देश का सबसे पिछडा क्षेत्र है ?

विश्व मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :
(क) भारत सरकार ने 11 जून, 1971 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ, जो विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध संस्था है, तमिलनाडु कृषि ऋण प्रायोजना के लिए 350 लाख डालर और हरियाण कृषि ऋण प्रायोजना के लिए 250 लाख डालर के विकास-ऋणों के लिए दो फगरों पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे।

(ख) ये ऋण तमिलनाडु और हरियाणा की विशिष्ट प्रायोजनाओं के लिए हैं और इनका उपयोग अन्य राज्यों में नहीं किया जा सकता।

Foreign Banks in India

4436 SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of foreign banks operating in India as on the 31st March, 1971, country-wise ;

(b) the total deposits, advances and profits of each of the foreign banks, year-wise, from 1968 to 1970 ; and

(c) the total current and accumulated profits remitted by these banks, year-wise, from 1968 to 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Pleased in Library. See No. LT 437/71].

Registered Audit Firms in India

4437. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of registered audit firms Indian-controlled as well as foreign-controlled separately, in India ;

(b) the share of each firm in the total audit work of the business firms ;

(c) whether about 80 percent of the

total audit work in the country is done by only two dozen firms of chartered accountants ;

(d) if not, the extent of concentration in the audit business ; and

(e) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to curb the growth of monopoly in this business ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The required information is available in the book entitled "List of Members & Firms" published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India every year.

(b) and (c) Information is not readily available

(d) The information, as far as available, is being collected.

(e) The matter is under active consideration of the Government

Advances by Scheduled banks to cooperative Sector

4438. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) Advances by scheduled banks to the Co-operative sector, year by year from 1968 to 1970, State-wise ;

(b) the share of (i) 14 nationalised banks, and (ii) the State Bank of India in the total advances to the co-operative sector in each State, year-wise from 1968 to 1970 ;

(c) whether rules relating to advances to Co-operatives by the nationalised banks have been liberalised ;

(d) if so, the what extent ; and

(e) the types of Co-operatives entitled to get advances from the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Proposal to introduce Air service in Purnea and Saharsa

4439. **SHRI R P. YADAV** Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state

(a) whether is any proposal under consideration to introduce air service in the Districts of Purnea and Saharsa in Bihar, and

(b) if so, when this service is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH)
(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

National Council of applied economic Reserch

4440 **SHRI R P YADAV** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi runs on no-profit no-loss basis,

(b) whether this Institution is aided by Government of India, U S A and other private bodies and if so, the quantum of aid given to it during the last 3 years ;

(c) what financial control is being exercised by Government over its expenditure, and

(d) whether there is a proposal by the Planning Commission for its take-over by Government and if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India provides a recurring grant to the Council every year and has also provided a building grant to it. The Council does not get any aid from any organisation. Its income is

from project fees from the sponsors, which include Central and State Governments, public and private sector undertakings and other organisations like the US AID. During the past 3 years the recurring grant and building grant provided by the Government of India to the Council are as follows —

	Recurring Grant	Building Grant
1968—69	Rs 1,70,000	Rs 51,600
1969—70	Rs 1,70,000	Rs 63,000
1970—71	Rs 2,00,000	—
	Rs 5,40,000	Rs 1,14,600

(c) No financial control is exercised by Government over the Council's expenditure but a utilisation certificate from their auditors is obtained for the grants made to the Council

(d) No, Sir.

Stadium in Eden Garden, Calcutta

4441 **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has settled the plan for composite stadium in Eden Garden, Calcutta,

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has received any complaints against it,

(c) the reason why the full soccer stadium is not possible in Calcutta or near Calcutta, and

(d) whether his Ministry has enquired into the matter through stadium experts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY). (a) to (d) Construction of Stadium is within the purview of State Governments.

Since Calcutta has no composite Stadium the Government of West Bengal has drawn up a scheme for such a stadium and the scheme is under the examination of the State Government.

Sanction of Projects by Agriculture Refinance Corporation

4442. MAJOR NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agriculture Refinance Corporation has sanctioned six proposals/Projects during 1970 involving a total finance of Rs. 26.92 crores ; and

(b) if, so, which are those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) . No Sir. Actually the Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned 142 schemes during the period from 1 July 1969 to 30 June 1970 involving financial assistance of Rs. 92.78 crores, the Corporation's commitment thereunder being Rs. 70.92 crores.

Policy Regarding University Education

4443. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of the Central Government to take in its programme the University education besides the Central Universities ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to have a common pattern of education to bring in its fold all such Universities which are now coming into being ; and

(c) if so, whether efforts are being made to start a Purbanchal Vishwavidyalaya at Jaunpur in U. P. with T. D. College Jaunpur as a nucleus ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) At present only the Central Universities are the direct responsibility of the Government of India. The State Universities are set up by the State Governments and get maintenance

grants from them. The University Grants Commission, however, assists these Universities in their development programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India or the U. G. C. has not received any proposal for starting a Purbanchal Vishwavidyalaya at Jaunpur.

Tax exemptions on Products produced by Cottage Industries

4444. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cottage industry products are, as promotional measures, exempted from various kind of taxes; and

(b) if not, the qualifying definition of the promotional measures adopted to encourage cottage industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There is no general exemption from Central Excise duty for cottage industry products. However, necessary fiscal support to the cottage or small scale sector, depending upon the nature of the industry and General financial position of the various sectors in that industry, is provided by way of partial or total exemption from Central Excise duty, to enable it to develop a market in competition with bigger units. If the profit or gain from cottage industry is derived by a Cooperative Society, the whole of such profit or gain is exempt from tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) Question does not arise.

Employment to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Nationalised Banks

4445. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of the Government of India regarding employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the nationalised banks;

(b) the number of employees from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I, II and III grades in the nationalised banks;

(c) the number of persons selected in the nationalised banks during the year 1970 from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(d) whether Government have fixed any limitation or any criteria to absorb the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the State Bank of India and its branches in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The nationalised banks have been advised to observe the rules followed by the Government regarding the reservation of posts for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in cases of direct recruitment to vacancies arising in these banks.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir. The State Bank of India have provided for a reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes for posts filled by open competition and 7.5 per cent in case of Scheduled Tribes for all vacancies. In case of Scheduled Castes for recruitment other than by open competition the percentage is 16.2/3. Further, unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward for a period of three years.

Setting up of Recruitment Centre in Mormagao

4446. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests for setting up of a Seamen's Recruitment Center in Mormagao; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Requests for the setting up of a Seamen's Recruitment Centre in Mormagao were received in 1967.

(b) It was not found possible to open a Recruitment Centre in Mormogao as it was found on examination that sufficient number of Seamen in various categories for all the three departments of Deck, Engine and Saloon would not be available at Mormagao, and that the shipowners were of the view that their recruitment is more convenient from Bombay. The position remains unchanged.

Proposal to Build Civilian Enclave at Dabolim Airport

4447. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present terminal building at Dabolim Airport is inadequate and has become more so since the Boeing and shuttle service from Cochin were introduced; and

(b) whether Government propose to build a civilian enclave at Dabolim Airport and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Plans to build a civil enclave at Dabolim aerodrome during the Fourth Plan period are under preparation.

Assistance to Flood-Affected Districts in Kerala

4448. SHRIMATHI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for flood-affected districts in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) . On the request of the Government of Kerala, a Central team is being deputed to the State to make an assessment of the flood situation and make recommendations regarding expenditure to be incurred on various relief measure for purposes of Central assistance. The State Government have already started the relief operations. Central assistance for relief mea-

asures will be provided in the light of the progress of expenditure, subject to the recommendations of the Central team

Accumulation of Revision Petitions Under Customs and Central Excise Acts

4449. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether after the retirement of the Joint Secretary, in charge of revision applications filed under the Customs and Central Excise Acts no successor has been appointed so far

(b) if so, whether as a result of this revision petitions have accumulated in thousands creating hardship to the importers and also affecting the import trade of the country and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to dispose of these revision petitions and facilitate speed release of detained commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) It has not been possible so far to fill the post of Joint Secretary (Revision Applications) but the Commissioner (R A) has been asked to look after the work of the Joint Secretary in addition to his own

(b) and (c) There has been some increase in the pendency of revision applications on account of the non-filling of the post of Joint Secretary. All possible steps are, however, taken to see that not only revision applications but also appeals at the earlier stage in respect of goods under detention receive priority attention and are disposed of expeditiously. The post of Joint Secretary (Revision Applications) is expected to be filled up very shortly. Steps have also been taken to upgrade the post of Commissioner (Revision Applications) to that of Joint Secretary. When both these officers are in position it is hoped to clear off the arrears rapidly.

Exemption given to Teachers and Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Andamans

4450 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the number of teacher/Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Andaman granted exemption from minimum qualifications by the Central Board of Secondary Education New Delhi,

(b) the period of exemption in each case and the reasons therefor

(c) whether some eligible candidates were ignored and unqualified candidates were promoted to the post of Senior Teacher, by seeking exemption and if so the reasons therefor, and

(d) the direction if any proposed to be given by the Government of India to the Andaman Administration and the Central Board of Secondary Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAVA) (a) Four teachers

(b) Three teachers were exempted permanently and one was exempted from 15/1968 to 30/4/1970, due to difficulties in getting suitable and experienced hands locally at the time when exemptions were sought

(c) No, Sir Exemptions were sought only where found necessary in public interest

(d) No such proposal is under consideration

Debts written off by Nationalised Banks

4451 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of bad debts written off or proposed to be written off by nationalised banks in respect of the loans granted before and after nationalisation, and

(b) the criteria for writing off the above debts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A debt is considered bad when all possible methods of recovery prove to be ineffective and that portion of the debt not realisable is actually written off every year. Adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts is made in consultation with the statutory auditors before finalising the accounts of the year and amounts written off are adjusted against the provision. Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which prescribes the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account of commercial banks, does not provide for disclosure, *inter alia*, of provisions made during a year for bad and doubtful debts or of the bad debts actually written off against the provisions.

Banking Policy Regarding Lending

4452. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banking policy for lending during the slack season, which is usually formulated in the month of April, could not be decided till June (first week), 1971 and that this has prevented commercial banks from advancing loans;

(b) whether owing to the delay in making the policy decision, large amounts have accumulated in the banks; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay and the amount of money that could not be disbursed during the months of April and May, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has been continuously reviewing the credit position and directing banks from time to time on matters of banking policy. In recent years, credit requirements during busy and slack season have tended to even out and the need for announcement of credit policy separately for the slack and busy seasons specifically is substantially reduced. Reserve Bank of India, therefore, does not always consider it necessary to give directions to banks for specific

periods but advises them on issues as and when necessary.

As on June 18, 1971 the credit deposit ratio of all banks was 77.1% which would indicate that there were no handicaps in giving credit due to change of season.

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

Pakistan's Complaint to International Civil Aviation Organisation Regarding Ban on over Flights of their Aircraft over Indian Territory

4453. **SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to counter the complaint made by Pakistan to International Civil Aviation Organisation regarding the ban on over-flights of Pakistan aircraft over Indian territory; and

(b) whether Pakistan is observing the ban ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Government of India have, in the first instance, filed preliminary objections with the International Civil Aviation Organisation on Pakistan's Complaint.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Development of Tripuri Language of Tripura

4454. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop Tripuri language of Tripura;

(b) if so, whether any fund was given to Tripura for that purpose; and

(c) the specific steps being taken to develop Tripuri language ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a): The

Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have no such scheme at present:

- (b) Dose not arise.
(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have no scheme at present for the development of Tripuri language. The Union Territory of Tripura, however, have taken preliminary steps for the preparation of Primers, a dictionary and a grammar for the Tripuri language. In this effort, The Union Territory of Tripura are being actively helped by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, set up by the Ministry of Education. The Union Territory of Tripura have so far brought out the following publications in Tripuri in the Bengali script :

- (1) *Tripuri Primer, Parts I & II.*

This is expected to serve the purpose of a textbook in Tripuri for Classes I and II at the primary stage and also as a book for use in Adult Literacy Centres in Tribble areas.

- (2) *English-Tripuri-Bengali Dictionary.*

This will serve the purpose of giving a vocabulary of the common words of Tripuri with their Bengali and English equivalents. Such a dictionary will be useful in preparation of books by experts.

- (3) *Tripuri Grammar.*

This grammar was originally prepared by a noted Tripuri scholar during the days of the Maharajas and the Union Territory have reprinted it.

- (4) *A Book of Translation in Tripuri.*

This was also originally prepared by the scholar mentioned above and the Union Territory have reprinted it. This book gives a series of sentences on some common topics with the Tripuri, Bengali and English versions side by side. This book will be helpful for the non-Tripuris in giving them a working knowledge of the language.

- (5) (i) *A Book of Poems in Tripuri.*

These poems are based on the stories of the Ramayana.

(ii) *A Book of Poems on some topics of the Indian History.*

(iii) *A Book of Poems on some Tripuri Folk Tales.*

These books will be suitable for young children as well as for neo-literates.

In addition, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, have prepared the following :

1. A Scientific phonology.
2. A Short Scientific Grammar.
3. A Phonetic Reader.
4. A Short Bengali-Tripuri Word List.
5. A Volume on Tripuri Folk Tales.

Besides, the Institute has a programme of bringing out primers for the Tripuri language to be taught in primary schools in Tripura. The Institute and the Union Territory of Tripura are working in close liaison.

मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में सिक्वोरिटी प्रेस

4455 . श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के देवास जिले में सिक्वोरिटी प्रेस में छपाई कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं; तो छपाई कार्य के कब तक आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) प्रेस की अनुमानित वार्षिक छपाई क्षमता क्या है?

बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०भार० वक्त्रेश) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

(ब). इस प्रसंग में 100 करोड़ डॉलर-नोट छापने की व्यवस्था की गयी है, लेकिन इसमें दो पारियों में काम शुरू करके उत्पादन को सुगुना करने की भी व्यवस्था है।

Commission for administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes

4456. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Commission in terms of article 339 of the Constitution was ever appointed by the President of India to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the main recommendations there of ;

(c) whether the union Government had ever given any 'executive' directions to any State within the meaning of Article 339 (2) for drawing up and execution of the schemes essential for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY)

(a) Yes, Sir. A Commission under Article 339 (1) was appointed in April, 1960 and its report was received in October, 1961.

(b) The report was laid on the table of the House in November, 1961.

(c) and (d). The welfare schemes are drawn up in consultation with the State Government. The directions for implementation of the schemes are contained in the plan documents and State Governments proceed accordingly. The Planning Commission and the concerned administrative departments also review the progress of schemes at the time of annual plan discussion at which State representatives are present. There has, therefore, been no occasion to take recourse to the provisions of Article 339 (2) of the Constitution to issue any specific directives to the State Governments.

स्वास्थ्यरक्षक सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 3 से जोड़ना

4457. डा० गोविन्द दास रिश्कारिया : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए सरकार का विचार स्वास्थरक्षक-सड़क को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 3 से जोड़ने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कार्य को कब तक किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) स्वास्थरक्षक-सड़क एक मौजूदा राज्य सड़क है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 3 से पहले ही जुड़ी हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Development of Bombay Konkan Goa Road as a National Highway

4458. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to upgrade the Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road (B. K. G. Road) as a National Highway; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire question of expanding the present National Highway system, including the inclusion of the Bombay-Konkan-Goa Road in that system, is under consideration.

Steamer Service Between Bombay and Mangalore

4459. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the absence of a steamship between Bombay and Coastal Mysore, is causing great hardship to thousands of passengers belonging to poor class; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a steamer service between Bombay and Mangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) one of the reasons for the discontinuance in 1969 of the steamer service between Bombay and Coastal Mysore operated by Scindia Steam Navigation Co. was the gradual decline in the movement of passengers. In 1961/62 and 1962/63 it was on an average 800/900 passengers per single trip on a good voyage. However, by 1968/69 the number of passengers per single trip did not exceed 600 which meant utilisation of only 50% accommodation available on the ship. These facts would indicate the service has not been availed of adequately to make it commercially viable.

(b) There is no proposal to re-start such a service since it would not be operationally viable, in the absence of adequate and sustained passenger/cargo traffic.

Amount Allotted for Development of Tourism in Kerala

4460. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total allotment for the State of Kerala for tourist development in the State during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the new centres selected and amount spent on them; and

(c) the criteria for financial allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). The outlay on Kovalam Beach Resort in the Central Sector is Rs. 221.58 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. It is also proposed to construct a youth hostel at Trivandrum at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and to augment accommodation and transport facilities at the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary for which funds will be allocated on receipt of estimates.

(c) The criteria for financial allocation are based on factors such as actual or potential tourist attraction of a place, its accessibility, travel trends and patterns, etc.

National Monuments in Tamil Nadu

4461. SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places taken over as National monuments in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the steps taken so far to locate and preserve the monuments and land-marks of historic importance in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAVA):

(a) A list of the 387 protected national monuments in Tamil Nadu will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India is alive to the requirements of the national monuments in Tamil Nadu. The protected monuments are preserved by way of special and annual repairs and on a priority basis to the extent funds are available. The watch and ward staff is also provided as far as possible.

An intensive survey of antiquities for locating cultural remains has been undertaken by the Survey in the Districts of Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore.

Special Training to Harijan Boys at Ship Building Yard, Visakhapatnam

4462. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3226 on the 17th March, 1970 regarding special training to Harijan boys at Ship Building Yard, Visakhapatnam and state :

(a) the number of Harijan boys from Kerala or other states undergoing special training at the Ship-Building Yard, Visakhapatnam;

(b) the facilities provided for them to undergo the training; and

(c) the job potential available for such trainees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of Lok-Sabha as soon as available.

Tribal Institutions

4463. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tribal Institutions established in the country and the projects undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the part these Institutions play in preserving the tribal culture and the improvement of tribal dialects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) A list of Tribal Research Institutes established under the Central Sector for the welfare of Backward Classes is given in statement. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and Kerala have also a scheme of research and training in tribal problems. The information regarding the projects undertaken by these Institutes during the Fourth Five Year Plan is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) These institutes carry out research into the culture and customs of Scheduled Tribes and bring out publications, besides evaluating the welfare schemes. Some of them have also published primers and other books in tribal languages.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State	Name of the Institute and address
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Tribal Research Institute, Mawlai, Shillong
3.	Bihar	Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Morabadi Road, Ranchi
4.	Gujarat	Tribal Research and Training Centre, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad
5.	Kerala	Tribal Research and Training Centre, Manantody, (Cannanore District).
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Tribal Research and Development Institute, Bhopal
7.	Maharashtra	Tribal Research Institute, Poona
8.	Orissa	Tribal Research Bureau, Bhubaneswar
9.	Rajasthan	Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, Udaipur
10.	West Bengal	Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta

Opening of New Tribal Development Blocks

4464. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government do not propose to open new Tribal Development Blocks during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) No new Tribal Development Blocks are envisaged in the 4th Plan.

(b) It was decided that the available resources during the Fourth Five Year Plan should be utilised in the existing Tribal Development Blocks by extending the total life from 10 years to 15 years by incorporating a new stage III with an additional allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs per block. In view of the creation of stage III of Tribal Development Blocks, no new Tribal Development Blocks would be opened during the 4th Plan.

Literacy among Backward Tribes in Orissa

4465. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of literacy among the most backward tribes like Banda, Koya, Larjia Soura and Kutiya Kondh in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken to improve literacy among them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :

(a) The percentage of literacy is given below :—

Name of the Tribe	Percentage of literacy according to 1961 Census
Bondo Poraja	2.14
Koya	0.82
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha	7.79
	7.14

(b) Various steps have been taken for their educational advancement by the Education and Tribal & Rural Welfare Departments of the State Government. These measures include opening of primary, middle and high schools, distribution of free reading and writing material and garments, midday meals and award of pre-matric scholarships. A special scheme to provide education upto Class II has been undertaken by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department by opening *Chatsalis* in tribal villages having 40 to 50 families where opening of primary schools is not feasible according to the standard prescribed by the Education Department.

Progress of Oil Jetty at Madras Port

4466. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on oil jetty at Madras Port is far behind the schedule and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether the work on this jetty was originally estimated to cost rupees 4.75 crores and it has already taken rupees 20 crores even though only 85 percent of work on its first stage is completed; and

(c) whether according to the revised estimates, the project will be completed by 1974 at a cost of rupees 30 crores and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The reference presumably is to the oil dock of which the oil jetty forms a part. The original date of completion of the oil dock was October 1968.

There has been delay in the completion of the work due to difficulties encountered in the construction of the breakwater during its execution. The scheme of construction of the breakwater had to be reviewed and modified. It is progressing satisfactorily and most of the work of constructing the breakwater is completed. Work on the oil jetty is in progress and is expected to be completed in early 1972.

(b) The original estimated cost of the oil dock in 1965 was Rs. 4.55 crores, which was revised to Rs. 9.06 crores in January 1969 consequent mainly on the need to cater to 42' draft oil tankers instead of 39' draft tankers contemplated earlier.

The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 23.20 crores. The increase in the cost of the project is due to the following reasons :—

- (1) Certain additional works which were considered essential viz. northern bund to protect the reclamation, diversion of flow of storm water drains, flood lighting of jetty pump house and its foundations for fire-fighting purposes.
- (2) Strengthening of breakwaters including filling up of gaps, (the increase being on account of increases in quantity of steel, cost of fabrication and launching of caissons, toe and heel protection and armour protection), decision to use rubble mound for the final length of 460 feet of the eastern breakwater, increase in cost of dredging, strengthening of reclamation wall, change in design and extra length of oil jetty, increase in cost of laying pipelines and pipeline trestle and in cost of plant and equipment and contingencies.

- (3) Some caissons having been damaged or sunk or which could not be used, certain materials not being found useful and taking pipeline from an oil company on lease which could not be used.

(c) The oil jetty is expected to be completed in early 1962 while the completion of the remaining portion of the eastern breakwater is expected by September 1972. Thus the first phase of the project covered by the estimated cost of Rs. 23.20 crores is expected to be completed in 1972.

The question of deepening the oil dock to receive 49 draft vessels is under consideration with reference to the needs of shipping. The question of constructing an outer arm of breakwater will be considered after studying the working conditions in the oil dock. These two items are not part of the project costing Rs. 23.20 crores.

Recommendation of the Bhagavantham Committee

4467. SHRI S. K. SARKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhagavantham Committee have recommended that (i) Seismology (ii) Geomagnetism and (iii) Astrophysics should be separated from the India Meteorological Department and separate Institutes formed to promote research;

(b) if so, whether those have been separated and separate Institutes formed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the Institutes are likely to be formed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Organisation of Scientific Research had, in their report on the India Meteorological Department and the units under it, recommended that the following units in the Department engaged in research work should be separated from the Department and constituted into autonomous institutes :—

- (i) The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona;
- (ii) The Astrophysical Observatory, Kodaikanal;
- (iii) The Colaba & Alibag Observatories, Bombay; and
- (iv) The Seismological Division.

The recommendation in regard to the first three units has been implemented with effect from the 1st April, 1971. The question of constituting the research activities of the Seismology Division into an autonomous institute will be reviewed after the current study undertaken by the Planning Commission to draw up an integrated plan of work in the field of Seismology is completed.

Improvement of Girna Bridge Near Malegaon District Nasik (Maharashtra)

4468. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious truck accident on the Girna bridge near Malegaon (District Nasik) on the 22nd May, 1971 in which more than 40 people died;

(b) if so, the steps taken for improvement of the Bridge which is very narrow and without any safety; and

(c) whether Government of India propose to give any aid to the Maharashtra Government for this project and if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact that the bridge is very narrow and without any safety. It is an arch bridge having 26 spans of 30 ft. each, with a 22 ft. wide roadway and is safe for taking all heavy commercial vehicular traffic and is in good condition. It is adequate for present day two way traffic. It is also provided with pipe railings on either side of it. In view of this, the question of improvement of the existing bridge does not arise.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question of the Government of India giving any aid for improving the existing bridge does not arise. However, to relieve congestion of Malegaon town a bypass is proposed on which a new bridge will also be provided.

12.02 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I make one submission before you take up the next item? This is in regard to the US arms supply to Pakistan and President Nixon's statement thereon. You have said that we can debate upon this while discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Defence Ministry. But I would like to submit that we shall not be able to get any reply from the Defence Minister on this, because this concerns the External Affairs Ministry. . .

SHRI P. K. DEO : (Kalahandi) It is a matter of serious concern to the entire House. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to tell the hon. Member that if Members want a debate, they should not come under rule 377. There are other procedures for it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : It can come in the form of a calling attention notice. It can be allowed in that form.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no calling-attention—notice before me just now.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have given notice of it.

SHRI P. K. DEO : We had also given notice of it but it has been disallowed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me for half a minute. I had sent in a calling-attention-notice, and I had also written to you. This statement had been made yesterday by no less a person than the President of USA, President Nixon. The report is to the effect that President Nixon refuses to stop the arms supply and millions worth of arms are still in the pipeline. That is

what he has said. Naturally, this is a very serious matter. The Defence Minister cannot answer this question, because it concerns the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister. So, I was requesting that we should also express ourselves. This country has a vocal Parliament, and we should express ourselves about the unfriendly act of the USA. Either you may kindly allow the calling-attention-notice, or you may ask the hon. Minister to make a statement today, because tomorrow is Saturday and the day after that is Sunday, and therefore, it is necessary that we must make our opinion known to the world today. I am sure all Members of the House will join me in condemning this unfriendly act of the US imperialists.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee sent me something under rule 377. I did not agree to it. So far as the calling-attention is concerned, it is already fixed up and we shall see it next week.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I had also given notice for a two hours' discussion today under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : It did not come to me in time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I had sent it at ten O'clock itself.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत अच्छा है कि काल घंटेका मोशन आपने मान लिया है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं माना है।

For today it is already fixed....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे तो सदन में मंत्री का बक्तब्य भी हो जायेगा और सचस्य अपनी बात भी कह सकेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I think the matter is quite important.

When I say that I am going to consider it for next week, that should be all right. The hon. Member should not get me committed,

because there are many other calling-attention-notice by other Members and they will ask me why their calling-attention-notice are not being admitted. The hon. Member should follow the hint given sometimes.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Whenever there is an important dialogue on any matter between Government here and a foreign dignitary, there is always a *suo motu* statement forthcoming from government side in this House. There has been such a dialogue between the Prime Minister and Mr. Kissinger. But Government have not so far come forward with a statement. We understand from newspaper reports that \$35 million worth of arms are going to be supplied to Pakistan by the USA to annihilate the people of Bangla Desh.

MR. SPEAKER : He is speaking without my permission. Sometimes he is very stubborn.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SRI RAJ BAHADUR) : It was said here that the Education Minister is in town. I have made enquiries. The Education Minister is not yet in town. He will be coming to night at 8 O'clock. This is just to put the record straight.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him appear before us at 9 P.M.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NRDCI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : On behalf of Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along

[Shri D. P. Yadava]

with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Controller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-629/71]

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION
AMENDMENT REGULATIONS AND NOTI-
FICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT
CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINIS-
TRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH):**
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Issue and Management of Bonds) Amendment Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 2/71 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971. under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-630/71]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifi-
cations (Hindi and English versions) under
section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 961 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 964 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 977 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971. together with an explanatory memorandum
- (iv) G. S. R. 978 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-631/71]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifica-
tions (Hindi and English versions) under sec-
tion 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sec-
tion 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act,
1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise
Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-
seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published
in Notification No. G. S. R. 911 in Gazette
of India dated the 5th June, 1971.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise
Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-
eighth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in
Notification No. G. S. R. 912 in Gazette of
India dated the 5th June, 1971.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise
Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-
ninth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in
Notification No. G. S. R. 913 in Gazette
of India dated the 5th June, 1971.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties
Export Drawback (General) Thirtieth Amend-
ment Rules, 1971, published in Notification
No. G.S.R, 914 in Gazette of India dated the
5th June, 1971.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise
Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-
first Amendment Rules, 1971, published in
Notification No. G. S. R. 915 in Gazette
of India dated the 5th June, 1971.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise
Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-
second Amendment Rules, 1971 published in
Notification No. G. S. R. 916 in Gazette
of India dated the 5th June, 1971.

(vii) The Customs of Central Excise
Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-
third Amendment Rules, 1971, published
in Notification No. G. S. R. 917, in Gazette
of India dated the 5th June, 1971 [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-632/71]

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOL OF
PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE AND
A STATEMENT RELATING THERETO**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINI-
STRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL**

WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-633/71*]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above report could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-634/71*]

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd July, 1971 ;—

- (1) The General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971.
- (2) The Gold (Control) Amendment Bill, 1971.
- (3) The Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971.

12. 07 hrs.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY BILL*

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of an authority for the management of certain aerodromes whereat international air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an authority for the management of certain aerodromes where at international air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES (VALIDATION OF PROCEEDINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for validation of certain proceedings in relation to direct taxes and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for validation of certain proceedings in relation to direct taxes and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce† the Bill.

12. 08 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We continue with further discussion and voting on the Demands for

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 9. 7. 71.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence together with the cut motions moved.

How long will the Minister take to reply?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I will take an hour.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will reply on Monday.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Who was on his legs last time may now continue his speech.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Yesterday I was dealing with the pay scales, while the servant sepoy gets about Rs. 47 per month and the soldier sepoy gets about Rs. 60 per month as pay, the General gets Rs. 4,000 a month, which with allowances comes to Rs. 6,000 plus entertainment allowance. A combatant jawan is permitted only 10 years in colour and 5 years in reserve; the General can serve 30 years and if necessary go upto the 60th year. Therefore, it is hard and unfair that we should ask the jawan to retire in his prime of life, in the early thirties and allow the Generals bloated with rich leaving and cocktails to serve even after they become imbecile.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now I come to the Sainik Schools which are 18 in number. Many of the employees of these schools get only salary of Rs. 50 per month which an annual increment of Re. 1, they do not have free rations and have to work 13-14 hours a day. During vacation time, when they are supposed to take rest they are required to do maintenance work and the Principals pocket the amount allotted for such items.

There was a case which I pointed out to the Minister of a sweeper being dismissed by the principal of the Sainik School at Trivendrum because he refused to go shoulder deep into the night soil accumulation in the septic tank. The hon. Minister also wrote to me that he would look into the question and see that the lower sections of the employees are treated

better. May I request him to do something for this section of employees because they do not come within the purview of the pay commission?

Another vital point that affects to efficiency of our armed forces is the quality of the food and other supplies for the armed forces. Many of the officers in-charge of the supply wing are in league with corrupt contractors and the quality of the supplies has gone down. Very poor quality of food is supplied to our armed forces. It is true even in the case of armaments and medical supplies. I hope the Director-General of inspection will give some attention to these aspects of the question.

Then I come to the discrimination shown by the Ministry towards the State of Kerala. Of the eight public sector undertakings under the Department of Defence Production with investment of Rs. 155 crores not one is located in Kerala. Out of the scorers of ammunition factories, armament factories and ordnance factories, not one is set up in Kerala.

The unemployment-ridden State of Kerala does not have even a Recruiting office. Our educated young men and women have to go to the Capitals of other States to get recruited. In spite of the rampant corruption in the Recruiting offices, or perhaps because of it, some of our youths get recruited, but the recruits from Kerala alone have to undergo double verification. Even after entering the services, this discrimination dogs our steps.

The retired military personnel from the over populated State of Kerala alone are denied lands and facilities of rehabilitation in NEFA and other border areas.

The Defence Ministry had not only denied the people of Kerala their rightful share in the defence of the country and in the defence production of the country, but they have added insult to injury by the thrusting upon the beautiful harbour of Cochin in Explosive Dock which was reacted by all the major ports in India, thereby endangering the safety of the refinery and the city of Cochin.

Thus, the Defence Ministry, which ought to have contributed most to the national integration of the various States and their people in India, have unfortunately discrimi-

nate against the people of Kerala in the most disgraceful manner. If this discrimination is not stopped at least now, India may go the Pakistani way. Let Bangla Desh be an eye opener to our parochialists and Hindi fanatics.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Last evening, while speaking on the Defence Budget, one of the hon. Members said that the Report of the Ministry hides more and reveals less. I thought he was discussing the Ministry of agriculture of Irrigation and power which puts on the table everything. He should know that defence and foreign affairs are matters in which there is an element of secrecy, and if he put all these facts on the table, we may be harmed.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The Americans know everything.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : This is not America. In the Chinese war, for example, anything which happened or was said in our Parliament reached China before it reached our countrymen, we must take that into account.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH (Jhalawar) : Then, why put the Defence Demands before the House? Don't put them at all.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : I have seen both last year's and this year's Reports. This year's Report is an improvement on the last year's Report.

There is nothing about it. Still it requires some more improvements.

On page 4 the report says....

"The indigenous content of this tank is being steadily increased during successive phases of production."

What is the percentage of increase? If this had been given to us, that would have been more beneficial.

We do not know whether it is 5 or 10 or 20 or 30 per cent. The report should contain some facts. If you are going to tell us something, tell us what improvement has been

made, and how far we have gone. If not, there is no use of saying that some improvement has been made.

About the I. A. F. accidents a clear picture should have been given. If these were air accidents, how many accidents took place and whether some of our officers were killed, and what loss we suffered....we should be told about these things in some detail.

About the use of Hindi, nothing has been said. It has been said that certain steps are being taken. What have you done and how far have you succeeded? It is not given in the report. I think an attempt should be made to make the report more meaningful and to improve upon the present style.

The defence of the country is organised keeping in view the potential enemies. The potential enemies are generally round about our country. We have to be watchful of what they are doing. If their preparations are of a higher order, we should be prepared accordingly otherwise we will be left in the lurch and ultimately we shall suffer. The report itself says on page 6:

"The extent of the defence effort must, of necessity, be influenced by the type and nature of threats faced by the country. The level of the defence expenditure regulated by the national will to be continuously prepared to face these threats."

With this background we have to examine what we have done and see what preparation we have made to prevent enemy threats. We know that our country is continuously under threat by Pakistan and China. To be realistic we must correctly assess the preparedness of these two countries and plan our defence accordingly. Our defence arrangements must be commensurate with the danger posed by these threats from Pakistan our enemy No. 1. It will be more correct to say that they are the only enemy and China is our second enemy. China wants to extend its hegemony in countries near China or India. It finds us an impediment in its way and therefore she tries to dishonour or destroy us so that there may not be any hindrance for her. About China's preparedness, the report says on page 1:

[Shri D.N. Tiwary]

"China conducted her 11th nuclear test over Lop Nor in Sinkiang on the 14th October, 1970. The explosion was approximately 3 megaton yield. China has been laying considerable emphasis on the production of ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads. According to an estimate China is capable of producing about 40 nuclear bombs every year of 20 kilo-ton capacity....

China has already developed medium range ballistic missiles (range upto 3200 Km) though these may not have been operationally deployed yet. These missiles are capable of reaching targets in India from the launching bases in Tibet.

Will this be done to prevent this? Have we done anything? We have to talk this matter into consideration. We express only a pious wish. We say that India is trying to work for the total elimination of nuclear weapons from the armouries of the world and to see that nuclear energy is utilised only for peaceful purposes.

Sir, by simply wishing we cannot prevent China from employing its weapon against India. We know that in the last war Japan was not defeated. What humbled Japan were the two bombs by which thousands of citizens were killed and Japan was humbled. So, we must have a rethinking about the atom bomb and about nuclear arrangements in this country. Nothing should be taboo for the defence of the country. If we have to prepare, perforce—though we do not want it and if we have to defend our country, that should be the only base for defending the country. We must be prepared to use nuclear power in the defence of the country. I think the circumstances demand that a re-thinking about the use of nuclear power should be done.

Now, I want to say a few words about military planning and management. In 1966-67, and 1967-68, and 1968-69, I had a chance to visit the undertakings under the Defence Ministry, and I found that much remained to be improved. They had less of production and the capacity was not fully utilised. Machines were laying idle. The report of the public undertakings Commi-

tee are there. They should be looked into. I do not remember everything therein but they should be looked into and what improvement is possible should be undertaken.

One thing more. I found the inventory is very high. It was disproportionate to the needs of the factories. Some articles were there which might be used for 10 to 12 years, but by that time they may become obsolete and may deteriorate in quality. So, in these public undertakings of the Defence Ministry, in which production is going on, we have to see that they are run on the same basis on which commercial undertakings are run.

It has also been said in the report:

"The management of inventory is an area which is claiming increasing attention consequent upon the substantial enhancement in the material inputs into the Defence Services. The basic aim of material management is the same whether in business or in Defence, namely to ensure availability of optimum requirements of equipment and material at the minimum cost and at the right time.

What is minimum cost. If inventories are very high, and the article cannot be consumed in a year or two than you are incurring losses; your capital is blocked; your parts deteriorate or become obsolete. So, you have to look into these things while you are going to look into the production side

There are two departments: the defence production and defence supplies. I do not separate think there is any need for having departments like this. The two may very well be amalgamated and the cost lessened. I say this because I found that most of the things in the supply department are covered by the defence production department.

You have given the amount of articles that you have disposed of as being obsolete or useless; and they are of a very high order.

Page 17 of report says, value of stores declared to DGS & D is Rs. 104.33 crores and value of stores disposed of is Rs. 77 crores. What about the rest? It is not clear whether they have been thrown away or re-utilised. It should have been made clear whether the remaining stores amounting to Rs. 30 crores have been thrown away or re-utilised or what has happened to them.

Coming to that language policy of the defence department, page 31 of the report says that a scheme for teaching Hindi to service officers and personnel is being examined at the inter services level. After 23 years, it is only being examined. You can very well imagine what place is given to our official language.

श्री जगजीवन राम : सारे कमान्ड हिन्दी में हो गये है ।

SHRI D.N. TIWARY : Then it is said: All units/formations in the Air Force have been advised to implement the provisions of the official Language (Amendment) Act, 1965 as amended. Notices and sign-boards in the Air Force establishment are now being displayed in Hindi and English."

Only notices are being displayed in Hindi, not other things. If something more has been done, it should have been mentioned in the report so that members may know. Otherwise, everything seems vague and it seems no serious attempt is being made to implement the Official Language (Amendment) Act, 1965. In future reports, more explicit information should be given, so that members may give their comments.

I would like to say a few words about Bangladesh. Opposition members are angry with the Government and the ruling party, because we are not giving recognition to Bangladesh, immediately. Some members of our party also are eager that immediate recognition should be given to Bangladesh. But I was thinking what more help we can give to Bangladesh by simply recognising it, which be are not giving at present? Let us be practical. If what we are doing today is not sufficient, more can be suggested to be done.

But I do not think only recognition will be of much help; India will be the only country in the whole world to give recognition. We have found no indication of any other country taking in that way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Even if you do not want to give recognition, there are other countries in world who want to do it, and I do not creat trouble for them. Do not spoil their case. I had a talk with the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh and he strongly resents this attitude.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: You should not try to suppress my view like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of recognition is the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry, not of the Defence Ministry.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : But so much has been said about this and without refusing them, I do not think the position will be clear.

Yesterday also many of the speeches pertained only to Bangladesh and nothing else. So, I have to clarify the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From the Military point of view.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Yes. We have to be practical on this question. We can give Bangladesh all the aid that they need without recognising them. No other country has recognised Bangladesh. Some of our friends were saying that if we do that some countries may follow us. But I have not found any indication of that. On the other hand, this will give Pakistan an opportunity to proclaim to the whole world that India is at the root of the whole trouble.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Childish logic; Puerile logic.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : My logic may be childish. If he is brave let him... (Interruptions)

MR DEPUTYSPEAKER This question has no relevance to the discussion on the Demands of this Ministry.

SHRI D N TIWARY The question of defence will come after recognition. In case we recognise them, then it becomes our duty to protect them from every onslaught from outside. Once it becomes an independent country with which we have friendly relations, if that country is on war with a country, then it involves us also in war. So, we have to consider all aspects before giving recognition. Government are not averse to recognising Bangladesh. They do not say that they will not recognise it. They are only waiting for the proper time and opportunity.

When the proper comes they will do it. After all we are not in possession of all those facts which are in the possession of government. So only the government know the proper time when to do it. Government are also not shirking their responsibility. They are sympathetic to the cause of Bangladesh and they are waiting for the right time. Let us not hustle them to do a thing which may not be correct strategically. During the Chinese conflict we failed for want strategy about time and place in fighting. So many books have been written about our poor strategy in that conflict. Therefore strategy is of the utmost importance and we should leave it to the defence department. Similarly the question of recognition should be left to the government. Let us not hustle them to do a thing at an inopportune time. So I would beg of my hon. friends to leave the matter to the government. Let them by all means express their opinion but let the whole matter be left to the government so that they may take a suitable decision at the proper time.

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka) The 1st speaker referred to Bangladesh. It was not my intention to begin with that subject but I feel that it is desirable that I should do so. There is, it seems to me, it is not generally realised an undeclared war between Pakistan and India which Pakistan is winning. Pakistan is sending to us an enormous burden—six million refugees who have to come to this country and soon more millions are almost certain to come. What does it involve? It means Pakistan is shedding its own responsibility and

passing it on to us without declaring a war. It is inflicting a defeat on us and has, in fact, inflicted a defeat on us. Is that not an absolutely clear fact? When hon'ble Members say that we should not talk about war, etc. undoubtedly, let us not talk about it but let us at least face facts. And what are these facts? The facts are that Pakistan for its own reasons invaded—it may say it was an internal matter—nevertheless it was an invasion on East Pakistan now we call it Bangladesh and it proceeded to impose its will upon the people who had already declared their will in a free and fair election. I use the words free and fair because that is what Pakistan itself claimed that election to be and that election gave an enormous majority to the Awami League. Nullifying that decision of the people of Bangladesh, Pakistan use forced and force in such a barbarous manner that it compelled this enormous number of people to leave that country and come to India. We could have—if we had been just realistic people and not governed by certain amount of humanitarian considerations—closed our frontiers and said 'No, you shall not enter. Why are you coming here?' But we did not that. Not having done so we have also now a certain responsibility for these people who have come. We are facing an enormous financial burden but there are other more consequences which may well flow from these refugees being in our midst. Remember, Sir, that the bulk of these people or Hindus. A vast majority has already left East Pakistan over the east several years and of what remained a substantial percentage is now in India. Pakistan is achieving its objective of having a wholly Islamic State through this undeclared war. And it may win this war if we do not make it dear that this is no longer an internal affairs of Pakistan, because it has passed on such great burden on us.

The question therefore, for us to consider is—when we consider the Defence grants—on what, and for what purpose are we spending these Rs. 1200 crores year after year in regard to our defence forces. To prepare ourselves against what? To prepare ourselves against aggression. And aggression does not necessarily take place by sending forces across the border. The Report of the Defence Ministry, unfortunately, is like an iceberg. It hides far more than it reveals. The first Chapter which describes the Policy and the

policy considerations which govern the Defence preparedness of this country is so vague and so brief—brevity is desirable as opposed to verbosity but not as opposed to clarity or as opposed to giving information to which this House has a right. You do clearly indicate that Pakistan and China countries with which our relations are not good.

You indicate also the state of preparedness of China and Pakistan. You indicate Pakistan has been receiving various military hardware from this and that country. Why don't you at the same time give some indication of the extent of our preparedness, how our preparedness compares with theirs—particularly in the context of the military equipment which Pakistan is receiving. If you say that Pakistan has received Mirage aircraft and we are relying on Mig 21 which we are producing, you should then at least tell us how our aircraft compare with theirs. You indicate what we are going to equip ourselves with without giving any comparative evaluation. There are so many other similar points on which the Defence Report ought to have given us information without endangering secrecy.

The Institute of Strategic Studies, London, brings out a publication called "Military Balance" in which they give the total military strength of each country. At least, even if you do not wish to give out what you know, you could surely, to make it easier for Members of this House, give in an Appendix, quoting "Military Balance", that say, China has this much strength, Pakistan has this much strength and ours is this much. You need not give information that you possess. We do not know, even after reading the whole of the Report, what precisely our strength is compared to Pakistan, to what extent can we cope with Pakistan, if there happens to be a need for a conflict with that country, and we have to face it on two fronts or maybe three fronts. As to what is the deployment of our forces, that you need not tell us. But you can give in general terms your assessment of how it is proposed to face the danger that faces us.

There is a kind of whispering propaganda going on in regard to Bangla Desh, that we are not acting in a decisive manner because the Military Chiefs are taking a certain

view that they are opposed to it. I think, this is very wrong and must be unfair to the Military Chiefs. They would never say, "Do this or do that." What they would do, of course, is to give you a complete appreciation, a military appreciation, of the situation leaving the Government to take a political decision. Therefore, it is extremely unfortunate that anybody should talk loosely in those terms. Nothing can be more demoralising than to create such an atmosphere and let such a point of view spread amongst the people that our armed forces are reluctant to fight or to act. They are not reluctant to carry out any instructions that the Government may give. Whatever is happening or not happening is definitely and firmly the responsibility of the Government. It is the Government which has taken a decision to follow a particular line of action.

It is the Government which has, for instance, taken a decision, when the first Chinese atomic bomb explosion took place, that in spite of that, we will not go in for nuclear weapons development. It is the Government at that time which took the decision. Now, it is a matter for gratification that even at this late stage, we are waking up to the danger that this country is facing. For the first time, the Defence Ministry says in their Report or somewhere else that the nuclear development of China is a matter of concern to us. For the first time, this is being said. They have already advanced considerably. So, you can possibly say that they have advanced so much that for us now to trail behind would be futile. But that is not so. They can hold us to ransom.

Here is a line added in this Report :

"The belief that nuclear weapons are an effective means of political blackmail does not at present appear to be well founded."

On what basis do you say that ? I must say that is a statement of a most amazing kind that could be made. On what basis do you say that it does not appear to be well founded. What is it ? So far, the Defence Ministry and the Government, has been saying that if there is a conflict with China, it will be only with conventional weapons and that we are fully capable of taking care of them in a conventional war.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

Now the developments that have taken place already are a matter of concern and quite rightly. But we still have fortunately some little time. If to-day there is a conflict and China threatens to use this, other super-powers who possess nuclear weapons may well intervene and they may well intervene. Why? Not because of their love for us, but because of their own interest and because China has not yet developed a sufficient number of Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles to pose a definite threat to Russia and America. When that point arrives, then you can rest assured that they will not want to jeopardise their own position for the sake of India and it will be for India to look after herself. Therefore even though it is late, it is most desirable that we take on hand immediately a nuclear programme and how do we take it? It is being said always that the cost is enormous and it will cripple us. Sir, this question of cost is really somewhat illusory, illusory in this sense that we have to decide our defence policy with reference to our security considerations. When we were overwhelmed by China in 1962, our defence budget was of the order of Rs. 200-300 crores. Thereafter our eyes were open to the fact that because we were non-violent and because we had no designs upon anybody else, everybody would not necessarily leave us alone. We will have to make ourselves strong and we decided to increase our defence budget to equip ourselves to be capable of taking on those countries which might conceivably pose a threat to the security of this country. So we raised our defence budget from that small figure by 4 to 5 times. If we could do that, why can we not similarly find the money that is required for a nuclear programme?

It is not as if a nuclear programme is all money down the drain. The execution of a nuclear programme of this type also encourages the industrial development at a very rapid rate. We have, fortunately for us, reached a certain stage in the industrial development and have now the technical and managerial skills which would enable us to put through such a programme relatively easily.

Then, what is there in the way? Nothing except determination. What is lacking to-day is that determination to act when the country's interests are threatened. And that is precisely the point in regard to Bangla Desh. It is not that we want to go the rescue of Bangla Desh, but we must do so because it is our own economy which is seriously threatened. It is on its way to being disrupted. Even if we rule out the possibility of communal trouble which I say is a very real threat and we must consider ourselves fortunate that we have averted it so far—I must congratulate the Government on their success in preventing such troubles so far....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Congratulate the people.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Yes, the people and also the Government. So, I suggest that we should not blind ourselves to these possibilities. It is not a question of financial burden only, but of many other burdens. We cannot send the refugees back soon. And if they continue to remain here for months on end, they cannot be kept unemployed. They must be found something to occupy them. And that means we shall have another couple of million unemployed added to the 40 million already unemployed in this country. So, it is in the light of all this that we have to take a decision. That financial burden might well be equal to whatever we may have to spend for a nuclear programme which we undertake. In fact that consideration points to our taking a decisive view in regard to Bangla Desh. We cannot allow things to drift in our own interest.

Nobody wants war. That is perfectly true. But war can become inevitable; it may become completely unavoidable not because of our seeking but because circumstances may thrust it upon us. To say that just because war may bring in untold miseries, one should not have war, makes no sense. Of course, all of us would like to avoid a war. But when those who are opposed to war say that those who talk of war are insensate and do not realise all that war implies, they are not being altogether fair. Those who say that war is unavoidable are certainly not anxious for a war. When this point of view

is presented by them, it is only because they are convinced that it is necessary for us in our own interest, in the interests of the integrity and the security of our own territories. It is in the interest also for our future development, that we face facts, that we take a realistic view; and that realistic view does not lie in ignoring the burden that the refugees throw upon us. That burden is not just a matter of money. It has many other implications of a social nature besides other kinds of implications. These are to be taken into account when we consider what our future policy ought to be.

One final word I would say in regard to the defence reports. Such reports to my mind ought to be far more informative and give us much more information in the interests of the Defence Ministry itself. Secrecy can be overdone. But Government has also to educate us. They can enable us and help us in judging the defence policies and the implementation of defence policies and programmes in a more adequate manner and for that purpose, I would suggest through you to the Government that the reports of the Ministries ought to be made available to the Members much earlier along with the budget papers if possible, not just a few days before the debate comes on.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरा यह विश्वास और मान्यता है कि हमारा रक्षा विभाग एक उच्च, योग्य और सैनिक राज-नैतिक नेता के हाथ में है। जब से यह विभाग उनके हाथ में आया है, उसने बहुत उन्नति की है, हमारी शक्ति बढ़ी है और आगे भी बढ़ेगी।

लेकिन फिर भी रक्षा का सवाल इतना महत्वपूर्ण और व्यापक है कि उसके बारे में कभी भी संतुष्ट होकर नहीं बैठ जा सकता, कभी भी उसके बारे में लापरवाही नहीं की जा सकती। विश्व की, और हमारे पड़ोस की, स्थिति जिस प्रकार बदलती जा रही है, उसको देखते हुए हम जिसनी भी शक्ति अर्जित कर लें वह काम है। इसलिये हम कह सकते हैं कि जो

घनराशि इस विभाग के लिए मांगी गई है, वह कम है और हर स्थिति में उसे कम ही कहा जायेगा।

अकेला रक्षा विभाग ही देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है। अगर एक वाक्य में कहा जाये, तो सारे मंत्रि-मंडल में जिसने विभाग है, आज वे सब रक्षा विभाग हैं, क्योंकि आज की लड़ाई या तरीका पहले की लड़ाइयों से बदल गया है। किसी समय राजा और राजा की लड़ाई होती थी और फौजें तमाशा देखती थीं। अगर राजा हार जाता था, तो उसकी फौज हार जाती थी। उसके बाद फौज की लड़ाई फौज से होती थी और जनता तमाशा देखती थी। लेकिन आज की लड़ाई ऐसी है, जिसमें सारा देश सारे देश से टकराता है, सारी जनता सारी जनता से टकराती है। अगर सारा देश संतुष्ट है, अगर देश में एकता है और एक दूसरे के प्रति घृणा नहीं है, तब देश सशक्त कहा जायेगा और उस देश का रक्षा विभाग शक्तिशाली होगा।

जहाँ तक हमारे देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है, उसमें पहला स्थान फौज का है। हमारी फौज हमेशा से एक इतिहास बनाती आई है। उसके पराक्रम की गाथाएँ इतिहास के पन्नों पर स्वर्णक्षरों से लिखी हुई हैं। जब कभी भी, जिस किसी स्थान पर—देश में या विदेश में—हमारी फौजें गईं, उन्होंने अपना नाम पसा किया। दूसरे महायुद्ध में हिटलर ने हमारी फौजों की वीरता, शौर्य और बलिदान-शक्ति को देखकर कहा था कि भाग, ऐसी पल्टन हमारे पास होती। हिन्दुस्तान की पल्टन, हिन्दुस्तान के सिपाही और हिन्दुस्तान के ब्राह्मण के बारे में, हिन्दुस्तान के रण-कौशल के बारे में आज कोई शको-शुबहा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम पहले भी अच्छे थे, जबकि यहाँ पर अंग्रेजों का राज्य था, और आज भी हम अच्छे हैं।

चीन के हमले के समय हम पर एक दाम आया था, लेकिन मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर यह विश्वास करता हूँ कि उसमें गलती हमारी फौज

[श्री मुत्कीराज मंत्री]

की नहीं थी, कमजोरी हमारी फौज की नहीं थी बल्कि उसकी वारण हमारी राज-नैतिक कमजोरी थी, हम वक्त पर सजग नहीं हो पाये कि हमारे देश को किस स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ेगा, हमको विचारनी तैयारी करनी चाहिए, हमारा कौनसा मोर्चा कमजोर है और किस मोर्चे पर हमला हो सकता है। आखिर में हमने उस घटनाक्रम का परिणाम देखा कि उस वक्त के रक्षा मंत्री को अपना पद छोड़ना पड़ा।

किसी भी फौज का आधार उसका संगठन है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में आज भी मार्शल रेसिज और नान-मार्शल रेसिज का भेद मौजूद है। जब सारा देश सारे देश से मुकाबला करता है, सारे देश की शक्ति सारे देश की शक्ति से टकराती है, तो फिर हम कैसे यह मान कर चल सकते हैं कि इस देश के पिछड़े वर्ग का व्यक्ति, अनुसूचित जातियों का व्यक्ति, मार्शल रेस में, और फौज में, शामिल नहीं हो सकता? 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश में मुजफ्फरगंज और सहारनपुर में फौज की भर्ती हो रही थी। मैं उस समय यू० पी० में एम० एल० ए० था। मैं वहाँ पर भर्ती के वक्त गया। मुझे यह देखकर अफसोस हुआ कि जो रिज्यूटिंग आफिसर आये, उन्होंने कह दिया कि सिर्फ एक जाति विशेष के लोग ही लिये जायेंगे, इसलिये दूसरी जातियों के लड़के लाइन से बाहर निकल जायें। उन्होंने न सिर्फ अनुसूचित जातियों या पिछड़े वर्ग बल्कि किसी भी जाति, के लड़को को लाइन में नहीं खड़े रहने दिया। वहाँ पर सिर्फ एक जाति विशेष के लड़को को रखा गया।

इसलिये फौज के संगठन में व्यापकता आनी चाहिए। देश के हर एक युवक को यह अनुभव होना चाहिए कि मैं भी मार्शल रेस का हूँ मुझे भी देश के लिये लड़ना है। आज ऐसा समय आ गया है, जब हम अपनी फौज की समस्या को ज्यादा बड़ा नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे सामान्य

सीमित हैं। लेकिन देश को अपनी रक्षा के लिए तैयार करने के लिये हमें पैसा खर्च करने और सिपाहियों को रिज्यूट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज जबकि हमारे देश में इमर्जेंसी का पीरियड आया है, देश के हर एक युवक को फौजी ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए, युवक वालन्टियर के रूप में फौजी ट्रेनिंग ले और उनमें स्कूल-बालेजो के लड़के भी हो।

हमने अहिंसा का जो रास्ता अपनाया था, आज हम उससे बहुत दूर चले गये हैं। आज हम गांधीजी के फोटो लगाते हैं और उनमें प्रेरणा भी लेते हैं, लेकिन गांधीजी ने जिस तरह की अहिंसा का—वीरो की अहिंसा का—पाठ हमें पढाया था, वह न तो देश में और न विदेशों में देखने को मिलती है। अशोक अहिंसा को मानने वाला था। उसने अपना शासन अहिंसा के आधार पर चलाया और उसने विदेशों में मिशन भेजे। आज हम उस रास्ते को छोड़ चुके हैं और हमने एक दूसरा रास्ता—हिंसा वाना रास्ता—अपना लिया है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि कायरता से अच्छी हिंसा होती है। इसलिये उस रास्ते पर चल कर हमको अपने देश के सब युवको में रिज्यूट या सैनिक बनने की भावना पैदा करना चाहिए। आज यह भावना नहीं पैदा करनी चाहिये कि अमूक मार्शल रेस का है और अमूक नान-मार्शल रेस का है। इसलिये मैं श्री बीरेन्द्रमिह राव की इस बात से डिसएग्री करता हूँ कि फौज में रेजिमेंटों के नाम जाति के आधार पर रखना खराब नहीं है। रेजिमेंटों के नाम क्षेत्रों, वीर पुरुषों और ऐतिहासिक पुरुषों के नाम पर रखे जा सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर रेजिमेंटों के नाम किसी जाति विशेष के नाम पर रखे जाते हैं, तो दूसरी जाति का लड़का उसमें या तो भर्ती नहीं होगा और अगर भर्ती होगा भी, तो हम में जातिवाद का जो अभिशाप है, वह उसको बहा रहने नहीं देगा। ऐसी कई मिसालें हैं। मेरी जाति के लोग जाति बदल कर भर्ती होते हैं, लेकिन अब भेद खल जाता है, तो उनको बहा नहीं रहने दिया जाता है।

13.00 hrs.

फौज के लिये यह जरूरी होता है कि उसका अनुशासन अच्छा हो। उसके अंदर दो राय नहीं है कि हमारी फौज अद्वितीय है। इस मामले में दो चीजे मुख्य होती हैं ट्रेनिंग और अस्त्र। ट्रेनिंग हमारी बहुत अच्छी है। अस्त्र के मामले में हमारे यहां हमेशा-हमेशा यह सवाल होता रहेगा कि संसार के अंदर जो आधुनिकतम और नये से नये अस्त्र आ रहे हैं उनकी संख्या हमारे यहां भी बढ़नी चाहिए। दुनिया कहीं हो और हम कहीं नहीं हो नहीं सकता। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो हमें फिर उसी तरीके से चीन वाला जो डीवैकिल हुआ था, जो हार हुई थी ऐसी हारें देखनी पड़ सकती है। इसलिए यह ऐसा मुहकमा है जिसे मजग रहना चाहिए। मैंने अर्ज किया कि यह सारा मंत्रि-मंडल हीं रक्षा विभाग है और फिर रक्षा विभाग तो किसी समय भी लापरवाह हो ही नहीं सकता, उसे तो हर समय सचेत रहने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए हमें अपने यहां अधिक से अधिक अस्त्र तैयार करने चाहिए।

एक बात और मानकर चलनी चाहिए। हमारे यहां सब कुछ अच्छा है, अगर हमने यह मान लिया तो हम कभी उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं। कोई भी व्यक्ति उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है, कोई समाज उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है, कोई देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए हमें हमेशा ही आगे तरक्की करने की बात सोचनी चाहिए। मैं तो यह भी मान कर चलता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश के अंदर जो कारखाने हैं, जो पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग्स हैं, या प्रायवेट अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उनके अंदर जो काम करने की भावना, काम करने का तरीका और अनुशासन की कमी चल रही है उसका प्रभाव हमारी आर्निंग्स फैक्ट्रीज पर भी पड़ रहा है। इसलिए हमें उस तरफ से भी हमेशा सतर्क रहना चाहिए। इस विभाग की जो भी अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं या जो इस तरह के कारखाने हैं उनमें इस चीज से सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरे, सिपाही, कमांडर और आफिसर वाला फर्क आज भी शायद हमारा वही पुराना वाला चल रहा है। हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीयता आई, हमारा देश समाजवाद की ओर चल रहा है। हम रोज कहते हैं कि छोटे और बड़े का अंतर कम होना चाहिए। छोटे और बड़े से अंतर या उन की आय और व्यय में ज्यादा अंतर नहीं होना चाहिए। उनकी आवश्यकताएं पूरी होनी चाहिए। आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के बाद विलासिता का नम्बर आता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां उनकी आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं होती। जैसे सारे देश के अंदर छोटे व्यक्ति की बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए साधन मौजूद नहीं है, उनकी उतनी आय नहीं है वैसे ही बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सिपाही और कमांडर की आय और व्यय में बहुत बड़ा अंतर चलता है उसमें भ्रष्टाचार की खबरें भी आती हैं। वहां पर एक सिपाही के राशन में भी कमी कर दी जाती है। सिपाही की सुविधाओं में वही व्यूरोक्रेटिक ऐंटीट्यूड जैसा सर्विसेज में चलता है वैसे ही फौज में भी सुनने में आता है। मुझे यह कहना नहीं चाहिए लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, यह मुझे उनके द्वारा सुनने को मिला है जो फौज में रह कर के आए हैं। इस तरह से अगर भ्रष्टाचार की बू भी वहां आ जाती है तो यह संगठन खराब हो जाता है।

इसी तरह से जहां हमारी फौजों को असली मुकाबिला करना पड़ता है जिन्हें हम सरहद कहते हैं उसका मामला है जिसके बारे में हमारे माननीय सदस्य कल इतने ज्यादा भावुक हो रहे थे कि शायद उनका गला भर आया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि जिन बोर्डों के ऊपर सड़कें नहीं हैं, रास्ते नहीं हैं, पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है हमारे सिपाहियों को सीमा पर बहुत कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ता है तो किस तरीके से उस देश के अंदर सुरक्षा की भावना हो सकती है? इसलिए यह प्राथमिकता उसे मिलनी चाहिए। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कल कह रहे थे कि टेहरी गढ़वाल और गढ़वाल में सड़कें नहीं हैं और ऊपर चमोली और पिथौरागढ़ में सड़कें आपने बना दी तो नीचे की सड़कों के बगैर वह उपर की सड़कों किस काम की

[श्री: मुल्की राज सैनी]

होगी ? इसलिए बुनियादी आवश्यकता बोर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की पूरी की जानी चाहिए। खासतौर से जिन को मुकाबिले की पंक्ति में आगे रहना है उनको सतुष्ट रखना होगा। उन के लिए विकास की विशेष स्कीम लानी होगी। उन्हें हम पीने का पानी न दे सके, चिट्ठिया भेजने का इंतजाम न कर सकें तो यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी।

इस मामले से देश का सवाल आता है कि क्या देश तैयार है, इस बात का जवाब अगर हम देखें तो देश के अंदर जो युवक समाज हैं जहां से हम भर्ती करते हैं उसकी भांज क्या हालत है? जैसे हम कहा करते हैं कि कुम्हार जो बर्तन तैयार करता है उस बर्तन के लिए मिट्टी लाता है और उससे बर्तन बनाता है, फिर उनको पकाता है। तो गांव में कहावत चलती है कि अगर आबा खराब हो गया हो तो कुछ बुरा न हुआ लेकिन अगर खुदाना खराब हो गया, मिट्टी खराब हुई तो कुछ भी बन नहीं सकेगा। अगर मिट्टी ही ठीक न होगी तो बर्तन कहा से तैयार होगा ? हमारे देश के अंदर जिन युवकों को हम भर्ती करने के लिए तैयार करते हैं उनका दिमाग आज कहा जा रहा है। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ आपके माध्यम से आज कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन चार शब्द हैं—आधुनिक सभ्यता, पश्चिमी सभ्यता, आधुनिकता, इसने भांज इस तरीके से दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हमारे देश की हालत कर दी है कि काफी-हाउस वाला, फ्लाब वाला, ऐसा हमें बना कर रख दिया है, इस तरह फसा दिया है, कि हमारे युवक आज उससे बच नहीं पा रहे हैं और एक नया तथ्य जिस की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ वह है हिप्पी प्रबलम। यह हिप्पी क्या है ? जहां तक मैं ने देखा है वह कहते हैं कि वह तो मस्त हैं और यह हिन्दू धर्म की वीणा लेने के लिए आए हैं (ब्यबधान) मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कैसे हिप्पी हैं जो मोदी होटल में रणजीत हाटल में और दूसरे बड़े बड़े होटलों में ठहरते हैं ? उन्हें क्या कहा से आता है ? उनका देश भेजता है ? समाज भेजता है या कौन भेजता

है ? और क्यों भेजता है ? मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रबलम को हलके ढंग से नहीं देखना चाहिए। हमारे देश के अन्दर गुप्त-चर तरह-तरह के रूपों में हमारे बीच में आए हुए हैं। (ब्यबधान) मैं उन्हें हटाना नहीं चाहता। वह आते रहे। और ज्यादा तावाद में आए। लेकिन अपनी सरकार से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हर प्वाइंट पर, हर स्थान पर इस बात की जांच रखे कि उनसे हमारे देश के हित को, हमारी सुरक्षा को कोई खतरा न पहुंचे। उससे अराजकता फैल सकती है, समाज के दर्शन पर उससे असर पड़ सकता है। इसलिए उसे देखना होगा। मैं तो वहीं मानकर चलता हूँ कि युवक समाज में आज बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी आई हुई है, विलासिता की भावना फ़ैलती जा रही है जो हमारे शौर्य को, हमारे वीरत्व को कम करती है।

मैं रिचर्स वाली बात के सबंध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, इस के बारे में कल यह भ्राम्य था कि केवल 19 करोड़ रुपया रिसर्च पर दिया गया है। तो रिसर्च पर अधिक ध्यान होना चाहिए जिस से हम अपने देश में ही नये-नये हथियार बना सकें।

अतः मैं बंगला देश के बारे में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ मेरी अपनी निजी मान्यता यह है कि बंगला देश की प्रबलम इतनी आगे बढ़ न पाती अगर समय पर या तो हम अपने आप को इतना तगड़ा दिखाते कि पाकिस्तान कोई ऐक्शन न करता अगर समय आ गया था तो हम भी उसी के अनुसार अपने कदम को गरम करते जाते। मेरी अपनी निजी राय है कि मान्यता कमी की मिल जानी चाहिए थी और आज एक दूसरा टाइम हो जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि जैसे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे नेता कहते हैं हमें सब कुछ पता नहीं है, ठीक है हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि आप जो भी कर रहे हैं वह ठीक कर रहे हैं, लेकिन देश की सुरक्षा के बास्ते भांज बड़े से बड़े नेता जो काह रहे हैं, जयप्रकाश नारायण जो सर्वोपेयी के नेता हैं और अहिंसा को मानने वाले

हैं, वह भी एक बात कह रहे हैं, उन की मालूमता मेरे से ज्यादा जरूर होगी और यह तमाम देश के अन्दर जो कहा जा रहा है और किया जा रहा है उस पर आप विचार करें और समय आने पर एक बीरतापूर्ण कदम उठाएं जैसी कि हमें आप से आशा है ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्वाद देता हूँ ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : In the context of the present international situation arising out of Bangla Desh events the discussion on the Defence budget today has got tremendous value and significance and I deem it a real privilege to support the demands of this Ministry. I should at the outset like to express my utter surprise at the failure of the leading members of the international community to appreciate and understand the policy of the Government of India. A number of times Government of India have offered to sign a no-war pact with our neighbour, Pakistan which continues to be adamant in rejecting such an offer. And our country which is busy in building a socialist, democratic society, has been so much misunderstood by our own neighbours as well as the leading members of the international community. Now, I feel that it is time to search our own hearts and also to review our own activities. Why is it that in our efforts to make friends with everybody we have not been able to win over any one of the members of the international community? It appears that everyone is unfriendly to us today in such a critical situation; and I do not like to say that our policy, our administration, is wrong, but my Point is that we have been so much misunderstood and if at all we have been misunderstood, we must have a rethinking on our own policy and efforts to implement it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please come to the defence matters.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I am coming. If we do not understand the degree, the gravity of the problem, perhaps we shall not be able to know how much we shall have to build for our defence. Therefore, I had to

say a few words as to how we are being misunderstood by our neighbours as well as by the leading members of the international community and we should condemn this failure of the big powers to appreciate our policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine myself to the eastern zone where the heaviest impact of the Bangla Desh events has occurred. This region comprising West Bengal, Assam, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, has been open to serious dangers in the last Chinese aggression. We could understand how much was left to be done in the NEFA sector in the field of communication; roads were wanting, and there were practically no arrangements for civil defence. So, in this respect, the whole of the eastern zone is a dangerous zone, because during the last several years, China and Pakistan had been able to train many of our youths in the use of arms and also in the art of brainwashing and indoctrination, creating hostility towards India. In this zone, there have been interesting stories as to how our young men, boys from Nagaland and also from the NEFA areas, Manipur, Mizo area, crossed over to Pakistan and then to China, getting arms and getting trained, and getting trained in political ideologies also, and coming back. This problem is still to be tackled. In the event of any dispute between Pakistan and India or between China and India, whatever is the case, this situation will have to be tackled with a special attention by the armed forces, because there is every possibility of the fifth columnists coming up. Some political parties are just hovering in the sky over India like kites, some kites being flown from Peking, some kites being flown from Moscow; and there is every possibility of a large number of fifth columnist, black sheep, coming up in this zone. Therefore, we have got to strengthen the defence forces there, as well as the agencies specialising in awakening the citizens into national consciousness, into more of self-defence preparedness. In this context, the activities of border publicity units, the field publicity units of the All India Radio working in this zone will have to be increased. Much has to be done.

[Shri N Tomi Singh]

Having said this I would now like to draw the attention of the hon House and also the hon Defence Minister to one aspect which may appear to be a small issue but, when I proceed to give an explanation, it may be worthy of being taken into consideration

One very importance and historic area known as the Contonment Area in Imphal, which is the most beautiful area, is now used by the Fourth Assam Rifles. This area the king's palace, was captured by the British in 1891 when the Manipuri forces were defeated by them and posted the armed forces there in order to sub due public morale. That was the last war on the Indian frontier. This area has been retained so far even after our attainment of Independence. The Government and the people of Manipur have been repeatedly demanding that the army should be shifted from there, so that the civilian population and the military may have better relations and in the name of defence arrangements, there should be no wounding of sentiments of the civilians by putting military forces in that most important area. This is important on two grounds. This was the palace of the last king of independent Manipur. Before he occupied it as his palace, this was the place where the ruling deity of the Manipuri people, before their conversion to Hinduism, was worshipped. Therefore, they thought that this should be protected by keeping the palace nearby. Now this area has been completely cordoned off. For a glass of water from a sacred tank in the compound, which is necessary for performing traditional rites, one has to take permission from different agencies with much difficulty and sometimes to no effect. Therefore, I would demand that in spite of the financial implications—it may take time also—this may be shifted to some suitable area and this area may be reserved for civil administration and the people may be allowed to use this important, historic and sacred area as they have been using in the past. This will improve the situation there.

I am very happy to know from the Report of the Defence Ministry for 1970-71 that the Government of India have decided to raise a Naga regiment and to recruit to this regiment

50 percent Nagas and the rest from outside. In this context, I would suggest that, with all its glorious material background and being the eastern most frontier still further east of Nagaland, why should the Government not consider raising another regiment in the name of Manipur? One hon member from our side suggested that naming of regiments after communities or States will create difficulties if the Government cannot satisfy every deserving group in the country. So, there is much risk in that I do not know whether Government will find it difficult or not. But Government have decided to raise a Naga regiment and we are happy about it. But this must be followed more or less simultaneously by naming other regiments in the name of suitable communities and States. If the Government find it difficult, I would support the suggestion that naming of regiments in the name of States or communities should be stopped, because it will be impossible to satisfy each group. If we keep people unsatisfied, may be small or big groups, ultimately this will weaken our defence organisation and also inter-State relations.

Sir in this connection I would not like to say that the performance of the Manipur NCC Boys and Girls—Shillong circle comprises whole of Assam, Meghalaya, NLI A, Nagaland and Manipur—has been unique and unchallenged in this region. The martial tradition that area has been having will amply justify the recruitment of a regiment in the Defence Forces in the name of Manipur. Such a regiment should be raised more or less simultaneously with the Naga regiment.

Having said this on the subject, I would like to further mention that in the areas surrounding this Manipur belt and also the Mizo and other areas in the Assam-Meghalaya-NLFA sector, there has been tremendous effort by some international committees like the USA and the UK to educate boys through religion. Now, it appears that they are trying to change the mind of the people of these hill areas through culture. Culture is a very important aspect in developing relationship between tribes and tribes, between tribals

and nontribals and between the different communities in the country. The AIR Song & Drama Division's Performing Troupes who are serving as Entertainment Wing of the Defence Forces and the Border Publicity Agencies will, perhaps, do well by encouraging more and more of the culture of the Indian soil rather than encouraging more of the western culture.

I remember, Sir, a few years back, the Commission on Border Publicity visited Manipur and collected evidence. I was one of those who furnished evidence. The question put by one of the members was that supposing we increase the volume of western music—not only western music but also western type of dress and cooking—in the units of All India Radio in these areas because people are demanding, my reply was and many of my friends supported my view in this reply that we have no right to encourage the western culture which will segregate people from the main culture of the country. The extremists of these areas are already thinking in terms of sovereignty and independence of these areas. So, it is time that all these agencies, even the Defence Forces publicity agencies combined together and coordinate so that these young boys and girls are brought more and more within the national culture and national taste. Therefore, when we consider the Defence Budget today, defence may not necessarily be the building up of factories and increasing the number of aeroplanes alone. This should mean, as a very important aspect, the increase in the mental development and enhancement of the civilian mind towards more and more work towards defence. If that is not done this region is thrown open to various kinds of dangers—here we recollect with so much of disappointment and dissatisfaction what happened in NEFA in 1962—if this is to be repeated in the near future or in the distant future it will be very deplorable. With these few words, I support the Demands of this Ministry and thank you, Sir, for the indulgence shown to me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the 1962 NEFA debacle was firmly dealt with in this House. But the dithering blunder

committed by the Defence Ministry on the fateful issue of Bangladesh and the danger that involves the whole nation, that denouncement is yet to be made.

Sir, I wish the Defence Minister were here. Just a few days back our Defence Minister made a statement at Agartala. When the pressmen asked him a question why India is not going to war with Pakistan the Defence Minister rebutted the pressmen by saying that a lion does not attack a jackal.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH (Jhalawar) : It only roars.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Unfortunately he is not here. I wanted to know from the Defence Minister what a real lion will do when an innocent cup in his neighbour's house is pounced upon by a jackal. Will the lion with his mighty posture of grandeur and lionism stand stoically indifferent or will he, with the heart of a real lion, immediately jump upon the jackal to save his neighbour's cup? I should say that the lion-hearted Defence Minister has not only misled the country but he has misled the Government on the political issue of Bangladesh. There are lots of talks going on in the lobby and outside that our arms high-ups are dragging their feet but ultimately the responsibility lies not with our arms chiefs but with the Defence Minister. I should say that they have miserably failed to make an assessment of the real danger from the side of Pakistan.

For instance, Pakistan made a plan that it will be possible for them to knock out all the nationalist forces, the Bangal Regiment of the Pakistan Rifles within 72 hours. They tried it. They attacked all the barracks of the Bangal Regiment, the East Pakistan Rifles and police. But, unfortunately for them and fortunately for the revolutionaries and the nationalists of Bangladesh, they could not finish it because there was a tremendous national upsurge. The result was that two divisions of the Pakistan army were almost over-powered except in Dacca and Chittagong area; in all other areas the

[Shri Samar Guha]

Pakistan army undertook a defensive position of a hedge-hog type in the sense they took their shelter in cantonments, garrisons and barracks. In those days the army chiefs of Pakistan in Dacca were sending frantic SOS to Rawalpindi to send reinforcements, but the West Pakistan Government did not do it. They waited for two weeks and not a battalion was sent; they did not dare. Because, we all know that Pakistan has seven divisions of their army in West Pakistan, and these seven Divisions are absolutely essential for maintaining defence balance of West Pakistan against India. They waited. They did not dare to send a battalion. But, Sir, when they found that there was on reaction from this Government - and I have been told by some authoritative sources that some high-ups in our Government they passed on a word in an alcoholic condition in a dinner party to some foreign Ambassador that India is not going to take action-it is only then after two weeks that Pakistan took the calculated risk to send two and a half Divisions of their much necessary army to Bangla Desh. They had two Division in Bangla Desh and reinforced that by another two and a half Divisions which become four and half Divisions. These four and a half Divisions completely routed the Bangla Desh people and committed genocide.

Sir, this lion-hearted Defence Minister at least could have the stratagem of a cunning jackal. I still do not want our Army to go to war with Pakistan. But, Sir, if our Defence Minister had asked our Army to show a little bit of its teeth to Pakistan—there was on necessity to bit - the whole situation would have been different. We pressed that at least our Army should take defensive position in the western part to keep the West Pakistan Army back in West Pakistan. If we had done that Pakistan would not have dared to send even a battalion to Bangla Desh. Sir, we were told—we were told in an important meeting- that we have mobilised our Army to take defensive position but ultimately it proved to be utterly it incorrect.

Sir, then I will again say this Defence Minister has misled the Government on

recognition. Why is the Government hesitating? Because if recognition is given then Pakistan will immediately force India into war. Let us take into consideration the defence position of Pakistan. Today, what is her position in Bangla Desh? Yes they have four and a half Divisions but these four and a half Divisions compared from the military stand-point have been fanned out. They have squandered arms and ammunition over the common people. Further they have to discharge the functions of both police and Army because there is no policeman in Bangla Desh. Also they had one squadron of the air Force out of which four or five have been knocked down by these revolutionaries.

In such a precarious position, at the moment, they are operating through only waterways. The rail and the land communication is very dangerous for them. There are not able to use, as far as their supply line is concerned, the rail or the land communication but only waterways.

This is the position. It is a fact that about 10 battalions of the Pakistan Army and a few officers have already been killed by the Mukti Fauj during the last 3½ months. That means they are dangerously imbalanced. Let us take the case of West Pakistan. From 7 Divisions, now it is only 4½ Divisions, Pakistan I should say, is terrible afraid of this dangerous defence imbalance created due to the transfer of 2½ Division of their army to eastern sector.

Secondly, I do not know whether our Defence Ministry knows is it that about 20 to 25 percent of the Navy and the Air Force of Pakistan are manned by Bengalis. They are in key positions as ground engineers, mechanical engineers, pilots and the important crew. The Pakistan Government is no longer trusting them. They have been completely immobilised. What does it mean? It means the fighting capacity, the hitting capacity, of the Pakistan Navy and the Air Force has been reduced by 20 to 25 per cent. Is it not a fact to be taken into account by our Defence Ministry?

If you go through the Pakistan papers, you will find that they are making frantic efforts to replace Bengali rebels in the Air Force and the Navy by recruitment from West Pakistan.

It is also known as I have said, that they have exhausted their ammunition in Bangla Desh in killing the common people. They are now making frantic efforts to complete their arms and ammunition from the European and NATO market, from U.S.A., from France, from China, from Turkey and from Iran. They have not yet completed it. France is saying that they are not going to give supply after 25th March. What about the previous commitments? They are having within a few months, 2 squadrons of fighter bombers from France and the fourth sub-marine is coming to Pakistan very soon.

This is the position at the moment with Pakistan. In Bangla Desh, they are trying to raise militia, paramilitia, policemen and counter guerilla forces from amongst the Bengalis. What does it mean? It means that at the moment Pakistan's defence position is completely imbalanced so far as India is concerned. I do not know whether our Defence Ministry has advised the Government that if we undertake the risk of giving immediate recognition to Bangla Desh that may involve us in a war of Pakistan. That is unfounded, unfactual, baseless and it is out of the timidity of the Defence Ministry to advise the Government that way. May be there is something which they are not saying in this House. May be, they may have a fear of the friend of Pakistan, that is, China. Even then, I ask the Defence Minister: Is there any single instance even in the neighbouring countries of Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam where they are giving any help? Is any Chinese army physically present? No; nowhere. The Chinese army on the Tibet border is about a lakh. It is known to us. The last year's figure was like that. But our army strength is more than double on the Himalayan front. It is also a fact that from logistic standpoint we are in a far better position. In the monsoons and in the coming winter season, it is not easy to send supplies in the Himalayan areas. With the opening of a window of Washington for

Mao-tse Tung to get into UNO is a big factor which you should also take into account. Therefore, even the fear of China coming to the help of Pakistan in the eventuality of any misadventure on the part of Pakistan against India—I do not know—is an alarmist view, not based on fact and actualities. Therefore, I say this Defence Minister is responsible for misleading this country and he will be responsible, I tell you for more crisis, more misery, for more blood, for more tears of the Indian people in future because he may wish it. You made many prophecies, ethical postulates he may utter. But the inexorable forces of events are leading us to a certain—I do not know—to certain invoking nemesis perhaps. He will be responsible for that. If this Minister had the courage, if this Minister had the sagacity, if this Minister had the factual knowledge and the disposition of the Pakistan's army, if the Minister had the knowledge of the forces working inside Pakistan, we could have taken a decision much earlier and we could have finished the job much earlier. But we will have to do that job—That I caution—with the blood of the people of our country.

With these words, I would just touch a few points about the nuclear hazards. Not much, because in this House I have dealt with that issue on several occasions and in several debates that I have raised.

Our Minister has posed the threat of Chinese nuclear weapons against India what did he say? China manufactures 40 nuclear bombs every year, They have got a stockpile of 150 and they also are manufacturing thermonuclear bombs and they are also going to embark upon the making of long range ballistic missiles. It is a threat. But what is the answer to this threat? A brilliant answer—an ethical postulate and the illusion of nuclear disarmament. This is not the answer. What is the real answer? I know, Sir, it is not easy to go nuclear for a country like ours. But, I must make a distinction between strategic nuclear weapon and tactical nuclear weapons. Strategic nuclear weapon means thermo-nuclear. That is hydrogen war-heads with a delivery system. It requires first making a bomb, an atom bomb and then the thermo-nuclear bomb

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because atom bomb is used just like a match stick for igniting the hydrogen inside the bomb. Now, the delivery system is also very costly.

Leave aside the issue of making a thermo-nuclear bomb by India for two reasons. First, it is highly costly and secondly because at least we can take a chance with regard to our security.

What is that chance? Use of thermo-nuclear war-heads by any country in the world has a great hazard of starting or sparking of a globe war. Therefore, we can take the risk. But what about the tactical nuclear weapon?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): It is only in theory.

SHR SAMAR GUHA: What is it? It is an atom bomb in a smaller size. Now, the NATO powers have never considered this tactical nuclear weapon as a nuclear weapon. But they have been converted and they have been added as conventional arms with these tactical nuclear weapons. The NATO powers, the USA and to a certain extent China also have strengthened their conventional arms and armies. With this tactical nuclear weapon you can make a nuclear mortar, nuclear shell. Within a range of 2000 to 4000 yards, you can cause devastation by just one single shot. Suppose China uses a few nuclear mortars or a few nuclear shells of the weight of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 k. tonnes in some of our passes, then within three or four minutes, they can finish a number of our divisions, before the world knows and before the world takes the hazard of conducting a global war for Indian defence.

Regarding tactical nuclear weapons, the question is whether India is capable of doing it and whether we are in a position to bear the cost. Keeping in the background the fire-power and the destructive capacity of nuclear mortars and nuclear shells, I should say that nuclear mortars and nuclear shells are less costly compared to the conventional mortar and conventional shells of equivalent fire-power. The question of cost, therefore, does not arise. It is

more of capacity. The question is whether we have the capability. Yes, as a student of sciences, with some knowledge of the subject, and after studying the whole matter for the last four years, I have raised many questions here on this subject, and I say that the answer to the question is 'Yes'; India is capable of producing at least four or five dozens of nuclear mortar shots and shells, for tactical use by our Army.

We have the know-how technology well mastered. We have plutonium enough in our stock-pile, in our store. We have the capacity even to do it without having a nuclear blast experiment. The technology has been so perfected that without even an experimental blast, we can make perfect tactical nuclear weapons like nuclear mortar and nuclear shell in a laboratory without allowing the world to know about it. Therefore, we have fuel, and we have know-how technology and we have everything. In fact, we already have the fuel, so there is no cost even for having the fuel; so there is no question of cost even for making at least four or five dozen nuclear tactical mortar shots and nuclear shells. It is the fuel which is the most costly. The only cost is for making the mechanical device to put them together at the time of fusion. Therefore, it is not a question of cost. It is not a question of the know-how technology; it is not a question of capability either. We have everything. It is only whether we can give up our timidity and take a courageous decision. If the green signal is given, I say, since I have had a talk with some of the scientists engaged in the Atomic Energy Commission, that they can give India as an arm for our national security within less than six months at least a few dozens of tactical nuclear weapons.

श्री राम सहजिब पांडे (राजमंदगांव) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री समर गुहा ने बड़ी भावनात्मक स्वीच दी और युद्ध के आवाहन से ले कर एटम बम बनाने तक का आवाहन दे दिया। श्री समर गुहा, जिस बड़े में कुछ नहीं होता, आवाज उठावा

आती है और जो बड़ा भरा होता है, उससे धाबाज कम आती है। युद्ध करने का धाबाहु न धाबाज की तेजी से कमी नहीं लड़ा जाता और किसी भाइने में वह इमोजन से भी नहीं लड़ा जाता और न भावना के, वह नर से लड़ा जाता है। धगर धमनियों में शक्ति है तो वह बोलता नहीं और इस संघर्ष में, श्री समर गुह, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि हमारी सरकार न दैन्य न पलायन की नीती से प्रसित रही है।

श्री समर गुह : हम को न समझाइए, दुनिया को समझाइए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आप समझ जाएंगे तो दुनिया समझ जाएगी।

श्री समर गुह ने अपने बड़े ओजस्वी भाषण से यह सिद्ध करने का प्रयास किया की मिनिस्टर युद्ध के लिये प्रस्तुत नहीं हैं, उन्होंने एक अफसर की ओर इंगित करते हुए यह भी कहा की विदेशी दूतावास में एक आर्मी का बड़ा अरसर....

श्री समर गुह : मैंने अफसर का नाम नहीं लिया।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : उन्होंने कहा कि अफसर शराब के नशे में यह कह रहा था कि हमारी सरकार युद्ध के लिये तैयार नहीं है बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर। यह बड़ा गैर-जिम्मे दारना स्टेटमेंट है। शराब के नशे में वह बात कर रहा था और उन को बड़ी अघारिटी हो गई यह कहने की कि कहां क्या बात हो रही थी।

श्री जयन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : शराब के नशे में आदमी सच बोलता है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : जोशी जी कह रहे हैं कि शराब पी कर आदमी सच बोलता है। तो थोड़ा दू. दो चार बोलत उनको क्यों कि हम भी अगेका भरले हैं उन से कि वह सच बोले।

हमारे जवानों और जवानों की संरक्षण शक्ति के सन्दर्भ में यह कहना अनुचित है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not used the words 'army personnel'. I said 'high-up'. Let him not put blame on the army. I have calculatedly used that word without any adjective before or after it.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : हार्द अफिसर का उन का मतलब चाहे जो कुछ हो, लेकिन यह यह सिद्ध करना चाहते थे कि कोई व्यक्ति विदेशी दूतावास में जा कर शराब के नशे में हमारी युद्ध नीति को बता रहा था कि बंगला देश के प्रश्न पर हम युद्ध नहीं करना चाहते।

श्री समर गुह : हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते। हम चाहते हैं कि रिक्तमिनशन दें।

Let them liberate their country. Give them full, all-out aid to liberate their country.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : बंगला देश के प्रति, उस की स्वाधीनता के प्रति और उस की शान्ति के प्रति प्रथम मंत्री ने कई बार—एक बार नहीं कई बार—देश को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा है कि हमें पूरी सहानुभूति है। बंगला देश तो हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। इस सूर्य के नीचे पृथ्वी के किसी भू-भाग में अगर लोकतन्त्र के लिए इन्कलाब होगा, शान्ति होगी, तो हमारी सहानुभूति उस के साथ होगी, और बंगला देश के साथ तो हमारी सहानुभूति और भी है, इस लिये कि वह हमारा पड़ोसी है।

जैसा मैं ने कहा यह कोई भावनात्मक बात नहीं है, यह एक स्ट्रेटेजी है, एक गणित है, सचय की आवश्यकता है, और उस के बाव सोचने और समझने की बात है, कदम उठाने की बात है। जब मैं ने न दैन्य न पलायन की बात कही थी तब इसी बात की और इशारा किया था कि यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो हम युद्ध भी करेंगे।

[श्री राम सहाय पाडे]

हमारी स्तन्त्रता के बाद दो युद्ध हो चुके हैं। जब चीन ने हम पर आक्रमण किया था तब हमारे फौज के लाजिस्टिकल इन्तजाम में कमी थी, यह हम महसूस करते हैं, इस लिए जहा नेफा में श्रीर सेला पास में हमारे कुछ जवान अव्यवस्था के कारण हताहत हुए वहां बालाग और लद्दाख के मोर्चों में बहुत बहादुरी के साथ लड़े। 1949 के पहले हमारे जवानों की स्थिति कुछ विचित्र थी। उस के पहले वाली फौज हमारी फौज नहीं थी। वह फौज यह नहीं कह सकती थी कि हम इस मातृ भूमि की रक्षा के लिये, सार्वभौम सत्ता की स्थापना के लिये जियेंगे या मरेगे। स्वराज्य होने के बाद जैसे ही यह जवान और फौज हमारे हाथ में आई, उस के बाद पहला उदाहरण उन की बहादुरी का तब मिला जब 26 अक्टूबर, 1947 को हरि सिंह के विलय पर हस्ताक्षर के बाद उन की पुकार पर हमारे जवान हवाई जहाज पर बैठ कर काश्मीर गये और श्रीनगर पहुँचे 27 तारीख की सुबह। चौबीस घंटे में एक नया इतिहास बना जब वह श्रीनगर तक पहुँचे और घमासान युद्ध किया। वह पाकिस्तान के साथ पहला युद्ध था। वह लोगों की पुकार थी और वह पहला अनुभव हमारा था। हमें अपने जवानों और अपनी फौज पर गर्व हुआ कि लोगों की पुकार पर हमारी सार्वभौम सत्ता, हमारे देश, हमारी मातृभूमि को रक्षा के लिये वह गये और युद्ध किया तथा सफल हुए। 1949 में सीज फायर होने के बाद युद्ध समाप्त हुआ।

13 54 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair]

1949 से 1959 तक का इतिहास निश्चित रूप से ऐसा इतिहास रहा जो एक तरफ चाँदी का और दूसरी तरफ काम्प्लेक्सि का इतिहास था। पाकिस्तान को चीन से और 1954 का

जो अमरिका का एग््रीमेंट था उस की तहत अमरीका से बहुत से सोरिफिस्टिकेटेड बेपन्स मिले। हमारी आर्मी शांति व आह्वान में लगी रही क्योंकि उस पर पंच शील और मान-अलाइनमेंट का प्रभाव था। दस साल की उस गलती का जब 1959 में आक्सार्ड चिन के क्षेत्र में चीन की गतिविधियों से हमें पता चला तब हम चेतने और पहला स्वतः-पत्र (व्हाइट पेपर) यहाँ पर रक्खा गया। 1962 में युद्ध हुआ। उस युद्ध में भी अपने जवानों के लिये हम नहीं कह सकते वह किसी भी रण कौशल में पीछे रहे। बालाग में पटानिया के नेतृत्व में हमारे जवान लड़े और चीन का सफाया किया। लद्दाख में हम अच्छी तरह लड़े। लेकिन 1962 की उस चीन की लड़ाई को मैं अग्रोजी शब्दों में ब्लेसिंग इन डिस्टाईज मानता हूँ। तब हमारी आँखें खुलीं। हमारी तैयारी 1962 के बाद शुरू हुई। 1962 से 1965 तक हमारी फैंक्ट्रीज गोला बारूद, टैंक्स और जहाजों व उत्पादन की तरफ बढ़ीं। साथ ही हम ने देश का आह्वान भी किया कि अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जहाँ हम आर्थिक विकास के लिये आगे बढ़ रहे हैं वहाँ हम सार्वभौम सत्ता और भारत भूमि की रक्षा के लिये भी आगे बढ़ें।

देश का आज का मोटो है हल और गन, किसान और जवान। हल हमारे आर्थिक विकास का प्रतीक है और गन हमारी सार्वभौमिक सत्ता की रक्षा का प्रतीक है। इसी सन्दर्भ में शायद शास्त्री जी ने आह्वान किया था 1965 के युद्ध से कि जय जवान, जय किसान। यह उसी युद्ध नीति का समर्थन है कि न दैन्य न पलायन। हमारा हीसला कम नहीं है, हम युद्ध से घबराते नहीं हैं, लेकिन युद्ध हम पागलपन से नहीं करेंगे। हम युद्ध बुद्धि से, अक्षलमन्दी से समझदारी से करेंगे, लेकिन समय की आवश्यकता के सन्दर्भ में करेंगे। इस बंगला देश प्रश्न पर भी अगर आवश्यकता होगी और हमारी सार्वभौम

सत्ता, हमारी साबरैटी पर कोई भ्राम्य भायेमी लो हम भी उसके लिये तैयार हैं। आशवासन केवल आशवासन नहीं हैं, आशवासन वास्तविकता में बदलेना, आवश्यकता होगी तो हम युद्ध भी करेंगे, लेकिन जिस तरह से श्री समर गुह कहते हैं उस तरह से नहीं। श्री समर गुह कहते हैं कि युद्ध कर दो, वह कहते हैं कि एटम बम बना लो...

श्री समर गुह : मैं ने कभी युद्ध की बात नहीं कही। मैं भ्रम भी कहता हूँ कि मैं पाकिस्तान से युद्ध नहीं चाहता।

श्री राम सह्याय पांडे : श्री समर गुह कहते हैं कि वह युद्ध नहीं चाहते, लेकिन वास्तव में वह युद्ध चाहते हैं। लोक समा में और लोक समा के बाहर अपनी तकरीरों में वह युद्ध की बात करते हैं। हम भी आप के साथ हैं अगर आप युद्ध की बात करते हैं, लेकिन हम समझदारी के साथ युद्ध करेंगे और समय की आवश्यकता के अनुसार युद्ध करेंगे। इस लिये हम तैयारी करेंगे और फौज को सज्ज करेगे लेकिन बिना आवश्यकता के हम युद्ध में नहीं पड़ेगे।

SHRI SAMER GUHA : You should remember that nowhere in the world in any guerilla warfare, if it is prolonged and protracted, the leadership remains in the hands of the nationalist forces. The leadership goes into the hand of some other extremist forces, the examples of which are known to you in Asia, south Africa and every where. Delay, prolongation and protraction mean that. That also you keep in mind.

श्री राम सह्याय पांडे : मैं युद्ध के सन्दर्भ में कह रहा था कि हमें इस बात का एहसास है और यह जानकारी है कि 1964 के एप्रिल के अनुसार पाकिस्तान को बड़ी भारी तादाद में गोला बारूद, टैंक, हवाई जहाज, सुपरसोनिक जहाज मिल रहे थे।

14.00 hrs.

चूंकि चीन कम्युनिस्ट है, इस वास्ते उसके खिलाफ इनका प्रयोग होगा, यह उन्होंने कहा। पाकिस्तान ने चीन से एप्रिलेंट कर लिया। लेकिन फिर भी उसने इन शस्त्रों का प्रयोग हमारे खिलाफ किया। 19 54 के बाद 19 59 में एक दूसरा एप्रिलेंट उसने पाकिस्तान के साथ किया। इस पर हमने आपत्ति की अमरीका से तो उसने कहा कि बस भ्रम और नहीं, बस फार आल। भ्रम इसके बाद हम उसको और कोई युद्ध सामग्री नहीं देगे। लेकिन आज ही सुबह हमने श्री निक्सन का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा है जिस में यह कहा गया है कि 35 मिलियन डालर की युद्ध सामग्री पाकिस्तान को पहुंच रही है। मैं श्री समर गुह जी से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या वह यह समझते हैं कि युद्ध चाहे आज न भी हो लेकिन जो सामग्री, जो गोलाबारूद जो हवाई जहाज, जो जहाज और जो टेक्नीकल तो हऊ पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा दिया जा रहा है उसको देने का उसका मुद्दा क्या है, इसको हम नहीं जानते है? हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। हमें अच्छी तरह से इस बात का एहसास है कि वह एशियन सब कंटिनेट में युद्ध की ज्वाला भड़काना चाहता है। जो ये गोरे लोग है वे इसकी कीमत हम से लेना चाहते हैं। चीन के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल करने के लिये जो हथियार पाकिस्तान को दिये गये, वे हथियार हमारे खिलाफ इस्तेमाल हुए। चीन और पाकिस्तान में एप्रिलेंट हो गया। लेकिन फिर भी आज अमरीका और चीन भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार देते हैं। क्या श्री समर गुह यह समझते हैं कि हम इस सब को जानते नहीं है? हम जानते हैं। इस वास्ते इस मंत्रालय के बाम को हमने आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है, इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है। 1964 और 1969 के बीच में हमने पांच हजार करोड रुपया खर्च करने का आह्वान किया। इस तरह से पांच पांच वर्ष के प्लान हमने बनाये है। पांच हजार करोड रुपये से हम आगे बढ़े हैं। हमने 19 65 में यह सिद्ध किया है कि पेट्रन टैक्स को हमारे शरमन टैंक तोड़ सकते हैं। हमारे नैट्स उनके जेट्स

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

को तोड़ सकते हैं। यह कहा गया है कि इसके पीछे टेक्नोलोजी है। ठीक है कि टेक्नोलोजी है और होनी भी चाहिये। लेकिन उससे भी बड़ी चीज हौसला है, शक्ति है मातृभूमि की खातिर मर मिटने की, कुरबान होने की, फना होने की देश में और जवानों में---

श्री समर गुह : इस्तेमाल करेंगे ?

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अवश्य इस्तेमाल करेंगे। आपके कहने से नहीं करेंगे। समय आने पर करेंगे,

अमरीका और फ्रांस उसको हवाई जहाज देते हैं, जहाज देते हैं। अमरीका जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह ह्यूमनेटी के नाम पर आसू भी बहाता है। अंडर न्यूट्रीशस पापुलेशन को दूध का पाउडर भी वह देता है। हम समझते हैं कि अगर हम स्वावलम्बी हो जायें, सैल्फ रिलायेंस हम में आ जाए और हम अपने सहारे देश की रक्षा का दायित्व ले लें और इस काम के लिए किसी दूसरे की तरफ न देखें तो हम सब चीजों का समुचित उत्तर दे सकते हैं। आप 1965 और 1971 के बीच के इतिहास को देखें। हमने अपने देश के जवानों के हाथों में बंदूकें दी हैं लेकिन उसके साथ साथ उनको हौसला भी दिया है, एक रचना भी दी है और एक योजना भी दी है। साथ ही साथ देश ने उनको सम्मान भी दिया है। 1965 में शास्त्री जी के नेतृत्व में जब युद्ध हुआ था उस वक्त इस देश के हर व्यक्ति ने, इस देश की मां और बहन ने बड़े प्यार और स्नेह से जवानों का सत्कार किया था। मुझे एक घटना की याद इस संदर्भ में हो आती है। अमृतसर के पास एक गांव में एक मां अपने घर से रोती हुई निकली। एक ने पूछा, मां तुम रो क्यों रही हो, तुम्हारे चार बच्चे युद्ध में जूझ गए शहीद हो गए तब तो तुम रोई नहीं, लेकिन आज तुम्हारी आंखों में ये आसू कैसे आ गए ? उस मां ने कहा कि उन चार जवानों के बाद मेरी कोख में पांचवां

बेटा पैदा क्यों नहीं हुआ जिस को मैं देश रक्षा के लिए दे सकती। यह क्या सिद्ध करता है ? यह सिद्ध करता है कि हमारी घरती पर अपने बच्चों को न्योछावर करने वाली माताओं की कमी नहीं है। हमारी संस्कृति ऐसी है, हमारी भावनायें ऐसी है जो अगर युद्ध की नौबत आती है तो युद्ध लड़ने के लिए हमें प्रेरित करेंगी।

हिमालय हमारी संस्कृति और रक्षा का प्रतीक समझा जाता था। लेकिन आज वही हिमालय घायल हो चुका है। हमारे जवान हिमालय पर गए हैं और लड़े हैं। हमें मालूम है कि उत्तर और पूर्व की सीमाओं पर परिस्थितियां क्या हैं। हमें यह भी मालूम है कि चीन ने एक लाख चीनी फौजियों को तिब्बत के उस ओर रख छोड़ा है। हमें तिब्बत का अनुभव है। पाकिस्तान को मिलने वाली सहायता का भी हमें पता है। हमारे दो दुश्मन पाकिस्तान और चीन हमारे कभी मित्र बन सकेंगे यह एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह हमारे सामने उपस्थित करता है जिसका उत्तर समय ही दे सकता है, हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमें तो अपनी आंतरिक-योजनाओं को पूरा करना है और साथ ही साथ सीमाओं की रक्षा भी करनी है।

जहां तक बंगला देश का सम्बन्ध है, वहां जिस क्रान्ति ने जन्म लिया है, मैं पटेल साहब और समर गुह साहब को विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि उसके प्रति उनकी जो भावनायें हैं और उस क्रान्ति को समर्थन प्रदान करने की जो उनकी इच्छा है, हम उससे पीछे नहीं हैं। अगर वह समर्थन हमारा उससे प्रति न होता तो जिस तरह से और जिस प्यार और स्नेह से हमने साठ लाख शरणार्थियों को अपनी छाती से लगाया है, सम्भव है कि वह कठिन काम हम न कर पाते। साथ ही साथ यह भी सम्भव है कि देश भी हमारा उस अवस्था में समर्थन न करता। हम चाहते हैं कि दुनिया के देश और लोग असाधारण परिस्थिति को समझें और हमारी भावनाओं को भी समझें। यह भी

समझें कि लोकतंत्र की स्थापना के लिए उदय हुई इस क्रान्ति को कभी दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। जनरल याह्या खां की आर्मी अगर चाहे भी तो भी वह इसको कभी दबा नहीं सकेगी। बंगला देश की जो मूवमेंट चली है, इस में एक सब से बड़ी बात यह देखने को मिली है कि इस्लाम के नाम पर बना पाकिस्तान आज दुनिया की नजरों में एक्सपोज हो गया है, इस्लामिक फौज दूसरे निहत्थे इस्लाम को मानने वालों को बूचर कर रही है, उनका कत्लेआम कर रही है। हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि इसी इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति हो। जो जवान हमारे देश से आये हैं हम उन में एक इस प्रकार का जजबा भरें, इनक्लाबी जजबात उनके दिल में भरें और उनको अपना ऐसा समर्थन दें ताकि जिस स्वतंत्र देश की आजादी के लिए वे लड़ रहे हैं उसके लिए लड़ते रह सकें। वे वापिस जायें और लड़ें और हम उनको इस काम में पूरा पूरा समर्थन दें।

एक शब्द में रक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ उपबिलधियां हुई हैं जिन पर देश को बड़ा गर्व है। आपने टैंक बनाये हैं। हवाई जहाज बनाए जिन में मिग 21, एब्रो, एच एस 747, एच एफ 24, छोटे छोटे नैट और हैलिकाप्टर आदि हैं। यह तो ऊपर से लड़ने के लिए हवाई जहाज हमने बनाए हैं। इनको स्वयं हमने बनाया है। पनडुबियां हमारे पास हैं और पनडुबियों के साथ लगे हुए हवाई जहाज भी हमारे पास हैं। नेवी भी हमारी माडर्न है, आधुनिक हैं। वैजयन्त टैंक हमारे वे टैंक हैं जो पैटन टैंक से भी अच्छे साबित हुए हैं। अभी तक संसार में सब से अच्छा जो जर्मन टैंक है लियो पोल्ड उससे भी इसकी मार बड़ी है। ईसापुर राईफल, आटोमैटिक राईफल आदि हमने 1962 के बाद ही बनाए हैं। शक्तिमान ट्रक्स, निसान जीप्स आदि का निर्माण भी किया है। सड़कों का निर्माण भी बड़े पैमाने पर हुआ है। प्रतिवेदन को पढ़ने के बाद हम आश्चर्य हुए बिना नहीं

रहते हैं कि समय आने पर हमारे जवान इनका प्रयोग करके दुश्मन के छक्के छुड़ा देंगे। इन शस्त्रों का उत्पादन और जवानों के हौसले हमारे लिए एसेट साबित होंगे। किसी भी परिस्थिति के लिए हमें तैयार रहना है। पाकिस्तान हो या चीन हम दोनों को अच्छी तरह से जवाब देंगे, इसका मुझे भरोसा है। हमारी सीमायें जो आज घायल हैं यह केवल इतना ही नहीं है कि हम भावनात्मक दृष्टि से उनको देखते हैं। सामरिक दृष्टि से भी देखने का प्रयास हम करते हैं। शाठ्यम् प्रति शाठ्यम् की नीति पर हमें चलना चाहिये। न दैन्यं न पलायनम्। न हम दीनता दिखायेंगे और न ही हम भागेंगे। हम पाकिस्तान से युद्ध भी नहीं करेंगे। युद्ध आवश्यक होगा तो युद्ध करेंगे, उससे भागेंगे नहीं।

श्री जगजीवन राम और विद्या चरण शुक्ल के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार से यह मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है, जिस तालमेल के साथ हम सामरिक तैयारी कर रहे हैं, इससे सार्वभौम सत्ता हमारी सुरक्षित है, इसका हमें गर्व है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris) :
Madam Chairman, before I extend my support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, I would like to place before the House a few of my suggestions.

Madam, all of us are aware that our sensitive borders are simmering with hypertension. It is also common knowledge that the Territorial Army assumes the role of second line of defence at the time when our country is faced with a serious border crisis. We are dismayed by the declaration in the Annual Report of the Ministry that though the authorised strength of the Territorial Army is 50,778, the actual strength as on 31.12.1970 is only 43,782. I am unable to appreciate why there is a shortfall of 8000. I wish to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister whether it is due to non-availability

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

of personnel for recruitment to the Territorial Army or whether it is due to lack of adequate interest on the part of the authorities in building up the Territorial Army to its authorised strength. The role of the Territorial Army during national emergency, I need not overstress. I wish to emphasise that the attitude of negligence in developing this important organ of national defence must be immediately given up.

The Appropriation Accounts of the Ministry reveal a startling fact that a huge sum of Rs. 3.5 crores was surrendered last year. This amount was voted by this House for being spent on augmenting the defence potential of the country. I would ask : have the Ministry failed to see the need for this sum or have they become complacent about the security of the country? It is time that the Defence Ministry does some heart-searching.

The hon. Minister of Defence has stated time and again on the floor of this House that there is acute paucity of medical personnel in the Defence Services. What have we done to overcome this shortage? Do the Government think that the solitary Medical College under the aegis of the Ministry will be able to produce enough doctors to man the medical services in the Defence set-up? This amount of Rs. 3½ crores could as well have been spent in setting up another Medical College. Thousands of young men, aspiring to become Medical Practitioners, are unable to get admission in the existing civilian medical colleges. If we have another Medical College under the Armed Forces, these people would be able to achieve their ambition and at the same time the Armed Forces would also have enough number of doctors. It is not that the funds are diverted to a purpose other than that for which they have been sanctioned.

Now I will refer to the recruitment policy in the Armed Forces. Even today, when modern and sophisticated weapons have become the order of the day, we seem to be following the same old policy laid down by the Britishers whose emphasis was on the brawn power rather than brain power.

It was all right when the Armed Forces were equipped with ordinary fire power. That policy is obsolete and out dated in the context of scientific and technical advancements made in the field of military armourey. Now, mental alertness and a fair measure of intelligence have become the essential ingredient of an effective soldier. It is not that he should be six feet tall and bursting at the seams. Even a man who is five feet tall can be better placed if he possesses the qualifications I have referred to earlier. I would suggest a reorientation of our recruitment policy to suit the needs of a modern Army.

We prescribe the age of 20 years and below for recruitment in the Armed Forces. We give the young men intensive training for five years at an enormous cost. But, according to the existing procedures, they are released at the age of 35 years, after completing their contractual period of 15 years. The effective utilisation of their services is only for 10 years. Unless their service tenure is extended up to 45 years of age, I am strongly of the view that the services rendered by them will not be commensurate with the amount spent on their training. I would suggest that they should be retained in the Armed Forces till they attain the age of 45 years.

Even conceding that the requirements of the Armed Forces demand their release, do the Government ensure payment of their pension immediately after their release? There are cases of inordinate and unconscionable delay where the personnel have expired before their pension claims are settled. I would like to suggest that action should be initiated for setting the pension claims one year before the release of the personnel, so that they are not left stranded after their release. The Public Accounts Committee have referred to such cases of gross negligence on the part of the authorities in the matter of settling pension claims. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should look into this question and do the needful.

Madam Chairman, at the time of Indo-Pak War, when the Prime Minister gave the

clarion call to the people of the country that they should render all possible assistance for the defence of the country, the Indian women gave all their jewellery and their savings. When the people of the country are ready to sacrifice everything they have and when they repose their implicit faith in our judgment and discretion, it behoves of us that the money is spent in the right direction. We cannot afford to go on gazing at the foreign countries, whether it be U. S. A. or U. S. S. R., for our defence requirements. Recent events have proved beyond doubt that no country will come to our rescue when our security is imperilled. On the contrary, we find that the U.S.A. is sending ships-load of arms to Pakistan. We have no other recourse except to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of defence production. We should in our country manufacture modern weapons, including if necessary nuclear weapons. Dependence on other countries for the defence of our country will be disastrous.

In conclusion, I would refer to the Cordite Factory in Aravangadu, which is part of my constituency. The Defence Minister also had come there. It continues to be in the same state as it was at the time of Britishers who set it up. This factory has not been developed at all during these years. If only it had been improved, not only the people of the area would have had greater job opportunities but more explosives would have been manufactured for our Armed Forces. I would appeal to the hon. Minister that he should bestow his personal attention in the matter of developing this factory. The villagers of this area gave willingly their land for setting up this unit. So far, neither their lands have been de-requisitioned nor alternative lands have been given to them. Their sufferings seem to be a dry in the wilderness. I would request the hon. Minister that he should expedite the process of giving alternative lands to these agriculturists who are in great distress.

With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN

SHUKLA) : Madam Chairman, the purpose of my short intervention in this debate is only to bring forward certain relevant and salient features of the Department of Defence Production and the Department of Defence Supplies, and certain points which have been mentioned by hon. Members and certain doubts that have been expressed by hon. Members opposite, particularly Shri Inderjit Gupta, who is unfortunately not here, and Shri S.M. Banerjee; both of them raised bulk of the points regarding these two Departments.

I would like to clear a few of those points so that the perspective regarding the work that is being done in the Defence Ministry in these two fields is clear.

The main purpose and the policy that we are following in the field of defence production is to achieve a high degree of self-sufficiency. In the modern world it is not possible for any country, howsoever big or mighty it might be, to achieve hundred per cent self-sufficiency in the field of production, particularly in the field of defence production. Our experience so far has been that in critical times most of the countries rely on their own supplies of defence stores because even friendly countries stop supplies of defence items to others on political considerations. Therefore, if we want to maintain our policy of non-alignment, freedom and also strength in the international sphere, it is of vital importance that we must have a very sound base for producing defence equipments in our own country. In this respect we have made much progress, particularly after 1962. I would like to say that our emphasis is to produce most of the stores and equipments in the ordinance factories that we have set up and the other public sector undertakings which are functioning under the Ministry of Defence.

Certain observations were made by the hon. Members yesterday that we are relying more and more on private sector for defence production. I think this point must be clearly brought out to the House so that our policy is properly understood. We want maximum production to come out of our establishments, whether they are ordinance factories or limited companies func-

[Shri Vidhya Charan Shukla]

tioning under the Ministry of Defence. In order to do so, it might be necessary sometimes to farm out some smaller and non-critical items or equipments to civilian sector, not necessarily in the private hands but also government undertakings which are functioning under several Ministries so that the equipments, the technical know-how and the technical personnel that we have at our command can be put to the maximum use and we can produce the maximum amount of defence goods in our establishments. If we fritter away our energy, our technical know-how and technical personnel in producing small non-critical goods, which can be produced in the civil sector, then we will inevitably be reducing our capacity to concentrate on the production of such goods which must be produced only in defence establishments and nowhere else. Therefore, whereas we have increased the total value and the total number of items that we are producing in our defence establishments, we have also followed this policy very cautiously and carefully to give non-essential items to such reliable suppliers and manufacturers who have been found reliable and who have co-operated with us in a very good manner. I would say that we would not touch anybody against whom we have the slightest suspicion, either regarding their reliability or the quality of the product that they produce. Several instances of these could be given but I only want to state our basic approach to this particular matter.

Apart from this, there are many other things for which we have to enter into foreign collaboration. This point was also raised yesterday. Regarding foreign collaboration it is also clear that in the modern world of quickly advancing technology it would be quite impossible for us to avoid foreign collaboration altogether. Shri Indrajit Gupta raised an important point yesterday when he referred to the total budget of our Research and Development Wing. Our policy is to spend as much as possible within our resources to improve our own Research and Development Organisation and therefore, from Rs. 11½ crores five years back now it has become Rs. 17½ crores this year and within the next five years we

want to increase this allotment to research and development to Rs. 46 crores.

This indigenous research and development has helped us a great deal and we attach highest importance to our own indigenous research and development for defence equipment. But nonetheless even inspite of doing all this I cannot rule out the foreign collaboration in development of defence equipment. We will have to by technical know-how from abroad so that we are not lagging behind and this has to be done not only by India but by the most advanced industrial countries in the world. They have to depend on each other. They have to exchange information and they have to utilise the development in a particular field in one country and we had utilised such information from friendly countries and this is a factor which will continue to an extent in our defence production budgets in future years also.

The other important aspect of our Defence Ministry's activities is 'import substitution'. There are many materials which were completely imported because they could not be produced in India for various reasons. While on the one hand we are trying to establish the capacity in the public sector for producing these items and while these capacities are being developed we do not want to lose any time and we are trying to locate indigenous resources of production and indigenous resources of development of such spares which are entirely imported from outside and the Department of Defence Supplies which mainly deals with this question of import substitution of defence requirements has been able to do a very good job. They have so far located about 17,000 items which were being imported in various measures and these 17,000 items which are used in various defence equipments are now produced in India indigenously and we do not have to spend foreign exchange in this. In certain respects we may have to give foreign exchange help to begin with but this means a tremendous saving of foreign exchange.

Now, Madam Chairman, you would be glad to know we have been in

the Deptt. of Defence Supplies able to place an order of Rs. 72 crores on the indigenous suppliers in the field of import substitution only. This is a very encouraging development because the import substitution was seriously taken up by us only after the 1965 war when we found that during the Indo-Pakistan conflict various western countries put a total embargo on the supply of defence equipment and parts to India.

That showed us the urgent necessity of locating the various sources in our country even though they may not be in the public sector or the defence sector so that if there were these indigenous sources, we would never be put into that kind of embarrassing and critical position where a one-time friend in a particular kind of political situation decides to put an embargo for various political reasons, wrong or right, and give a complete dislocation to our own defence endeavours and defence production. Making a beginning in 1965, if in 1971-72, we have gone to the extent of finding out some items for which we have located the indigenous capacity and the total order that we have been able to place with our indigenous sources in substitution for foreign sources is to the tune of Rs.72 crores speaks very highly of the good work that has been done in this field.

Some points that were raised yesterday need some clarification. Before doing that, I would like to give the total figures of production of our defence undertakings, that is, the public sector undertakings which are limited companies. The production in these undertakings has been stepped up and now the total production is expected to be worth about Rs. 190 crores. In 1970-71, that is, last year, it was Rs. 154 crores and this year it is expected to be Rs. 190 crores..

Various factories like the Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd., and the Bharat Electricals Limited are not only making this huge production but they are also making a good deal of profit. We have also entered into export market which we carefully select and we are exporting goods for several crores of rupees to these markets. We are very careful that while we export and earn foreign exchange, we do not impair our own defence preparedness or our own needs. We want to do this

not only to maintain our tempo here but also to see that the defence production and, particularly, the public sector undertakings in defence production are always kept in such a way, are always run in such a way, that they are not a drain on the public exchequer and that we make maximum and optimum use of every penny that is put in these factories and undertakings.

My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, mentioned about the engineering and design work in Ishape Factory. The Factory has been provided with a small organisation where they do the checking work. They check up the prototype that has been made of various weapons that are manufactured there and most of the corrections are made on the spot. Various other factories that we have put in various parts of the country also have such small organisations attached to them. It is a fact that our research laboratories are situated in various parts of the country and they are catering not to the factories only near their own periphery or near about their own location but wherever they are most needed. Therefore, it is possible that a research laboratory in one place might be catering to the basic requirements of factories located in other parts of the country. But, we see to-day that factory is not wholly dependent upon that research laboratory and that their ordinary work and their usual work is stopped if some mistake is found out in any particular product.

Some points were raised about Ambajhari factory. As a matter of fact, this matter has been raised in this House several times. But, briefly, I will say that because again of 1965 war, this factory's progress has been somewhat slow. Certain products have to be made with American collaboration and in 1965 war this collaboration was suddenly withdrawn. Therefore, we had to depend upon our own indigenous designs and engineering skill and many things we had to substitute and, therefore, it took more time than was envisaged originally to get this factory into production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): It has started production now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is very near starting production.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : You are confirming what I said. It is dangerous to depend on this type of collaboration.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It was inquired about the indigenous content of the Vijayanta tank. The indigenous content of the Vijayanta tank to-day is 60% in terms of value. Here also, it is wrong to say that the armoured plate and the guns are mostly imported. On the other hand, the armour of this tank and the guns of this tank are mostly made in our country. But some of it, of course, is at present imported but we are making our efforts to see that the indigenous content in this production rises up very fast.

About the MIG 21 there was some slight misunderstanding because of the language used in our annual report. It was not said that our own raw material was used in the manufacture of the engine. It is well-known that in the absence of some special steel and alloy, we have not been able to make that kind of an engine that is necessary and we have to import these parts. And it was also known that to fulfil this need of special alloys and steels we have prepared a project to manufacture them and this project is going to be located in the constituency of Shri S. M. Banerjee—Kanpur and we hope this project will get going very soon and once we get these special steels and alloys which are fundamental for production of many many sophisticated defence production items, our dependence on foreign sources will be far less than it is to-day.

The efforts that we are making regarding production of an advance strike aircraft in the country have been mis-understood and some remarks were made yesterday that we are trying to make this advance strike aircraft because our other aircraft HF-24 has not come upto expectation or has failed. This is a complete misconception. As a matter of fact, the HF-24 that has been produced is already in squadron service in the Air Force and is giving a good account of itself and what we are now trying to do

is the second generation of this super-sonic aircraft and this is the aircraft which will be used in the eighties or in the late seventies if we come to the stage of production and we want to be completely self-sufficient about this vital requirement of our Defence Forces. For, to depend for such vital equipment on other countries would be difficult. We have known that in many very advance and developed countries, years of research and thinking go on. They do the research and thinking for eight to ten years before they come forward with an aircraft of this kind. Therefore, we have also started thinking about this advance strike aircraft. Recently, we held a symposium in which this matter was considered by experts from various fields, from the Aeronautical Research Laboratory, and from the HAL; expert from various other fields and from our Air Force come and gave their views on this subject. As hon. Members know, there is a board which regulates the aeronautic developments in our country, and so all these matters will come before that board and these matters will be given high priority and we shall try to develop all these vital matter of defence equipment within our resources as fast as we can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Just to put the record straight, I would say that the hon. Minister is not being fair to me. I did not suggest that HF-24 had been a failure in the sense that it could not be used by us. I know that it is in service. But what I said was that HF-24 could not be developed to supersonic capability and that is what we are trying to do for so many years.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : When I said this, I did not say that Shri Indrajit Gupta had said so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am saying it because I know I had said that.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There are two other Members also who had mentioned this point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I wanted to make clear my point.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The other point that some Members had raised was about the Bharat Electronics Ltd. Here too, the undertaking has done an excellent job so far. Very sophisticated equipment for radar and for wireless equipment has been made here and the equipment that is currently under production has been found extremely valuable. I can assure Shri Indrajit Gupta that they maintain a close liaison with our research laboratory or establishment at Pilani. In fact, not only with that, but with various other establishments too, we maintain liaison; wherever we can find useful information, we maintain liaison with them and try to utilise all the technical knowledge that we have in the country to make the facilities in BEL as useful to the country as possible.

Coming to the question of idle capacity in the ordnance factories, except in the clothing group of the ordnance factories, there is no idle capacity in the ordnance factories. We are using to the maximum advantage whatever capacity we have and as a matter of fact we are finding it necessary in several fields to increase the capacity and increase the number of shifts in several factories to cope up with the regular requirements of our Armed Forces. And even where there has been some idle capacity, there has been no retrenchment of workers. I must pay my tribute to the defence workers who are doing an excellent job, and I am sure they have a great sense of national pride and responsibility in these factories. Therefore, we have always found it possible to take their cooperation and increase the production wherever it has been found necessary.

Some comments were made by Shri Indrajit Gupta and some other Members about the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General. As the House knows, all these comments will go before the Public Accounts Committee and they will scrutinise these comments and call upon the officers of various Ministries, particularly of Defence if the comments relate to defence accounts, to explain all these things, and then the Public Accounts Committee's report will come before this House. Therefore, I think it is premature for me to comment or give

replies to the comments that Shri Gupta made about the Auditor General's report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I only quoted the Auditor General.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA ; That is also premature. The PAC will to go into all that, find the other side of the story and then present its report and then would be the proper stage in which we can take a particular view on those comments made.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is premature now? The comments of the Auditor General?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The comments of hon. members.

Some hon. members wanted to know what we are doing in Bharat Dynamics. This undertaking established in Hyderabad is in charge of making rockets and missiles and the first project undertaken is the anti-tank rocket we are making. Its range is about 3 kms.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sivakasi rocket !

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is quite functional and very efficient. It is not a short range for anti-tank operation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whose collaboration?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have got very good collaborators, but we do not want to depend on our collaborators in this. We have a very good scientific establishment in Hyderabad which is making good and useful research in this subject and with the help of our indigenous research, we expect to expand the activities of Bharat Dynamics in various fields very soon.

Many other points were made which have a relevance to defence matters to which the Defence Minister will reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Defence Production Board?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I said in reply to a supplementary by Shri Banerjee himself that this Board has been set up to expedite the administrative functioning of various departments of the Government of India connected with defence production. Here workers' participation would not be really relevant. It would be relevant in various management boards of defence undertakings. We are actively considering this point and will take a decision very soon.

SHRI S M BANERJEE Does 'defence undertakings' include ordnance factories also or will it be confined to only public undertakings?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : For the present, it is only public undertakings.

In conclusion, I would like to assure hon members that we are aware of the grave responsibilities devolving on us at the present juncture and also in the future. Unfortunately, because of considerations of security, we are not able to gloat over our success and say many things which will probably gladden the hearts of hon members but which will not be in the national interest to do so. But I would like the House to be reassured that we realise our responsibility in this field and are doing our best to see that this responsibility given to us by the House and the money regularly and cheerfully given to us by this Hon. House is used properly for the proper defence of the country.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अलमोड़ा) माननीया अधिष्ठात्री महोदया में आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। सबसे पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि सुरक्षा मंत्री की हैसियत से वह इस कार्य को बहुत अच्छी तरह संचालित कर रहे हैं। इसमें दो रायें नहीं कि वह बहुत अनुभवी और दूरदर्शी व्यक्ति हैं और सारा कार्य उनके हाथों में इस देश का बहुत भली भाँति चलता रहेगा। फिर भी मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि कुछ बातों पर उनका ध्यान आकषिप्त करूँ, विशेष रूप से इसलिये कि मैं

ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जो उत्तर प्रदेश का पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, सारा इलाका फौजी इलाका है। हर एक परिवार से एक व्यक्ति जरूर फौज में होता है। उन लोगों के बीच में रहने से थोड़ी बहुत मुझे जो जानकारी हुई है उस आधार पर मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई जंगल का चर्चा है इस को मामूली चीज नहीं समझना चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि जब गोदड़ की मौत आती है तो शहर की तरफ भागता है। तो पाकिस्तान की इकानामी और बजट से यही मालूम हो रहा है कि यह उस की मौत का समय है, वह कुछ भी कर डाले हममें हमें ताज्जुब नहीं होना चाहिये। इसलिये जो ताश्कन्द में सधि हुई है उस पर विश्वास कर के हमें सोया रहना नहीं चाहिये। इस समय को हम इमर्जेंसी का समय समझना चाहिये और वार फुटिंग पर सारे देश और सरकार का ध्यान होना चाहिये और जो भी हम उस के लिये कर सकें वह करने के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील रहें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि 1962 में जहाँ रक्षा बजट 300 करोड़ २० का वह बढ़कर 1970 में 1,151 करोड़ हो गया तथा 1971 में 1,243 करोड़ का बजट हो गया। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह राशी नाकाफी है, आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए बहुत कम बजट है। जब पाकिस्तान 50 फीसदी अपने बजट का रक्षा पर खर्च करता है तो हमारे देश को भी उस से सतर्क होना चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अंग्रेजी में कहावत है कि "बन्ध बिटन द्वाारा स शाई।" एक दफा हम लोग नष्ट चुके हैं पाकिस्तान और चीन से, तो बहुत कुछ तजुर्बा इस देश को हो चुका है कि कहा हम ने थोखा खाया, क्या हमारी कमिया रही। उन के बारे में मंत्री जी को अच्छी तरह जानकारी है। इसलिये इस को एवम् बहुत इमरजेंसी का समय समझकर जितनी भी कोशिश हो सके,

जितना भी धन हमारे पास हो इसमें लगाकर देश की सुरक्षा के लिये विशेष ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। अगर हम भरोसा करें कि फौरेन कन्ट्रीज हमारी मदद करेंगे तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी मुल्क हमें मदद सिर्फ़ भ्रष्ट मूँदकर मित्रता के नाते नहीं करता। जो भी हमें मदद करेगा वह यह देखेगा कि इस में उसका हित है या नहीं अपना ही हित सोच कर कोई भी देश हम को मदद देता है। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जो भी बातें और कन्ट्री कर रहे हैं उन का हम भी अनुकरण करें। हम क्यों भावुकता के आवेश में आकर पाकिस्तान की इस लड़ाई में झुलमने की कोशिश करें। आप देखते होंगे "आल फौर सैल्फ़ ऐंड गोड फौर आल" यही आज की पोलिटिक्स है तो सारे राष्ट्र इसी तरीके से सोचते हैं। कोई किसी के लिये मरने को तैयार नहीं है। फिर भारत क्यों बंगला देश के लिये अपने लिये मौत बुलाये, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। अभी माननीय समर गुहा भाषण दे रहे थे कि बंगला देश को रिकग्नीशन दे देना चाहिये। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी भूल कदापि न करें। एक तो हम ने वैसे ही 80 लाख धादमियों का खिलाने का खर्चा अपने सिर पर ले लिया। ईस्ट और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान लड़े और 80 लाख लोगों का खर्चा हमने खामखां अपने सिर धोड़ लिया, यही मैं भूल समझता हूँ। यह तो इंटरनेशनल कम्युनिटी की जिम्मेदारी है, सारी दुनिया उसका खर्च वहन करे, हिन्दुस्तान क्यों करे। यह ठीक है कि दुख में पड़े हुए धादमी को खिलाना हमारा कर्तव्य था, मगर इससे आगे बढ़ना हमारे लिये उचित नहीं है। आज आप रिकग्नीशन दें और कल को कन्फ्रन्टेशन में आ कर पाकिस्तान से लड़ें तो हमारा क्या भविष्य बनेगा। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा इस चुनाव के पहले आप ने देश को भाषासन दिया है कि हम गरीबी हटायेंगे। तो यह गरीबी हटाने का तरीका नहीं है, इस से तो आप देश को भस्म कर डालेंगे, और जैसे हिटलर ने महान गलती कर के जर्मनी को हमेशा

के लिये खत्म कर दिया वैसे ही जनसंघी भाई उसी विचारधारा को देश में लाना चाहते हैं इसलिये ऐसी बातें करते हैं। मगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह हमारी बड़ी भूल होगी और हम देश को हमेशा के लिये रसातल में डाल देंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की कुछ ताकत नहीं है और जैसा माननीय समर गुहा ने बताया कि बंगला देश के 20 प्रतिशत लोग पाकिस्तान की हवाई और नौसेना में हैं, लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि हमारा दुश्मन केवल पाकिस्तान ही नहीं है। ज्यों ही पाकिस्तान से हमारी लड़ाई हुई तो वह हम ही तक सीमित नहीं रहेगी बल्कि यह एक इंटरनेशनल लड़ाई हो जायगी, जैसे वियतनाम में चल रही है। तो यह लड़ाई अमरीका और चीन के साथ हमारा हो जायगी जिससे देश को आपत्ति के कागार में फँक देंगे।

जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूँ जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है और हर परिवार का कोई न कोई सदस्य मिलिट्री में होता है। वह एक सरहदी इलाका है, और आप को मालूम है कि तिब्बत में चीन की लाख, डेढ़ लाख फौज है। तो उस इलाके को आप इग्नोर न करे। पहले मैं ऐक्स-सर्विसमैन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी बहुत बुरी हालत है, उन लोगों के लिये न खाने का, न पहनने का, और न उन के बच्चों की पढ़ाई का कोई इंतजाम है, न उन के पास जमीन है। जितने भी रिटायर्ड या रिलीज्ड मिलिट्री के लोग हैं उन को रिट्रिब्यूट करके लिये तराई भाग में बहुत जमीन है वह उन लोगों को दें और कोऑपरेटिव में इंडस्ट्री चलायें, आसान किस्ती पर लोन दें। इस 70-71 की सुरक्षा विभाग रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि अंडमान, निकोबार और नेफा कितनी ही किस्म की मदद ऐक्स-सर्विसमैन को दे रहे हैं कई जगहों पर उन को जमीनें दी हैं, कई जगहों उनको ट्रैक्टर, बसें, और टैक्सी, कारें दी गईं ताकि वह अपनी गुजर बसर कर सकें। तो ऐसी हालत में उत्तर प्रदेश के इस क्षेत्र के बारे में आप का ध्यान आकर्षित

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

करना चाहता हूँ। जो सरकारी आकड़े दिये गये हैं उन से पता चलता है कि कितने आफिसर्स और जवान मिलिट्री में जाते हैं। आप देखें कि सबसे पहला नम्बर यू०पी० का है जहाँ में 17 7 प्रतिशत आफिसर्स में आते हैं और 15 3 प्रतिशत जवानों का नम्बर है। दूसरे नम्बर पर पंजाब आता है, तीसरे नम्बर पर हरियाणा और चौथे नम्बर पर महाराष्ट्र आता है। जहाँ तक देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल है तो यू०पी० सब से भागे है, इसलिये उन की तरफ उदासीन होना सरकार की भूल होगी। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जैसे रिटैबिलिटेसन का काम अद्यतन, निकोबार और नेफा में हो रहा है ऐसा ही उत्तर प्रदेश में तराई भाग में होना चाहिये। ऐक्स सर्विसमैन सेकेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस और एंड आर्बर को भी मेन्टेन करने का काम कर सकते हैं अगर उन को हैल्प दी जाय। यदि कोई फौजी लडाई में मर जाय तो उस के जो उत्तराधिकारी होते हैं उनको काम नहीं मिलता, वे भूखे फिरते हैं। ग्रामीं पासोनिल भी प्रताप सिंह कैरो का नाम लेते हैं कि पंजाब में उन्होंने लडाई में मरे लोगों के परिवारों, डिस्पेन्डिड, रिटायर्ड और रिट्रेन्ड ग्रामीं के लोगों के लिये बहुत अच्छा काम किया था, जब कि यू०पी० में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कोई लियेजा अफसर नियुक्त करे जा कि ऐक्स सर्विसमैन के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये वहाँ कार्य किया करे जो सोल्जर हमारे फौज में काम करते हैं, हवेली पर अपनी जान रख कर 14, 15 हजार फीट की ऊँचाई पर देश की रक्षा करते हैं अगर उनके घर के वेल्फेयर का काम हम नहीं देखेंगे उसका उचित इतजाम नहीं करेंगे तो वे कभी अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक घर की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है अपना बेस्ट वह देश के हित में, राष्ट्र के हित में कभी नहीं दे पायगा। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन चीजों की ओर ध्यान दें।

15 00 hrs.

अब मैं सारास में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पे कमीशन ने जो इन्फ्रीज आफ पे के लिये कहा था, वह तनस्वाह जवानों की जरूरत बढ़नी चाहिये क्योंकि परचेजिंग पावर रुपये की बहुत कम हो गई है। जो रुपया उन को मिलता है उस से उन का जीवन निर्वाह नहीं होता है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जो उन की रिटायरमेंट की ऐज 48 साल है जबकि सिविल में 58 साल है, वह एक दो साल और बढ़नी चाहिए क्योंकि इसी उम्र में रेस्पॉन्सीबिलिटीज बढ़ती है और उनका अनुभव भी बढ़ता है।

बोर्डर रोड्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि डी० जी० बी० आर० की जो सड़के बन रही हैं उनकी प्रोग्रेस बहुत ही स्लो है, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में जो सड़को की प्रोग्रेस है वह बहुत ही स्लो है। पिथौरागढ़ में जो बेनटोन्मेंट बन रहा है उस की प्रोग्रेस भी बहुत धीमी है। रिट्टमेंट फील्डलीटीज नहीं दी जा रही है। फौजियों द्वारा जो चीजे वहाँ लोकली मिल सकती हैं उन को वहाँ से नहीं लिया जाता है और दूर मैदानों से ज्यादा कीमत दे कर लाया जाता है। एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि षोडाखाल में जो सैनिक स्कूल है, उस में वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को जगह नहीं मिलती है। मेरा कहना है कि वहाँ जो स्कूल बने है उन में वहाँ पर सेना के परसोनल के जो लडके हैं उन को एडमीशन मिलना चाहिए। इसके अलावा जितने भी हथियार आजकल हैं, जो साफेस्टीक्रेटेड बेपन्स हैं वे नये से नये लाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए क्योंकि मुझे जो फौजी मिलते हैं, उन से पता चलता है कि उन को सेल्फ काफीडेंस नहीं है। वे समझते हैं कि यू० एस० ए०, रूस और फ्रांस के हथियार कहीं ज्यादा अच्छे हैं और वे बेपन्स उन को मिलने चाहिए।

हो सके तो उन्हें अपने देश में बनावें अन्यथा विदेशों से मंगावें ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सब परसोनल पर आप की सीलिंग फिक्स्ड है जैसे मीडानी फौज, हवाई जहाजी फौज ऐसे ही नेवी में यह सीलिंग फिक्स होनी चाहिए । कितने हमारे यहाँ सरप्लस पाइलट्स हैं उन के लिए रोजी इन्डियन एयर-लाइन्स में दिलाई जानी चाहिए और हमारे यहाँ जो टेरीटोरियल आर्मी है वह 51 हजार तो होनी चाहिए । इस वक्त 44 हजार है । इस के अलावा मेरा कहना यह है कि मीडियम मशीन्स, एन्टी टैंक गनकेट और ग्रेनेड्स हमारे देश में ही बनाए जाएं । एन्टी टैंक ग्रेनेड पहले फ्रांस से लाये जाते थे, अब इन को बेल्जियम से लाया जा रहा है । यह कहा जाता है कि फ्रांस के अच्छे होते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ आइए । दूसरों को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : एक बात यह कहनी है कि हमारी बोर्डर सेक्यूरिटी फॉर्स जो है, उस को ज्यादा तन्स्वाह मिल रही है, हमारी आर्मी को भी उतनी तन्स्वाह मिलनी चाहिए । जो इस में जवान, एन० सी० ओज०, जे० सी० ओज० आदि है उन में बड़ा मारा डिस्पाइन्टमेंट है ।

एक आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देखा यह जा रहा है कि जितने फोर्थ क्लास एम्पलाई हैं, उन से अफसर लोग घर का काम लेते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे सिपाही हैं उन से डामेस्टिक वर्क आफिसर्स न कराएँ ।

श्री श्रीहृदयशंकर इन्द्रावत (बीरकपुर) : बेयरमैन माहब, मुझे बहुत ज्यादा नहीं बोलना है क्योंकि वक्त बहुत कम है । अजी सत्यगीत मंत्री महोदय का बक्तव्य मैं ने सुना, जो सप्लाय और प्रोडक्शन से सम्बन्धित है । उन्होंने एक ऐसा क्वाल जाहिर किया है और उन्होंने यह बताया है कि तमाम चीज ठीक है, आपने बढ़ रही है और बढ़ती रहेगी,

फिक मत करो । आज के सडर्न युग में जबकि और तमाम देशों में बहुत बहुत चीजें हो रही हैं, उस के मुकाबले में हम क्या कर रहे हैं, यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया । जो हो रहा है वह आपने बढ़ेगा, इस का तो कुछ मतलब नहीं हुआ । इस के साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह बताया कि हम दूसरों पर कितने डिपेन्डेन्ट हैं, हमारा वार प्रोडक्शन जो है, जो सप्लाय है, दूसरे मुल्कों पर हमारा वारोमदार कितना है । हम चीज पर उन्होंने कोई रोशनी नहीं डाली । इस के माइने यह हुए, और इस से मतलब साफ यह हो गया है कि अब जो कुछ है वह हम कर रहे हैं । यह धारणा देश को देना और ऐसे संकट के समय में ऐसा कहना, मैं समझता हूँ बहुत खतरनाक है ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने यह बताया है कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है । इस के साथ साथ जो कांटेक्टों के मातहत काम हो रहा है, जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम कांटेक्ट्स पर दिया जा रहा है, जिन के पीछे काफी मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन की तन्स्वाह और दूसरी सुविधाएँ ठीक नहीं, उन की मजदूरी पूरी नहीं, इस के बारे में एक लफ्ज भी इन्होंने नहीं कहा । इस के साथ ही साथ आप जानते हैं कि डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन का काम इच्छापुर फैक्टरी में, जहाँ आये दिन मजदूरों कि जायें ली जा रही हैं, और काशीपुर गनशील फैक्टरी में होता है और इन में एग्जिट्स लेने का एक कामवा था, एक दस्तूर था । स्कूलों में जो बच्चे पढ़ते थे, वे वहाँ पर जाते थे और ट्रेनिंग तीन वर्ष की होती थी और ट्रेनिंग के बाद उन को काम दिया जाता था । दो वर्ष पहले से उस चीज को अत्स कर दिया गया है, उन की ट्रेनिंग की परीक्षा नहीं ली जाती । अगर किसी की सी गई तो वह फेल कर दिया जाता है और अगर पास हो जाता है तो उन को काम नहीं मिलता । हजारों की लाइन में हर फैक्टरी में ऐसे लोग हैं । इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं बताया । हमारे देश के नौजवानों की जिन्दगियाँ बर्बाद हो रही हैं । इच्छापुर मेरे इसाके में है, मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में है ।

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

बहा पर हजारों ऐसे नौजवान हैं जो अपने स्कूलों और कालेजों को छोड़ छोड़ कर बहा गये और काम किया और आज उन को निकाला जा रहा है। वे घूम रहे हैं और रोते फिर रहे हैं, इन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं बोले। यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है। इस के साथ ही माथ यह भी कह देने कि हम ने मजदूरी की तन्ख्वाह बढ़ाई, डियरनेस एलाउन्स दे दिया इन को यह माग थी वह पूरी कर दी। हम के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया। यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। ऐसी काम्पलीसेसी नहीं होनी चाहिए, ऐसा आत्म-विश्वास नहीं होना चाहिए और सब चीज ठीक है और तुम फिर न करो। आज जिस तरह से बगला देश के लिए कहा जाता है कि हम जब समझेगे तब मान्यता देगे, तुम बकते रहो, जब हम समझेगे तब मानेंगे। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। एक चीज तो यह रही।

इस के अलावा एक और चीज कह कर मैं छोड़ देना चाहता हूँ और वह चीज हमारी आर्मी से ताल्लुक रखती है, जिस का जबाब अभी नहीं दिया गया और मुसकिन है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय श्री जगजीवन राम जी दे कि जो ब्रिटिश के जमाने से जो आर्मी को चलाने का तरीका था वह आज भी वन्टीन्यू चल रहा है या नहीं? उस में कोई परिवर्तन लाए है इस चीज को वे बतलाएंगे ऐसी मुझे आशा है। तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें बतलाई हैं और जो नुकता-चीर्न की है, मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में बतलाएंगे।

एक बात मैं खास तौर से आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय हमें यह बतलाए कि हमारे देश की जो आर्मी है, उस को जो देश प्रेम की बातें सिखलाई जाती थी कि जो हमारे देश पर हमला करे उस को रोको, आज वह पद्धति क्या खत्म कर दी गई है। क्या आज उस को यह बताया जाता है कि दुश्मन को मत खोजो,

उस को मत तलाश करो और जब हम कहेगे तब जाना। आज अगर कोई जन आन्दोलन होता है, तो उस को दबाया जाता है और बहा पर सी० आर० पी० भेजी जाती है और बहा पर बन्दूको से लोगों को दबाया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि यही दुश्मन है। यह सब कुछ सिखलाया जा रहा है। बगाल में दलेक्शन से पहले मिलिट्री को मेजने की क्या जरूरत थी। क्या आज यह नीति खत्म हो गई है कि मुल्क में फ्री दलेक्शन हो। हथियार ले कर वे गलियो गलियो में घूम रहे हैं। यह पद्धति आज हमारी आर्मी में चल रही है। इस से क्या अपने देश की रक्षा हम करेंगे। इस से देश के आदमियों का प्रेम हमारी आर्मी क्या हासिल कर सकेगी। मुझे आशा है कि नहीं। अभी भी वेस्ट बगाल में गलियो गलियो में पलटने घूम रही है। सी० आर० पी० जाती है और लडकों को पकड़ लेती है और मारती है। लडके के बाप और मा मिलिटरी के पैर पकड़ते हैं और मिलिटरी वाले लडे लडे तमाशा देखते हैं। इसका क्या असर हमारी आर्मी पर पड़ रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में सोचें?

आज आर्मी को जनता के विरुद्ध काम करना सिखलाया जा रहा है। बगला देश से शरणार्थी आए। उनको बसाने के लिए, उनकी मदद करने के लिए फीजी ट्रक और फीज के आदमी लगाये जा सकते थे। लेकिन बैसा नहीं किया गया। उनकी सेवा हर तरह से की जा सकती थी लेकिन बैसा नहीं किया गया। जहा सैलाब आते हैं, आधी से घर उड़ जाते हैं और अकाल पड़ता है बहा पर फीज नहीं जाती है, उसको बहा पर मदद करने के लिए भेजा नहीं जाता है। अगर बहा भेजा जाय तो वह जनता का प्रेम हासिल कर सकती है और पापुलर आर्मी बन सकती है। तब जनता समझ सकती है कि यह हमारे देश की आर्मी है। आज बिहार में बाढ़ आई हुई है और

वहा कई इलाके डूब गए हैं। गाब गाब में आदमियों की लाशें पड़ी हुई हैं। वहा पर आर्मी को नहीं भेजा जा रहा है रिलिफ और रिसक्यू आपरेशन के लिए। बंगला में यह कहा गया है कि यह नक्सलाइट्स की तलाश कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आर्मी को अपनी राजनीति चलाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर सी० पी० एम० वालों को पकड़ पकड़ कर बन्द किया जा रहा है। और उनकी हत्याएँ की जा रही हैं। इस तरह से अगर आपने अपनी राजनीति चलाई तो यह आपके और देश के लिये खतरनाक चीज होगी।

आर्मी को कोई लिट्टेचर पढ़ने के लिए आप नहीं दे रहे हैं और न ही उसको पढ़ने की इजाजत देने हैं। कुछ भी आप उमको करने नहीं दते हैं कबल जा जनता द्वारा आन्दोलन चलाये जाते हैं उनके खिलाफ उमका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। पालिटिकल परपज के लिए उसको आप भेज देते हैं। हम इसके सम्बन्ध में खिलाफ हैं। सी० आर० पी० पर आप काफी रपया खर्च करते हैं और इस खर्च को बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। जगह जगह आपने आर्मी रखी हुई है। जनता यह महसूस करने लग गई है कि आर्मी एक खतरनाक चीज है और उसको देख कर बह डरती है और चबरा जाती है। आर्मी के प्रति जनता के मन में घृणा पैदा हो रही है। यह सब आपकी नीति की वजह से हो रहा है। आज सेलाब आते हैं, आधी से झोपड़े आदि उड़ जाते हैं, लोग भुखमरी के शिकार होते हैं और वहा पर रिलीफ का सबाल पैदा होता है। वहा पर आर्मी को लगाना, उसका इस्तेमाल करना यह आपकी नीति नहीं है। वहां आर्मी का आप इस्तेमाल करते तो जनता यह समझेगी कि यह हमारी आर्मी है और उस पर उसे फ़ैर होगा। तब जनता समझ सकती है कि आर्मी देश की रक्षा भी करती है और हमारी रक्षा भी करती है। लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

बीरभूम जिले में आपने मिलिटरी भेज दी है। अभी वहां इसको भेजा गया है। प्रेजीडेंट्स

के एक हफ्ते बाद वहा इसको भेज दिया गया है। जितने भी वहा धाने हैं उन सब में इसको भेज दिया गया है। वहा मिलिटरी का काम क्या होगा? काम होगा दुश्मन को रोकना। दुश्मन आज कौन है? दुश्मन आज किसान हैं, नौजवान हैं, मजदूर हैं। यही क्या आपकी नीति हो गई है। बह अगर आपकी नीति ठीक हो गई है तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके भयकर परिणाम निकलेंगे और आप को खत्म हो जाना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से आर्मी का इस्तेमाल करना जहर फैलाना है।

बंगला देश के बारे में मैं एक लफ्ज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। कल एक नौजवान को बंगला देश पर बोलने के लिए इन्होंने खड़ा किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग बंगला देश को मान्यता देने की बात करते हैं लेकिन अगर कल को पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई होगी तो हम पाकिस्तान का साथ देंगे। बह तो कल रूदा हुए हैं, उनको हमारी पार्टी नीति के बारे में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सिस्ट) की नीति के बारे में क्या पता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मान्यता देने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई करें। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप उनका हथियार दें और वे लडे, वही सब काम करें।

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor).
Madam Chairman, in the debate on the Defence Demands much of the ground has been covered by many hon Members from all sections of the House, and I would like to confine myself to a few facts pertinent to the matter in the Report given to the House by the Defence Ministry, it is quite clear that men in charge of the Ministry as also of our Defence Forces are quite aware of the changed situation in the Defence context that has been created by the threats to our national security.

The acquisition of nuclear capability by China has certainly made a vital difference in the context of defence preparedness in Southern Asia. It is no use pretending that this nuclear capability acquired by our hostile neighbour will not be employed against us or that its employment will depend on

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

the reaction or concerted action by other nuclear powers. It will be idle to remain in such a hope. As we have seen to our cost in the recent Bangla Desh upheaval and the demographic aggression committed on us by Pakistan what was the reaction of the world powers? It is well-known that they reacted in a poor or feeble way and they have allowed the greatest genocide in history to be perpetrated with impunity. Knowing the reactions of these great powers and that they always act in their own national interest without any heed to any professed ideology or policy, I repeat it is idle to hope that this nuclear capability will not be employed against us by China unless the great powers permitted it or connived at it. Therefore, we must be prepared against such an eventuality.

I want to submit that it is self-deception and illusion to think that the possession of nuclear capability by China has not made any difference in our attitude or in our defence reaction. For example, in the present demographic aggression committed by Pakistan on India we have not been able to react in the way we would very much like to. It is certainly a fact that Pakistan would not have dared to commit such aggression on our country but for the connivance or assistance of another hostile neighbour China, nor have we flinched from reacting in the only way in which we and the country want the Government to react.

Therefore, this important factor of the nuclear capability acquired by our hostile neighbour has to be faced squarely and I want the Minister of Defence to give his assessment of the new threat to our national security. In fact, when the hon. Minister for Defence Production covered all the main points raised on the floor of this House regarding arms and armament production, modernisation, research and development, I had hoped that he would make a reference to the production of an atom bomb or an atomic weapon, as has been called for from several sections of the House. But, as he has himself explained, it is a matter of major defence policy which he has left to the Defence Minister to be dealt with at the appropriate

time. I also feel that it is a major strategic policy decision which probably it is not in the public interest to be announced. In that case also the House should be re-assured by the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, that he is conscious of this grave threat to this country from this quarter, that he is aware of the universal feeling prevailing in the country in this regard and that he is prepared to take the course of action that is warranted by the situation and I am sure that we can rest content in his wisdom in this matter.

I would refer only to one or two matters which as a representative from Andhra Pradesh I am interested in bringing to the notice of the House and the Ministry. Regarding recruitment to the army an hon. Member who has spoken earlier has given statistics of the composition of the army from various States, which gives a higher place to several States while no place or probably a very low place to several others like Andhra Pradesh. In fact, I would request the Defence Ministry to pay attention to this lop-sided representation of States in the army and see to it that recruitment is kept up in Andhra and other States in southern India. In fact, from my personal experience I can say that the recruitment in the southern Rayalaseema districts of Andhra Pradesh is not done in a systematic manner and many of the educated youngsters who have been thinking of a career in the army have not been made aware of the opportunities for enlisting in army, much publicity has not been given in this regard, so much so that not adequate representation for such backward and deserving areas is provided in the army. This deficiency, I am sure, will be met.

I will conclude with one more point. I would also appeal to the Defence Ministry that in the context of defence conditions prevailing today whether it is not timely to give thought and consideration to the long-standing demand that strategic considerations in this country require an auxiliary capital to be developed in South India. In fact, madam, you are aware that since long in the interest of national integration we have been from all the States in South as also the people in the North—of the opinion that the

Parliament should hold a Session in one of the Southern States every year. That the national integration and national security will be doubly secured if the question of setting up an auxiliary capital in the South India is agreed to.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Madam Chairman, sitting in these benches I should naturally oppose the demands of this Ministry but instead of doing that I am standing here today to support all the demands of this Ministry for the simple reason that the country is facing a very critical situation. On the one side we have the problem of East Pakistan and on the other side the new values that the present Government want to inculcate in the country and get things implemented it is necessary for everyone of us in this juncture to support the demands of this Ministry.

Madam I want to pin-point only one aspect of the question. It is that in the production of material for defence we have various industrial units spread all over India and the products are of varied type, many of them sophisticated. We have built up beautiful industrial estates in many parts of the country where in the machinery are the best we could produce and purchase from any part of the world and the workers on the whole are very dedicated. We have officers manning these industries very capable people and in spite of these things, not that the production is not satisfactory I would say the production can possibly be doubled or trebled. This happened in crucial moments like war with Pakistan and war with China and if that could occur why could this not occur in our everyday life? This is the only point I want to make here. This is not occurring because the workers in these industries are taken for granted. Whilst the Labour Minister and the Prime Minister often speak of participation of workers in the management and in spite of three or four months that have occurred in the formation of this Ministry may I know what steps the Government or the Defence Minister undertook or the Minister of State in Defence Department undertook in order to bring about such a situation in these industries. If these things could be done I am quite aware that the worker will produce quite a lot because there

is discipline in the factories—in most of these factories.

Sir, at Ishapur things were not quite all right. This is not just a place where I should stress some of those points which hinder production but even there, Sir, with the strength that the Military has and the Defence Department has much could be controlled and, I feel, that if the Defence Minister takes into his heart and is aware of the situation this could improve tremendously.

Madam, I would like to point out to you that with this machinery—and most of this machinery are not manufactured in our own country. Now a days they are being manufactured and they are quite good. But all these fifteen or twenty years they have purchased machinery from various parts of the world and the Indian worker working on those machines in those countries where he worked produced a certain quantum of material which is three times or four times what he produces here, for which he gets a salary also very much higher than what he gets here. Here, he may get anything like Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. But if he works in Germany or Switzerland or America or Russia or England, he would get not less than Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500 or, possibly even Rs. 2000.

Then, much of the defence material that we purchase from other countries often times is cheaper than what we produce in our own country. The defect lies in the lack of sufficient amount of protection. Whether this production is lacking because necessary materials are not being supplied or there is not a good understanding between the management and the worker or the welfare of the worker is not properly attended to, etc, I do not want to go into those things now because it is not necessary to do that here. It is necessary for the workers, their representatives and the Government to sit together and thrash out matters.

If in the defence production, in all defence production centres, we create a norm and which becomes the norm for the whole country, what an amount of advance our country can make. This is a point that I would like to stress on the Defence Ministry

[Dr Melkote]

because they can set a fine example. With a patriotic zeal, if a worker in the defence production centre and with a salary that he gets produces that much, why should you not expect the same thing in other places, provided we implement what the Defence Minister would like to implement in many of these production centres.

I would appeal to the Defence Minister to pay attention to this particular aspect so that we who are giving a lead to the working class in the defence production may give our fullest support to the Defence Ministry in order to produce more war material that we need and in addition, set a fine example for workers in the other fields of industry. This is the only point I would like to make here.

There are several points that I could have made. But I would like to take up those points if any meeting is to be held and I would request the hon. Defence Minister to convene a meeting, invite us to participate and talk to us frankly and freely so that we can give our best.

15 29 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members of this House for taking such a keen interest in the defence Budget and the Defence Ministry.

It is but natural that Bangla Desh should permeate the discussion. It is quite natural that on an issue on which the whole world is exercised the hon. Members of this House feel so much exercised. It is but natural, as I have said, that in our thinking of defence matters Bangla Desh has permeated and has all been pervasive in this discussion.

The defence of a country depends upon so many factors and the defence policy is to be determined taking into consideration all

those factors, such as, our relation with our neighbouring countries, our relation with other countries of the world, our external policy, the internal policy and all that. So many factors influence the determination of the defence policy of the country. While considering the defence policy of the Government one will have to take into consideration the various factors.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER You may Continue on Monday. Now we take up a Private Members Business.

15 30 hrs

BOUNDARY COMMISSION BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission to resolve inter-State boundary disputes between States and States and between Union Territories and States.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission to resolve inter-State boundary disputes between States and States and between Union territories and States.

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL* (Amendment of articles 19 and 326)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (महसौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part I section 2, dated 9-7-71

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

डा. नदमीनारायण पांडे : मैं विधेयक पुर.स्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Insertion of new articles 23A, 23B & 23C)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Article 36B)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर.स्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधेयक को पुर.स्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Substitution of article 370)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर.स्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विधेयक को पुर.स्थापित करता हूँ।

POSSESSION OF FIRE ARMS AND
AMMUNITION BILL*

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नागरिकों के कतिपय प्रवर्ग द्वारा अन्यायुध और गोलाबारूद कब्जे में रखे जाने की व्यवस्था करने तथा आयुध अधिनियम, 1959 का निरमन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर.स्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the possession of fire-arms and ammunition by certain category of citizens and to repeal the Arms Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

15.32 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CONVERSION
BILL—C *ntd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the Bill by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi. 1 hour 30 minutes were allotted and we have taken 1 hour 14 minutes. Only 16 minutes remain. So, shall I call the Minister to reply ?

Last time Mr. Goswami was on his legs. Would he like to continue his speech ?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : I have already covered all my points.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Sir, please give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the Bill on Prevention of Conversion brought forward by Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi has provided us an opportunity to discuss religion, conversion to religion, whether it is voluntary or Compulsory.

Sir, the Bill in its clause 3 says that the religion of every minor Indian citizen shall be one which is followed by his parents and is shall be regarded accordingly. According to me, I want freedom from religion. After all, freedom is not to choose a religion. It is thrust on us. I will be happy to live without a religion but it is not option for me. But, it will be compulsory that I will be in some religion or another. This principle I am opposed to.

Si religion has done more harm than good in this world for the people. In crusades and *jehads* millions of people were killed in the name of religion. Our Tamil ancient literature speaks of a Tamil king who was a Hindu fanatic, of hanging 8000 people

because they happened to be Jains. Sir, from those days till the Arba-Israeli war thousands and thousands of people have been killed in the name of religion. When great thinkers like Ingersoll, Bruno pointed out these defects, they were tortured, burnt or buried alive. In spite of that the torch lit by Ingersoll was carried on by other great thinkers and now it is being carried on by Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I do not know. Opinion may differ. But still I say that people must have the opportunity and they must have the freedom to choose the religion. Why should we thrust a religion upon a certain person ?

The object of the Bill is that minor should not be given the option to change their religion. The principle underlying the Bill must be accepted by one and all. For, we have heard of cases where people are lured by money or job or other things and they get converted to some other religions. But let us go into the causes. Why do people convert themselves to other religions ? Why did Dr. Ambedkar become a Buddhist ? Why do a number of people, in fact, lakhs and lakhs of people, particularly of the Scheduled Castes and other lower rungs of the Hindu society get converted to Christianity ? What is the reason ? After all, the reason lies among the Hindus themselves and in Hindu society itself. The reason is that there is no equality in Hindu society which is available in other religions. The rigid caste system and the practice of untouchability does not allow the lower castes to enter the temples. These people are not allowed to go to the public wells and draw water. This is the reason why these people prefer to go to Christianity or Islam or other religions. We have to clear our own houses first before advising others.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Is the hon. Member speaking as a Hindu himself ?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Unfortunately or fortunately I am a Hindu.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Very fortunately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : With out joining any religion, let them join communism, and we shall embrace them.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : If we want to stop conversion, we must provide equal opportunities for the people, and we must provide equality in the same society in which they live. For example, the Hindu society is there and about 50 crores of people are living as Hindus. But are all of them getting the same opportunity ? Are all of them getting the same equality of opportunity ?

I am glad to say that the Jan Sangh after many years has passed a resolution that they also believe in the removal of untouchability and they will work for removing the caste system.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have been saying this for long years. it is not a new resolution.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : They have passed a resolution against removal of untouchability, but they have not passed any resolution against the caste system. As long as the caste system remains in this country, untouchability cannot be removed. If you will go to the bottom of this, you will find the sources of the rigid caste system in the Puranas, Vedas and Upanishads....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : No, no. He does not know about the Vedas and the Puranas.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : I know. How does Puri Shankaracharya argue in favour of the caste system ? Let me remind the House that he bases his argument on Manusmriti. He says that in the Manusmriti there is a basis for having the rigid caste system and we must follow it. Unless and until such books are banned and removed from India, the caste system will remain and untouchability will remain. That is why people are going to other religions. I do not say that all of them are going voluntarily. Some of them may be converted because of being lured by some money or some job etc. as is stated in the

Statement of Object and Reasons attached to this Bill.

As for as the fundamental principle of this Bill is concerned, namely that people should not be converted compulsorily, I agree, but at the same time, I would like to point out that religion must be an optional one and it should not be compulsory for anyone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Could I have just three or four minutes ?

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : What has Shri S. M. Banerjee got to do with religion ? He does not believe in religion. He has no business to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should be very brief, because we have already exceeded the time allotted.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ और वह मैं इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे मालूम है एक ब्राम्हण के नाते कि ब्राम्हणों ने कितना अत्याचार हरिजनों पर किया है.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह इस बिल का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री एस०एम० बनर्जी : इस बिल में कन्वर्शन का सवाल है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में गया था। बालामऊ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मैं रहा हूँ मैंने वहाँ की गरीबी को देखा है, वहाँ की भुखमरी को देखा है, जिसका फायदा मिशन वालों ने उठाया। लेकिन वहाँ पर भी उन लोगों को, शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शीड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को, कमी भी हम लोगों ने ऐसा स्थान नहीं दिया, जिस से वे हमारे समाज में आ सकें। वह यही चाहते हैं कि वह समाज दलित वर्ग के रूप में

[श्री एम०एम० बनर्जी]

रहे। यही कारण है कि जिन्होंने उन को अपने सीने से लगाया, वे उन की तरफ आकर्षित हुए। इस लिये जब तक हमारे समाज में यह विषमता बनी रहेगी, हम इस को रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने वाले हमारे जोशी जी सोचें, आखिर कन्वर्शन क्यों हुआ है, क्यों होता है, क्या बजह है कि वे लोग अपने गले में क्रॉस लगाकर फादर के पास जाते हैं? मैंने खुद देखा है—जब मलेरिया से पीड़ित तमाम लोग हाहाकार करते थे, ये क्रिश्चियन फादर उन गरीबों की, जिन के बदन पर कपड़े नहीं थे, जो नंगे थे, सेवा करते थे, उन को छाती से लगा कर उन के कष्टों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करते थे, शायद इसका मकसद कन्वर्शन हो सकता है, लेकिन इस दृष्टि से भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि हमारा समाज उनकी सेवा क्यों नहीं कर सका।

आप देखें—हमारे घर्मों में क्या कहा गया है—ब्राम्हन् ब्रम्ह है, तालु से निकला है, इस लिये राज्य करेगा क्यों कि वह सब से ज्यादा विद्वान है। क्षत्रिय मुजाओं से निकला है, वैश्य पेट से निकला है और पौर से जो निकला है, वह हरिजन हैं, इस लिये उस को दलित रहना होगा। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब घर्मों को छोड़कर आप कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में आजाइये, तो फिर किसी घर्म की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी यह नया घर्म है, जो पुराने घर्मों से ज्यादा कट्टर है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
MOHSIN) : The prevention of Conversions
Bill is brought forward primarily with two
subjects, first to curb conversion of minors
and second, to see that even adult converts
get the prior permission of the District
Magistrate. I am sorry to say that many
members who have spoken on it have mis-
understood the provisions of the Bill. per-

haps they might not have gone through the Bill. the presume that the Bill is intended to stop forcible conversion of minors and adults. It is not so. Cl.4 says than no minor shall have a right to change his religion There is nothing of forcible conversion in this. If it was so, I would have straight way agreed that a minor shall not have the right to change his religion by coercion or undue influence. But such a provision is not there.

Shri Joshi when speaking on the Bill covered many topics. He began with the inscription *Dharma Chakra Pravartanay* and referred to *shiksha*, then *raksha*, then *bhiksha*. He criticised the whole system of education in our country and our defence preparations and said we are begging from America for food and everything else. He touched the entire gamut of problems facing the Government. He referred to nuns in Kerala and then to Kumar Handoo in Kashmir. He covered this entire country and all its problems. He referred to the creation of Pakistan. He did not stop there. He referred to Sheikh Abdulla and his activities and then he dwelt more on missionary activities in Nagaland. There was no connection between the educational and other activities of the missionaries in Nagaland and elsewhere and this Bill. However, he tried to connect the good things that they have been done by the missionaries with the provisions of this Bill.

I can understand that he is angry with these missionaries, Christian or Muslim. That has been the policy of his party and I cannot find fault with him for that, but I would say that in his anger he lost his reasoning also. I would quote from the *Bhagavad Gita* :

क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः संमोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः ।

स्मृतिभ्रंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति ॥

I do not want to complete it. So, from anger he proceeded to delusion, and from delusion he was confused in his memory, and from confused memory he lost his reason, and from lost reason I do not know where he goes.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : To Parliament.

SHRI MOHSIN : This is the result of Mr. Joshi's speech. He began with *dharma chakra Pravartanaya* and covered all the problems facing India.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : And ended with Sheikh Abdulla.

SHRI MOHSIN : The Bill has got a very limited scope. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the conversion of a minor in a state of ignorance, through allurement or pressure or in any other way, is improper, unjustified and undesirable. So, he seeks to lay down provisions to check the conversion of religion of minor boys and girls.

Clause 3 of the Bill says that the religion of every minor Indian citizen shall be one which is followed by his parents and it shall be recorded accordingly. What about the children of Mr. Dhandapani who spoke yesterday? He said he is a Hindu but his wife is a Christian. The Bill mentions parents. The father's religion is one and the mother's religion is another. So, what about the religion of the children? He has no answer to that.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : They will join the new Congress.

SHRI MOHSIN : If the children go to Church along with the mother, she will be prosecuted according to this Bill. If the children go to a Hindu Temple, the mother can get children prosecuted according to this Bill. So, there is an apparent fallacy in the Bill.

Clause 4 provides that no minor shall have the right to change his religion and that if he does so, his act shall be treated as illegal. In our country we have got freedom to propagate and profess any religion. Article 25 (1) of the Constitution reads :

"Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

So, it will be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution if the Bill is accepted.

Clause 6 of Shri Joshi's Bill provides that even a major person....

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Minor cannot claim any right under the Constitution. No minor can go to a court of law. A minor Minister can have any reasoning.

SHRI MOHSIN : The provisions of the Contract Act are different from the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution gives the liberty to a minor also to change his religion. If a minor girl is there—I know Mr. Jagannathrao Joshi is a bachelor—whose age is less than 21, in her teens, belonging to a different religion, a Muslim or a Christian, wants to convert herself to enable herself to marry Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, she will not be allowed to do so unless she attains the age of 21. I do not want that restriction on Mr. Joshi or Mr. Vajpayee.

The Bill does not stay there. Clause 6 provides that even if a mature person wants to change his religion, he can do so only after obtaining the permission of the District Magistrate. I do not understand when a person is a major, has full liberty of thinking, why he should seek the permission of the District Magistrate.

All these matters were considered by the Sub. Committee on Fundamental Rights of the Constitution Assembly and after much discussion article 25 (1) was adopted. It says that restrictions could be placed on the profession, practice and propagation of religion only in the interest of public order, morality or health. So there is that qualification. The use of force or allurement or other fraudulent means can certainly be regarded as prejudicial to public order. Therefore it is competent for the legislature to enact laws. Accordingly, he is aware that Madhya Pradesh and Orissa Governments have legislated. But I do not know whether it was necessary because there are already adequate provisions in the Indian Penal Code to punish those offenders who have forcibly converted a major or minor. Sections 352, 506 and 580 of the Indian Penal Code are sufficient to stop the forcible conversions.

[Shri Mohsin]

Dr Melkote also comes from my State, as Mr Jagannathrao Joshi I think he was misguided by Shri Joshi's speech, Perhaps he did not know that there are already provisions against forcible conversions He thought that conversions of minors must be stopped He quoted Charuvaka system Nyaya Vaisesika Sankya, Vedas, Upanishads—all these were discussed in his speech He brought in Bhagvad Gita, Siva Linga Maya, Tapas—everything was discussed by Dr Melkote he said later on that conversion should be based on conviction of mind I agree But conviction of mind can take place even before 21 years of age There is nothing to show that before the attainment of the age of 21 years, a man will have no conviction of mind

DR MELKOTE (Hyderabad) Then why not give a minor the right to vote ?

SHRI MOHSIN Political consciousness is different The parents teach their youngones something about religion Even in the text books you find some religious instructions relating to different communities Could it be taken as propagation of religion if in the text books you find something about some other religions also ? That could also have been interpreted

Then, Shri Melkote was rather excited when he heard the speech of Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, that many of the Hindu brethren were converted to Christianity or to other religions But he many times made it clear that he did not think on communal lines because he has been elected from Hyderabad where many Muslim voters are there Not once but three or four times, he reminded us of it But he was really excited when he was speaking I remember again the sloka in Bhagawat Gita

Yatao khyati kaunteya puushasya vipaschuta

It means, "Excited senses, oh son of Kunti, immediately carry away the mind of even a wise man" I know Dr Melkote is a very wise man, but due to excitement, his wisdom was carried away by emotions rather. He went on to support the Bill without knowing what the Bill is about

So, also many members who spoke on the Bill thought it was something to lure away minor children to some other religion. It is not so There are already sufficient restrictions in the Indian Penal Code, and even the State legislatures are competent to pass any legislation with regard to this, subject to public order, this comes under the State list

Hence, I do not think there is any necessity for this Bill here Hence I propose the Bill

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : मान्यवर, जिन जिन लोगों ने इस विवाद में भाग लिया उनका मैं बड़ा आभारी हूँ क्योंकि अलग अलग विचार आना स्वामाविक है और वादे वादे जायते तत्व बोधा। मन्थन से नवनीत निकलता है। जो मत्स्य है उस को सब को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। जिस बात को ले कर मैं इस बिल को लाया था, मैंने पहले स्पष्ट किया था कि उड़ीसा में और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसका विधेयक बनाया है। और केन्द्र यह कहकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी न टाले कि यह चाहे तो प्रदेश का शासन कर सकता है। क्योंकि यह जहाँ पर चलता है फोर्सिबिल कनवर्जन यह ज्यादातर पिछड़े हुए लोगों में हरिजनों में और बनवासिया में होता है और सीधे इस की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है। सविधान में जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स हैं उस में लिखा है

They must be free from exploitation और उन की गरीबी को ले कर कोई ऐक्सप्लोइट करे तो यह बात सरकार को शोमा नहीं देती। मैं तिवारी जी से सहमत हूँ कि अपने समाज के अन्दर कई बुराईयाँ हैं। लेकिन उन को निकालना चाहिये। माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने हिन्दू समाज पर बड़ी छीटाकसी की है।

SHRI S M BANERJEE The Banerjees are the highest of Brahmuns, I can burn you if I want !

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी इंग्लैंड का इतिहास देखिये। जब कैथालिक्स गद्दी पर आये

तो प्रोटेस्टेंट्स को जला दिया। यदि प्रोटेस्टेंट्स आ जाते तो कैथोलिक्स को जलाते। इसी बात को ले कर यह विचार निकला, -

that religion should be divorced from politics.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : कम्युनिस्ट दूसरो को जला रहे हैं तो माननीय एस०एम० बनर्जी साहब कम्युनिज्म छोड़ देगे साहब ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अगर जला देते तो आप लोग कोई नहीं रहते यहा ।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : तो मैंने धर्म चक्र से इस लिये शुरु किया था :

The Minister should enlighten me, but I do not know whether he also considers himself as a minor Minister and goes scot-free.

क्यों कि मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमने यह नया रखा है "धर्म चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" तो इस का मतलब क्या होता है ? वह सब धर्म का परिपालन करे, वह सब व्यवहार मे लाये, यह मैं चाहता था ।

SHRI MOHSIN : धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय does not mean Hindu Dharma, it is his duty. It means "Let the duty be established" We are doing it.

16.00 hrs.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : वही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और मैंने कहा भी अपने भाषण मे रेकार्ड देख सकते है मैंने कहा कि हिन्दू धर्म के विचार के अनुसार परमात्मा की प्राप्ति के कई मार्ग हो सकते हैं, और सब धर्मों का समान रूप से आदर करने की बात सब धर्म में आती है। इस लिए मैंने गीता को कोट किया था : "स्वे स्वे कर्मण्यभिरतः संसिद्धिं लभते नरः।" इस में यह नहीं कहा कि इस आदमी को मोक्ष मिलेगा और उस आदमी को नहीं मिलेगा। इस लिए मैंने कहा कि इस में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिये मैंने शंकराचार्य का उदाहरण दिया था जो

स्वयं शंकराचार्य के पास गया था कि मुझ को हिंदू बनाओ। तो उन्होंने कहा इस का मतलब क्या है, तुम क्या हों इस को समझ लो ? तुम क्या जीवन में प्राप्त करना चाहते हो इस को समझ लो, और क्रिश्चियन बन कर वह प्राप्त होता है या नहीं इस को समझ लो तब आप मेरे पास आ जाओ। उन्होंने उस को हिन्दू नहीं बनाया। यह खुद को समझना, नो बाइ-सेल्फ, इसा मसीह ने भी कहा है नो बाइसेल्फ

The fact is whether we try to understand with an eye of introspection.

इस लिए हिन्दुस्तान मे वास्तव मे जो विचारधारा है, उस विचारधारा के अन्तर्गत एक को बदल कर दूसरे को करना यह तो इस विचारधारा से मेल नहीं खाता। मेरे कहने का मतलब था कि जितनी बुराईया है उन को निकालना चाहिए, ब्रैसा कि निबारी जी ने भी कहा कि जो बुराईया है उन को निकालना चाहिए, किन्तु जो समाज के अन्दर गरीबी है उस को कौन निकालेगा ? मैं एजुकेशन इसी लिए लाया था कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो बैठे हैं उन्होंने कहा कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा को ही लेने की बात करें तो 900 करोड़ रूपये खर्च होगा। इस लिए मैंने कहा था कि क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि दुनिया भर की मिशनरीज पर इस को छोड़ दे। जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं था तो मैं इस को समझ सकता था। लेकिन अब जब हम आजाद हो गये हैं तो बच्चों की प्राथमिक शिक्षा का भार कौन वहन करे आप यदि इस भार को वहन करने के लिए सशक्त और सक्षम अपने को नहीं समझते तो अछा यह है कि आप गद्दी छोड़ कर चले जाएँ दूसरा कोई आ जाएगा। यह कहना कि हम आजाद हैं, पर देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हम आजाद है, बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दे सकते, हम आजाद हैं, खुद पेट का पालन नहीं कर सकते, इस देश को यह शोभा नहीं देता है। बुराईयों को दूर करना है, तो दूर करेगा कौन गरीबी कौन दूर करेगा वनवासियों के पाम कौन जाएगा मैंने नागालैंड का विचार इसलिये

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

दिया था कि यदि कोई बलात् धर्म परिवर्तन हो कर आता है तो उस का प्रभाव पालीटिक्स के अन्दर होता है। इसलिए मैंने कोट किया था How Baptist Mission figures in these talks- अभी लोगो ने बात की मिशनरीज की उन्होंने आ कर हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति में दखल देना शुरू कर दिया मध्यस्थ बन कर। इस का मतलब क्या है यहाँ डा० फीजो की मध्यस्थता करने लगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी अपना पथ बदल सकता है। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं अगर वह सोच समझ कर ऐसा करता है, किन्तु यह डाक्टर फीजो इगलैंड चला जाता है और मामले को लटका जाता है और फिर रेवेन्ड माइकल स्कॉट के घर में रहता है। आज हम ने बहुत से लोगो को सेक्युरिटी रिस्क समझ कर आसाम जाने से रोका है और बाहर भी भेजा है, क्यों ? आप ने मिशनरीज की बहुत तारीफ की है। आप ने महाराष्ट्र में फादर फेरेर पर क्यों रोक लगाई ?

Why his activities were considered to be prejudicial to public order ?

आप ने क्यों ऐसा किया ? मेरा मवाल यह है कि आप वास्तविकता को मल नहीं सकते।

जब मैं गोवा जेल में था तो हमारी देख-भाल के लिए फादर केरीनो थे। उन्होंने इन्डियन सिटीजन शिप स्वीकार कर ली थी लेकिन बाद में उनकी ऐसी गतिविधियाँ होने के कारण सरकार ने उन को देश से बाहर निकाला। गोवा में जब मैं था तो हमारे सारे डिप्लोमेटिक रिलेयन्स बन्द हो गये थे, मेक्सीकन एम्बेसी बदली, इजिप्टियन एम्बेसी बदली, तो फादर केरीनो देखा करते थे। तो नियोगी समिति ने जो निष्कर्ष निकाला है उस का केवल निषेध मैं देना चाहता हूँ। उस से पता चलेगा कि

tional facilities such as free gifts of books and education are offered to secure the conversion of minors in the primary and secondary schools, under the control of the Missions Money-lending is one of the various forms adopted as a mild form of pressure to induce proselytisation."

तो मेरे कहने का सार यह है कि अगर कोई सोच समझ कर अपना पथ बदलना चाहता है तो उस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगा सकते।

अब इन्होंने एक सवाल पैदा किया कि अगर पति क्रिश्चियन है और पत्नी हिन्दू है, तो मंदिर में अगर उनका बच्चा जाता है तो मंदिर में जानेवाला क्या कोई हिन्दु हो जाता है, चर्च में जाने वाला कोई क्रिश्चियन हो जाता है 25 दिसम्बर का जब मैं गोवा में था तो मैं भी चर्च गया, तो क्या इससे मैं क्रिश्चियन हो गया। क्या भगवान की प्रार्थना करने का मुझे अधिकार नहीं है चर्च में जाने से कोई ईसाई थोड़े हो जाता है। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि कोई विदेशी अगर मदुराई मिनाक्षी मंदिर को देखने जाता है, या लक्ष्मी नारायण मंदिर को देखने के लिए जाता है, तो बहा बह घुमते ही हिन्दू बन जाता है। ऐसी बात थोड़ी है। सब पथों का समान आदर हो, यह एक समझने की बात है। आज भी कानून के दायरे से, कानून के हिसाब से पति का जो पथ होता है या पिता का जो पथ होता है, उसी को आगे खे कर चलते हैं, तो आप कानून बदल दीजिए। अगर कानून बदल जाता है तो समझ में तो आ सकता है लेकिन यह जो फोर्सेबिल कनवर्जन की बात है इस के बारे में ही मेरा यह सारा रुख है।

'Conversions are mostly brought about by undue influence misrepresentation etc., or in other words, not by conviction but by various inducements offered for proselytization in various forms. Educa-

मैंने दल बदल के बारे में बार बार कहा और इस पर रोक लगाने की बात की। लेकिन आज इसके बारे में सोचा जा रहा है और कहा

जा रहा है कि इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पहले दल बदल नहीं होता था क्या अशोक मेहता जी अपना वलछोड़ कर कांग्रेस में नहीं गए थे। और लोग नहीं जाते थे। कई लोग जाते थे लेकिन आज क्या हो गया है कि इस पर रोक लगाने की बात सोची जा रही है क्योंकि अब गद्दी के लालच से दलबदल हो रहा है। नई कांग्रेस के जो लोग हैं वे पुरानी कांग्रेस के लोगों को आने देना नहीं चाहते हैं और उन्होंने मांग करनी शुरू कर दी है कि रोक लगाओ, इनको आने मत दो। क्यों ऐसा किया जा रहा है? क्योंकि लाबी इसके वास्ते निर्मित हो गई है। यही बात विदेशी पैसे के बारे में है। वहाँ से पैसा आता है, अन्न आता है, कई चीजें आती हैं। उससे लाबी बनती है। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनकी लाबी बने। देश के अन्दर जो उसका बुरा असर हुआ है, उसके कारण हम इसका विरोध करते हैं।

पिछली बार नंज (Nuns) के बारे में मैंने जो खबर पढ़ी थी उसका जिक्र किया था। उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया। केरल से जो छोटी छोटी लड़कियाँ भेजी गईं, माइनर्ज भेजी गईं उनकी हालत के बारे में मैंने दो तीन सवाल किये। मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है। लेकिन इसके बाद आगे क्या हुआ, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है।

एक दूसरी बात भी मैंने कही थी। भारत से ब के बाहर लेजाते हैं इसका मैंने जिक्र किया था। आज के ही टाइम्स में एक खबर छपी है जो पढ़ने लायक है। मैं इसको जरा पढ़ कर आपको बताना चाहता हूँ :

“Ten babies born out of wedlock out of wedlock after their mothers found shelter in a rescue home in Bombay now have social and emotional security with families in Europe.”

यूरोप के लोग यहाँ से बच्चे ले जाते हैं। उनकी मांथ क्या है? उनका कहना है :

No class, no colour. Only ask for a healthy baby.

इस लिए मैंने उल्लेख किया था।

They want babies from India, Vietnam and Africa.

वेबीज उनको एडाप्ट करती है। आज यूरोप की सोशल लाईफ को कोई जानता नहीं है। बच्चा बड़ा होने के बाद एक दम बाप को छोड़ कर चला जाता है। यह वहाँ की सोशल लाइफ में आया है। ऐसी स्थिति में स्कैंडेनेवियन कंट्रीज में स्विट्जरलैंड में यहाँ में जो बालकों को ले जाते हैं वे क्यों ले जाते हैं? इसलिए लेजाते हैं कि वे उनके घरों में काम करें, उनसे नौकरी करवायें। इस तरह से नए गुलाम पैदा होने लगे हैं। देश की भुखमरी का लाभ उठा कर, देश की गरीबी का लाभ उठा कर इनको यहाँ से ले जाया जाता है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब एक मां देश का राज्य सम्माल रही है तो बच्चे अनाथ कैसे हो गए? कैसे अनाथ समझ कर उनको कोई यहाँ से ले जा सकता है अमरीका में ऐसा ही एक सवाल पैदा हो गया है। बार बार पश्चिम अफ्रीका से नौग्रो को भर भर कर ले जाने के बाद आज ब्लैक अमरीकंस का सवाल वहाँ खड़ा हो गया है। फावर फेरर यही किया करता था। स्कूलों से बच्चों को स्कालरशिप देने के नाम पर ले जाता था।

इस तरह सवाल माईनर्ज के फोसिबल कनवर्शन का है इसी सम्बन्ध में मैंने हांड का उदाहरण दिया है। उसकी मां ने मांग की that she is a minor and she must be produced before the court. The Government had accepted this demand. But up till now, the girl has not been produced before the court to prove whether she was a minor or a major and whether she had gone of her own accord or it was a case of abduction and forcible conversion.

इसका जवाब अगर दिया जाता तो मैं मान लेता। पिछली बार भी मैंने सवाल उठाया था लेकिन जवाब नहीं मिला। क्या इस देश में

[श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी]

कोई कानून है या नहीं है? कोई भी माइनर को उठा कर ले जा सकता है क्या? आज भी केरल में पुनानी में भारत भर की लड़कियों को भगाकर साथ ले जाते हैं क्या गवर्नमेंट को इसका पता है या नहीं है? उनके साथ बड़ा जोर जबरदस्ती शादी की जाती है। एक बार शादी होने के बाद यहाँ के रिवाज के अनुसार लोग मामले को भूल जाते हैं। काश्मीर में इतना बड़ा आन्दोलन हुआ लेकिन फिर भी गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया। यह इस सरकार के वास्ते बड़ी ही शर्म की बात है। वेदर शी बाज रीअली बिलिंग ऑर एबडकिटड यह सबाल है जिसका जवाब नहीं आया। यह फोसिबल एबडकेशन का सबाल है। इसका जवाब मुझे चाहिये था लेकिन मिला नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने इसका जवाब दिया होता तो अच्छा होता।

केरल से नज़ के रूप में लड़कियाँ यहाँ से भेजी गई हैं। मुझे जर्मनी में पत्र आए हैं उनकी बुरी हालत के बारे में। वे वहाँ से आ नहीं सकते हैं। विदेशों में जाकर बस गई हैं। सबाल छोटे छोटे बच्चों के बारे में है। आप इसको नहीं रोकेते हैं तो कौन रोकेगा? कौन इसके बारे में बताएगा? क्या सच है और क्या झूठ, इसका पता कैसे चलेगा? स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को उनके गुजरात के दौरे में एक सचजन ने बताया था कि मुझको दल बदलने के लिए इतना रुपया दिया गया। कौन मानेगा इसको? यह रुपया उसका अपना था या दूसरे ने उसको दिया था या केवल वि.पी. को बदनाम करने के लिए उसने ऐसा किया इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। बड़े बड़े लोगों की जब बात होती है तो आप कहते हैं कि वास्तु है। बिन्दु कानून के सामने आएगा कौन? कैसे वे लोग बांध सकते हैं जो उनके क्लिज में रहते हैं? हम वास्ते उस पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगनी चाहिये, इसको आप बताते तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ। जो समझ बूझ कर करना चाहते हैं करें। अनुमति प्राप्त कर ले, एफ़डेकिट दे दें, तो मामला

खत्म हो जाता है। सोच समझ कर स्वयं कोई करता है तो उसके लिए किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। कम से कम भारत में तो बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिये। यह हिन्दू मुस्लिम का सबाल नहीं है। अभी जैन बौध, सनातनी, आर्य समाजी, सिख, नानसिख शैव वीर शैव आदि का जिक्र किया गया है। एक दूसरे धर्म में कोई जाता है तो कोई रोक नहीं है और न ही होनी चाहिये। कर्नाटक में लोग कहते हैं विं लिंगायत इज दी रूलिंग कास्ट। अब लोगों को लगा बनो लिंगायत। सोच समझ कर बनते हैं तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती है। केवल लिंगायत बनने से ही चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बना जा सकता है और गैर लिंगायत मैयूर का चीफ़ मिनिस्टर नहीं बन सकता है ---

SHRI MOHSIN Perhaps I have not Made myself clear I have stated that forcible conversion must be stopped I agree with him there But there are already provisions in the Indian Penal Code to stop that I am one with him that forcible conversion of either major or minor should be stopped

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI It is very difficult to prove whether it is forcible conversion or not

SHRI MOHSIN That has to be proved in a court of law

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इमीलिए मैं चाहता था कि माइनर के धर्म-परिवर्तन पर रोक लगाई जाये। अगर कोई मेजर धर्म परिवर्तन करना चाहता है, तो उस पर बिल्कुल रोक नहीं है। उस के लिए केवल इतनी व्यवस्था की जाये कि इस बात का ठीक ढग से पता लगा लिया जाये कि उस ने सोच-समझ कर धर्म-परिवर्तन किया है और उसकी दरिद्रता या गरीबी का लाभ उठा कर उस को धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए विवश नहीं किया जा रहा है।

हम जानते हैं कि कई जगह खेती के काम के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया जाता है और यदि कोई व्यक्ति कृषोलिक बन जाता है, तो फिर उस को पैसा वापिस देने की कोई जबरत नहीं है। कोई व्यक्ति दूसरों की गरीबी का लाभ उठा कर उनका धर्म-परिवर्तन करे, यह उस धर्म के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है और कोई व्यक्ति किसी पन्थ को इस लिए स्वीकार करे कि उस को कुछ पैसा मिलता है, तो वह उस पन्थ का भी अपमान है और देश का भी अपमान है। ऐसा न हो, इस लिए मैं यह बिल लाया हूँ। इस संसद में मैं इस बिल को इसलिए लाया हूँ, क्योंकि कि इस प्रकार का धर्म-परिवर्तन वनवासी क्षेत्रों में, और पिछड़े हुए तथा हरिजनों में, बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है।

गोआ में जब ये जेस्यूट फादर आये, तो इन्होंने लोगों को जिन्दा जलाया और मस्जिदों को गिरा कर वहां चर्च बनाये। यह नहीं कि इस प्रकार का आक्रमण सिर्फ हिन्दुओं पर हुआ है। यहां के सब लोगों पर आक्रमण हुआ है। गोआ में मुसलमानों को जबर्दस्ती ईसाई बनाया गया।

पुराने ऐतिहासिक काल में क्या हुआ, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आज, जब कि हम आजाद हैं, इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। पिछड़े हुए लोगों, हरिजन बर्ग और दलित बर्ग, वनवासियों के अज्ञान और गरीबी का लाभ उठा कर उन में ये कार्यवाहियां चल रही हैं। इस लिए केन्द्र को यह जिम्मेदारी स्वीकार करनी चाहिए और इस आक्षेप का विधेयक लाने का आग्रहासक देना चाहिए। (अव्यवधान) हम गरीबी हटाने की दृष्टि से काम कर रहे हैं। अगर समाज में सुधार लाने की बात आये, तो हम सब से आये हैं, क्योंकि कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का नाम ऊंचा और बड़ा हो, हम

अभिमान के साथ कह सकें कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का हूँ। अगर ममत्व की भावना नहीं होती है, तो बुराईयों दूर नहीं होती हैं, जैसे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस मेरी है, कांग्रेस अच्छी है - वे लोग अच्छे नहीं थे, किन्तु कांग्रेस अच्छी है। ऐतिहासिक काल में अच्छा बुरा व्यक्ति होता है और चला जाता है लेकिन बेश और उस की विचार-धारा अच्छी रहती है। हमारे देश की कौन सी विचार-धारा खराब है? हम उस पर अमल न करें, यह हमारी गलती है, लेकिन हम उस को दोष नहीं दे सकते हैं।

ईसा मसीह ने कहा :

Spirit indeed is willing but the flesh is weak. If the spirit indeed is willing, the flesh also must be equally willing to carry out the essence of that spirit यह भारतीय जीवन की विचार धारा और विशेषता है। कोई दौर्बल्य का लाभ उठाकर बलात् किसी का धर्म-परिवर्तन न कर सके। हमारे देश की जो विचार-धारा और विशेषता है, उस में इस प्रकार के बलात् धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए स्थान नहीं है, चाहे बच्चा हो या बड़ा। इसीलिए मैं यह विधेयक लाया हूँ। मैं अभी भी शासन से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी को न टालते हुए यह आग्रहासन दे कि वह स्वयं ऐसा विधेयक लायेगा।

धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is only one amendment of which notice was given, but it has not been moved. Now the question is :

“That the Bill to restrict the conversion of religion of minors, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was negatived.

16.14 hrs.

**PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF
DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT
BILL**

(Amendment of section 3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill by Shri N. Sreekantan Nair.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Sir, on a point of information. Last time when the non-official business was taken up on the 25th June, my Bill about the amendment of the Gift-tax Act was the second one, immediately after the Bill by Shri Jagannatharao Joshi. Now I find that it has been put as a third one. I would like to know how this has happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This change has taken place because the other Bill was put in Category A.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : My Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Bill is to further amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. The statement of objects and reasons has brought out the background of the Bill. For the benefit of those Members who have not read the statement of objects and reasons of my Bill I will read it again:

"The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 listed in Part I of the Schedule, only such Public Sector Undertakings and Companies, as were then functioning and for which it was considered desirable to have Members of Parliament on their Boards of Directors. Since then, several Public Sector Companies both in the State and Central Sectors have been formed. The State Governments have nominated Members of Parliament who believed in the necessity, efficacy and efficiency of the Public Sector to the Boards of Directors of such companies in the State Sector. In most cases, such companies have belied the belief that Public Sector undertakings can run only at a loss,

But the Joint Committee of Parliament on Offices of Profit have taken the view in certain cases that membership on the Boards of Directors of Companies in the Public Sector, which are not specifically exempted in Part I of the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, should be considered as "office of profit."

As all representations to this Joint Committee of Parliament in the past have proved infructuous; this Bill has been prepared to allow such representatives of the people of this country as do believe in developing the Public Sector a prelude to ushering in a Socialist Society to function as members of the Board of Directors of Companies in the Public Sector in order to utilise this wide experience to run these enterprises at a profit."

Sir, this is a very simple Bill intended to amend Section 3 of Act 10 of 1959, by adding a new sub-section 'K' which takes out of the ambit of the 'Offices of Profit', membership of the Board of Directors of any Public Sector company, 'controlled and owned' by the Central and State Governments. I have deliberately narrowed down the scope of the Bill to the dual condition of control and ownership of the Government so that this Parliament in its collective wisdom, may expand the scope if the wish to do so.

That the intention of the Second Lok Sabha which placed this enactment in the Statue Book was to widen the scope of such a Bill is evident from the report of the first sitting of the Joint Committee of Parliament after Act 10 of 1959 came into force. I quote:

"that the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (Second Lok Sabha), in their first Report made a very important recommendation, which reads as follows:

The Committee feel that in order to obviate the danger of Members of Parliament incurring disqualification, Government should issue instructions to all the public undertakings whether

fully or partially owned by them to provide in their rules that Members of Parliament serving on them shall not be entitled to any sum of money other than "compensatory allowance" as defined in section 2 (a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. As regards Members of Parliament appointed to serve on non-statutory bodies, the Committee feel that the rules relating to non-statutory bodies framed by Government should also be similarly amended to provide that Members of Parliament shall not be entitled to any sum of money other than 'compensatory allowance' as defined in section 2(a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959."

It is evident from this recommendation of the Second Lok Sabha which was responsible for this piece of legislation envisaged that :

(1) M. Ps would have to be appointed to both statutory and non-statutory bodies in the Public Sector.

(2) The only limitation to be imposed should be that they shall not be entitled to any sum of money other than 'compensatory allowance', as defined in Section 2(a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. But after quoting this declared policy of the Second Lok Sabha, the Joint Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha took a decision diametrically opposed to this view and recorded as follows—I quote para 7-8, p. 35 of the First Report—and para 7 reads :

"The Committee noted that the non-official Directors of the Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., were getting remuneration which was more than the 'compensatory allowance' as defined in clause 2 (a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 and the Board of Directors also exercised executive and financial powers and wielded influence and patronage. As such, they were of the view that even

Directorship of the Company ought to disqualify."

I have no quarrel with this.

But para 8 says:

"The Committee also noted that the non-official Directors including the Chairman of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., were entitled to get remuneration which was less than the 'compensatory allowance' as defined in clause 2 (a) of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. But as the Directors exercised executive and financial powers and wielded influence and patronage, the Committee felt that even Directorship of the Corporation ought to disqualify."

This recommendation on the "Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is diametrically opposed to the general" spirit and the principles underlying the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. It converts the Act into, not the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, the Parliament (Imposition of Disqualification) Act.

The Joint Committee rejected the principles laid down by the Act 10 of 1959 and reverted back to the mechanical interpretation of the then Election Commissioner, Shri S. K. Sen, in the matter of the Vindhya Pradesh Legislative Members, which I quote :

"Some offices might be considered 'Offices of Profit' even though the actual payment of emoluments attached thereto, might have fallen into disuse."

The Joint Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha discarded the principles underlying the Act 10 of 1959 and decided that the basic criterion for disqualification was "the exercise of executive and financial powers and wielding of influence and patronage". With this yardstick, the Joint Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

has recommended disqualification for the Directorships of the following undertakings:

1. The Directors of the Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. (First Report, p. 35, IV Lok Sabha)
2. The Directors of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Second Report, p. 9, IV Lok Sabha)
3. The Directors of Janpath Hotels Ltd. (Third Report, pp. 7-8, IV Lok Sabha)
4. The P & T Workshops Board. (Third Report pp. 12-13, IV Lok Sabha)
5. Boards of Trustees for the Ports, Paradip and Marmagoa (Fourth Report, p. 24, IV Lok Sabha)

In this, there is another peculiarity. In Part I of the Schedule to the Act 10 of 1959, p. 5, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, except the Chairman and the Chairman of Port Trust Board of Minor Ports, p. 7, are exempted from disqualification. In the original Act, the trustees of the Port of Bombay and of the minor ports have been exempted definitely and specifically. If a legislation is to be adopted, it is that principle which has got to come into the farming of the legislation. But, unfortunately, this Committee decided to go counter to the spirit of the original Act. But when it comes to the Ports of Paradip and Marmagoa, even the membership of the Boards is recommended to be disqualified. So, this goes counter to the spirit of the original Act of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

These are the other undertakings :

6. Membership of the Board of the Goa Shipyards Ltd. (Fourth Report, p. 24)

7. Membership of the Jury for Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding (Fourth Report, p. 24)

This is something which is so fundamental and basic. To say that a Member of Parliament is not fit to be in the Jury for Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding is an insult to the Parliament, an insult to the Members of Parliament.

8. Directorship of the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation (Fourth Report, p. 24)
9. Membership of the District and Divisional Selection Boards, Maharashtra (Fourth Report, p. 25)
10. Membership of the Planning Board for the Hill Areas of Assam (Fourth Report, p. 25)
11. Membership of the State Managing Committees for Ex-Servicemen, Andhra Pradesh (Fourth Report page 25)
12. Membership of the States Sales Emporia Committee at Calcutta & Howrah (5th report, page 1)
13. Membership of the Board of Review of Publications, West Bengal (5th Report, page 2).
14. Membership of the Panel of the Structural Fabricating Industry (5th Report page 2).
15. Membership of the States Loans and Grants Committee (5th Report, page 2).
16. Membership of the Madhya Pradesh Housing Board (5th Report, page 2).

When the MP Housing Board has been recommended to be disqualified, the original enactment allowed Members of Parliament to be on this Board and they were not disqualified.—Part I of the Schedule of Act 10 of 1959 List (1) Bombay Housing Board and the West Bengal Housing Board page 8 of Act 10 of 1959. So, in these Housing Boards Member of Parliament were allowed to be members. Sir, the Housing Boards of three States were allowed because they have been specifically mentioned and the other Housing Board which came into being could not have been specifically mentioned because they did not exist. The wonderful joint Committee on Offices of Profit declared that after all the Boards which come into existence should be disqualified.

17. Membership of the Delhi Thermal Project Control Board (5th Report, page 2).

Here also there is a peculiar feature. Delhi Electricity Power Control Board has been specifically exempted in Part I of Schedule to Act 10 of 1959 page 8. Rajasthan also has been disqualified. So, what is good for the Electricity is bad for the thermal unit! So, while we allow electricity Board which produces hydel power but we will penalise the Board which produces power by coal. It is so irrational which does not convey any meaning.

18. Membership of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund (5th Report, page 4.)
19. Membership of the Cochin Town Planning Trust (-do-)
20. Directorship of the Kerala State Coir Corporation. (5th Report, page 4)

Here is another basic and key example of the irrational approach of the Joint Committee. The reason given by the Committee is:

"The Committee feel that the payment of a sitting fee of Rs. 25/--in addition to TA and DA would be deemed to constitute 'profit'."

The Committee was first under this misconception that the sitting fee and DA

would be given to the Directors for the same day. That was the basis on which they declared this as an office of profit but it was later clarified to them both by the Members of Parliament and also the State Government.

On the basis of Memorandum No. 223 the question of the Kerala State Coir Corporation Ltd. was taken up again in the 28th sitting of the Joint Committee (8th Report, page 5), and was left open. Evidence was recorded from Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair and other M. Ps from Kerala and held up the final decision for collecting information from the Kerala Government....

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chattrapur): There are 17 reports of the Standing Committee of Parliament. I do not know whether the hon. Member wants to go through all those 17 reports. What is the principle in reading them?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I am only giving annotations which have gone counter to the Act itself. I am only giving details of those committees and Boards of Directors which, I think, go counter to the very basic principle. I am only listing the others. These are important because some of the reasons which prompted the Joint Committee have been given in full and in detail.

The question was taken up at the 36th meeting. After discussing at considerable length, the committee noted that the director of the corporation were only paid a sitting fee of Rs. 25 for the day of the sitting of the corporation and that no d.a. was paid to them and as such the directors did not get more than compensatory allowance and so, they ought not, therefore, to be disqualified. The Committee, however, noted that the board of directors of the said corporation exercised both executive and financial Powers and wielded influential patronage and as such the committee considered that the board of directors of the corporation ought not to be exempted from disqualification. This is where the Fourth Lok Sabha and the committee fo

[N Sreekantan Nair]

Fourth Lok Sabha have laid down in clear unequivocal terms how and why they classified certain public sector undertakings as calling for disqualification

In Schedule, Part I, of the Act 10 of 1959, the boards of industrial concerns in Mysore are exempted in toto. So, any public sector undertaking which existed then and which came into existence after the Act was put on the statute-book, so far as the Mysore State was concerned, was exempted. But the same benefit is denied to Kerala and other States simply because at the time the prevention of Disqualification Bill was on the anvil, we had not brought in such a clause. But you know the general concept of such an Act is that the principle laid down in the Act would be followed later on, and not as has been done by the Joint Committee that it will be countered at every stage and wherever it was not specifically laid down, it would be vetoed and it would be interpreted as bringing in disqualification.

Then we have

21 Directors of the Tungebhadra Steel Products Ltd

22. Members of the Market Committee, Tamil Nadu (5th report, p 8)

I am citing all this just to mention the names of the States which are involved and the organisations involved. Then, we have

23. Members of the Maharashtra State Dental Council (6th report, page 11)

24. Membership of the arbitration board, Kerala (6th report, page 14)

Incidentally, I might mention that this involves only the handling of industrial disputes or trade disputes. Then, we have

25 Membership of the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport (7th report, page 3),

26 Directorship of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation (7th report, page 4).

27. Members of the State Law Commission, West Bengal (7th report, page 4).

This is the perspective and these are the objectives of the Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava Committee and the general lines laid down by its progeny, the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 but these have been completely lost sight of by the Joint committee which came after it. This becomes a major catastrophe during the revolutionary epoch when the vast majority of the people of India have accepted the socialistic orientation offered by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and voted her back to power with a steam-roller majority to amend the Constitution for adopting a socialist programme. Incidentally, I may add that the composition of the Fifth Lok Sabha has been radically altered, from the reactionary preponderance in Fourth Lok Sabha we have now come to a more progressive House.

SHRI R D BHANDARE (Bombay Central) Let there be no reflections

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR There was a preponderance of reactionary thought in the Fourth Lok Sabha. It is not my reflection but it is a result of the elections. I am adding that none of the Members of the committee, except perhaps Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has been returned.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN (Wardiwash) All of them defeated?

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR They have all gone down the drain because of the avalanche of the popular will against reaction.

Socialisation of the major means of production and distribution is the first step towards socialism. That is why I say that in a public sector undertaking Members of Parliament who believe in the efficacy of the public sector must come in. It is because nationalisation of the means of production and distribution is a very basic concept which can take us to a socialist order of society. If we want a socialist order of society, then we got to implement this.

It is not only a question of a few public sector undertakings we now have. If we want to bring about a real socialist transformation, we have to take over the entire gamut of the major undertakings in the country. Then how will you manage them? Are you going to run them in the way the public sector undertakings are being run now, losing every year Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 50 crores? If that comes to pass, where will our country be? In that case, we will not be able to put into practice the slogan of *garibi hatao*. We will not be able to usher in socialism. Of course, we will be able to bring about socialisation of poverty. But is that our objective? If you want to socialise poverty, well and good, go ahead. Put all the undertakings in the hands of bureaucrats, they will enjoy very comfortably and give all their friends and relatives cushy jobs and after three years walk away to their permanent posts. Nobody cares for the public sector undertakings today. That is why they are losing a lot now.

You may ask, what is the benefit of having MPs in the boards of directors. I do not say every MP will be appointed. My reference is only to such members who are found to be, expected to be, above board, honest, competent, who understand the operation of these industries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. Why does he say those members who are honest? We are all honest. Let him not cast aspersions on members by saying 'those who are above board, honest' and so on.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I have not named any particular member. We are all human. There are some black sheep in every fold. Why does he pick holes like this? What I say is a fact... My reference was to those people who have been recognised to be honest and efficient. He may be honest. I may be honest. But I may not be recognised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let there be registration and recognition of the honest.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : That requires a thick skin. I do not want to be registered.

My suggestion may be misunderstood and it may be asked how a member put into such a committee can bring about such wonderful changes. I can say from personal experience when a Member is on a committee, the Chairman or Secretary or the board does not go counter to logical and fair suggestions made by the Member, if that Member is worth the name.

I wish to make it plain that MPs need not be there as Chairman or Secretary. They need only be members. With their experience, stature and standing, they can coordinate the various activities and make the organisation function properly. Only if these who believe in a socialist order of society go all out to see that these public sector undertakings work in the proper way, only if they work with devotion and sincerity, only such people can salvage our public sector units and take them out of the morass in which they are now enmeshed.

The question of patronage and influence might be raised. This is a past conception. We know that during the last parliamentary elections, people in authority were swept away like dry leaves. The dominant position of the Congress suffered in several States. The Congress itself split up. It has now been established that men or persons in authority do not command the confidence or get the support of the common people unless they get into contact with them. Their respected position in the past is of no account in this matter. Therefore, the conception of power and patronage has ceased to play any part whatsoever in these matters.

Therefore, in the name of *garibi hatao*— I do not know your Hindi, I have only heard this slogan in the name of socialist trends to be adopted in future, in the name of the efficient working of the public sector undertakings, I appeal to the Government and this House to accept this Bill and place it on the statute book.

Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved

“That the Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 be taken into consideration”

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) I do not support the Bill as such This Bill seeks to remove the disqualification of Members of Parliament to become members of Boards of Directors in public undertakings The Statement of Objects and Reasons says

“The State Governments have nominated Members of Parliament who believed in the necessity efficacy and efficiency of the Public Sector to the Boards of Directors of such companies in the State Sector”

The Mover of the Bill says that some State Governments have already nominated Members of Parliament in such Boards and he wants that this should be regularised by enacting legislation in this House We cannot support this

I am prepared to allow a Member of Parliament to function as a member of a Board of Directors if he does not take any salary or any compensatory allowances and works as an honorary member of that Board

SHRI N SREEKANTAN NAIR The remuneration must be less than the compensatory allowance That is there

SHRI DASARATHA DEB He should not get anything He is getting his salary and everything as a Member of Parliament Why should he get both from here and there ?

Secondly it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons .

‘As all representations to this Joint Committee of Parliament in the past have proved infructuous, this Bill has been prepared to allow such representatives of the people of this country as do believe in developing the Public Sector a prelude

to ushering in a Socialist Society to function as members of the Boards of Directors of Companies in the Public Sector in order to utilise this wide experience to run these enterprises, at a profit”

Without casting any aspersion on Members of Parliament, I should say that by merely becoming a member of Parliament a person cannot be considered very efficient in running these public undertakings It was argued that if a Member of Parliament was associated in the Board of Directors, he could help to build up the socialist economy in the public sector, But I have got doubts because each and every Member of Parliament is not supposed to subscribe to the socialist ideology or work for fostering and building up a socialist economy in the country Some are actually opposed to a socialist economy So, one should not say that by merely becoming a Member of Parliament and being associated in a Board of Directors, a person can help that particular industry to build up a socialist economy

I do not want to say much on this. I only say that this Bill as such should not be accepted by the House If the Mover makes an amendment that such Members of Parliament should not take anything by way of salary or compensatory allowance as Directors, it can be accepted He should also work as an honorary Member of the Board of Directors Then some consideration may be given and it may be allowed That is why I oppose this Bill

श्री कृष्ण मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, इस बात को मानते हुए कि इस पार्लियामेंट में हम आम नीतियों पर श्री श्रीकान्तन नायर के साथ चलते हैं, उन के इस उद्देश्य को मानते हुए कि सरकारी संस्थानों पर जन-प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से जनता का अधिक नियंत्रण होना चाहिए, इस बात को मानते हुए कि नौकरशाही खत्म होनी चाहिए और इस बात को भी मानते हुए कि सरकारी संस्थानों में अधिक कार्यकुशलता आनी चाहिए और उन की अधिक अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए,

माननीय सदस्य ने अपने बिल के समर्थन में बोलते हुए जो बातें कही हैं और इस बिल का जो रूप है, उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मुझे इस बिल का विरोध करना पड़ता है। और मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

मेरे विचार में शायद श्री श्रीकान्तन नायर ने समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को समझा नहीं है, क्यों कि ऐसा नहीं है कि किसी सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्री में भी यदि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर सरकारी संस्थानों के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स से हो जायें, तो वहाँ सोशलिज्म आ जायेगा। सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज का यह नया अनुभव कि जो टेक्नोक्रेट्स हैं, जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, वे आम तौर पर राजनीतिज्ञों का स्थान लेते जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रति सम्मान प्रकट करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हो गये, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमारे पास सारे ज्ञान का भंडार हो गया है, हम ईमानदार हो गये हैं या हम सें गलती नहीं हो सकती है। इस लिए जिस उद्देश्य से माननीय सदस्य इस बिल को लाये हैं, उस की पूर्ति नहीं होने जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री दशरथ देव ने सही कहा है कि अगर इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को रखा जाये, लेकिन वे आनरेरी ढंग से काम करे, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।

आज पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को काफी सुविधायें मिल चुकी हैं। इस लिए देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में उन को और अधिक सुविधायें देने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन को ये विशेष सुविधायें दे कर सरकारी संस्थानों में एफिसीसी, कार्यकुशलता और समाजवाद लाने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होने वाला है।

इस पार्लियामेंट में कांग्रेस दल के सदस्य भी हैं और दूसरे दलों के भी सदस्य हैं, जिन को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि समाजवाद का स्वरूप क्या है, समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त क्या हैं, उस की एप्लिकेशन में क्या प्रबल और

समस्याएँ आती हैं जिस पार्टी का बहुमत है, जब उस के सदस्यों में भी समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों के बारे में सफाई नहीं है, तो क्या माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में रखने से समाजवाद आ सकता है ?

समाजवाद का मतलब है कि श्रमिकों का अधिकार और हैजिमनी हो और उन के नियंत्रण में सब संस्थान चले। अगर इस बिल को लाने से माननीय सदस्य का उद्देश्य यह है कि सरकारी संस्थानों में कार्य-कुशलता आयेगी या नीकर-शाही खत्म होगी, तो उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी। मान लीजिए, दुर्भाग्य से श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में चले जायें और माननीय सदस्य भी चले जायें। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि एक साल श्री वाजपेयी अपनी नीति चलायेंगे और एक साल माननीय सदस्य अपनी नीति चलायेंगे, बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में झगड़ा होता रहेगा और वह किसी भी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुँच पायेगा।

इस लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सरकारी संस्थानों के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को लिया जाये। अगर वे समझते हैं कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में जा कर वे सरकारी संस्थानों की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ा सकेंगे, तो मेरी अपील है कि पहले वे पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरशिप से त्याग पत्र दे दें और उस के बाद खुशी से देश की सेवा के लिए और समाजवाद लाने के लिए बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में चले जायें। उस पर किसी को एतराज नहीं हो सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस से कान्टिन्यूइटी आफ आफिस भी नहीं हो सकता है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर का टर्म पांच साल का होता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह फिर चुना जाये। इस लिए यह भी तय करना पड़ेगा कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की अवधि पांच साल से अधिक नहीं होगी। पांच साल के बाद सब को भंग कर दिया जायें, यह भी कार्य-कुशलता नहीं ला सकता है। दूसरे,

[श्री कमल मिश्र मन्चुकर]

जो यह सस्थान है इन में विशेष ज्ञान की आवश्यकता पडती है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो को आम ज्ञान हो सकता है। कुछ लोग इस में विशेषज्ञ हो सकते हैं, जैसे गोखले साहब हैं कानून के विशेषज्ञ हैं लेकिन सब लोग विशेषज्ञ हो, यह बात नहीं कही जा सकती है। इसलिए इन सरकारी सस्थानो में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो को रख कर जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति श्रीकान्तन नायर साहब करना चाहते हैं उस की पूर्ति इस से नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और मैं अपील करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को फिर से सशोधित कर के नये ढंग से लाए जिस में उन के उद्देश्य की भी पूर्ति हो जाय और साथ ही साथ जो खामिया आ गई हैं उन खामियों को भी दूर कर के वह इसे ऐसे रूप में रखें जिस में स्वयं सरकार ही इसे कबूल कर ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इन खामियों के चलते मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

डॉ० कौलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : समापति महोदय, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ श्रीकान्तन जी नायर को कि वह इस प्रकार का बिल इस सदन के सामने लाए। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि इस सभा के सब समासद चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग्स खूब कुशलता से चले, वे इतना धन कमाए कि देश की उन्नति से उस धन को लगाया जा सके। लेकिन मेरी यह समझ से नहीं आया कि श्रीकान्तन जी ने यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेने की कैसे ठानी कि पार्लियामेंट के समासद डायरेक्टर्स बन कर समाजवाद को प्रस्थापित करके उन कारखानो की ठीक प्रकार चला सकेंगे ? जैसा कि पूर्ण वक्ताओ ने कहा हम यह समझ सकते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य किसी भी पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग में डायरेक्टर की हैसियत से काम कर सकता है। लेकिन अगर वह वहां से तनख्वाह लेते हैं और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर वह आने जाने का किराया इत्यादि भी लेते हैं तो वह दूसरी कमाई हो

जाती है क्योंकि वे पार्लियामेंट से भी कुछ धन पाते हैं। और वहां से भी वह कुछ पाने लग जाय, यह ठीक नहीं होगा और यह परिपाटी हमें नहीं लानी चाहिए। (ब्यवधान) मैं जब आने जाने की बात कर रहा था तो पास तो मिलता ही है लेकिन जो राज का भत्ता होता है, डेली एलावेस वह भी नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। लेकिन कुछ भी कारण रहे हो, समाजवाद की दुहाई दे कर यह कहना कि लोक सभा का सदस्य ही वहां जा कर समाजवाद को प्रस्थापित कर सकेगा और इस कारखाने को इस कुशलता में चला सकेगा कि जिसमें घाटा न हो, वह मेरी समझ से ठीक नहीं है (ब्यवधान) मैं इतना बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मान्य से इसी सभा-सदन ने मुझे पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग कमेटी का एक समासद बनाया है। तीन बैठको में मैं जा चुका हूँ। जिस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट वहां पर मेरे सामने आ रही हैं मुझे खुद उसका दुख होता है। जब पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग कमेटी बनाई गई है और पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग कमेटी के समासद उस में रस लेते हैं तो हम तो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स से भी ऊपर हैं, हम तो सरकार को भी कह सकते हैं कि किस विषय में हमें जाना है।

वहां पर जितने भी कार्य करनेवाले हैं, चाहे मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हो चाहे एक्जिक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर हो, चाहे फाइनेन्शियल डायरेक्टर हो, उन सब को हमारे सामने बुलाया जाता है और जिस प्रकार में हम ने कार्यक्रम बनाया है, कल ही वह मीटिंग हुई थी, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि कमेटी आफ पब्लिक अडरटैकिंग जितना अच्छा काम कर सकती हैं, उतना शायद बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर भी न कर पायें। हम को पांच साल बाद चले जाना है, इस बात की कल्पना शायद श्रीकान्तन नायर जी ने नहीं की है, लेकिन एक बात उन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जैक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्स में कही है—

"But the Joint Committee of Parliament on Offices of Profit have taken the view in certain cases that membership on the Board of Directors of Companies in the Public Sector, which are not specifically exempted in Part I of the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1959 should be considered as office of profit".

उन की यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है, वह इस प्रकार का एस्पेशन क्यों डाल रहे हैं? समापति महोदय, इस चुनाव के बाद देश की कल्पना कुछ इस प्रकार की बनी है कि ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी का देखने का दृष्टिकोण ही बदल जाने वाला है। जब ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग की बनी हुई है, उस पर पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य ही बैठ रहे हैं, जिनका समाजवाद में पूर्ण विश्वास है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह जरूर उस काम को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं...

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : इस कमेटी की रिक्मेन्डेशन को कोई नहीं मानता। पचासों रिक्मेन्डेशन रद्दी में पड़ी हुई हैं, तीन-तीन साल बाद तो रिपोर्ट छपती है और कोई जवाब नहीं देता है।

डा० कंलास : बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर में बैठ कर ही आप उस को क्या ठीक कर पायेंगे।

श्री शशि भूषण : चेयरमैन बनने की बात करो। एक मजबूत इरादे का डायरेक्टर भी काफी होगा।

डा० कंलास : आपस की चर्चा करने की मेरी आदत नहीं है। मेरा ऐसा विचार है कि अभी इस के लिये समय नहीं है। इस प्रकार की चर्चा अभी हमें नहीं करनी चाहिये कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट अगर बोर्ड पर जाय तो उस के डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन की बात न हो। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि अभी इसे नहीं करना चाहिये और जो ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी बनने वाली है, जो नये दृष्टिकोण से इस पर विचार करने वाली है, उस

पर इस विचार को छोड़ दिया जाय कि पार्लियामेंट के समासद डायरेक्टर होने चाहिये या नहीं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : समापति महोदय, मैं श्रीकान्तन नायर जी के इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल के एम्ज एन्ड आब्जेक्ट्स को भी मैंने देखा है और यह भी समझता हूँ कि देश सेवा की भावना से इस बिल को वे यहां पर लाये हैं ताकि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में जो घाटा हो रहा है, वह नफे में बदल जाय और वहां पर इस सदन के सदस्य कुछ अधिक कार्य कर सकें। लेकिन बहुत से लोग पुराने सदस्य हैं, उन को 10-10 या 15-15 साल का अनुभव है। मैं बिलकुल नया सदस्य हूँ, एक कमेटी का सदस्य भी बन गया हूँ लेकिन जितनी लम्बी रिपोर्ट आती है, उन को देखते हुए मैं नहीं समझता कि एक आदमी जो इस समा का सदस्य है, एक-दो कमेटियों में भी है, इस समा की कमेटियों में भी चुन लिया गया है - वह कैसे ठीक तरह से फंक्शन कर सकता है। यह ठीक है कि हम सब देश सेवा की भावना से यहां आये हैं। हमारा काम यह है कि हम दिशा निर्धारित करें, जैसे अभी एक बुजुर्ग महोदय कह रहे थे, हम अपने हिसाब से दिशा देने यहां पर आये हैं और जो हमारी नीतियां हैं उन के अनुसार दिशा देते हैं।

लेकिन क्या यह आवश्यक है कि हम हर जगह पर बैठें, हर जगह पर जाकर काम करें तभी दिशा निर्धारित कर सकते हैं?

17.00 hrs.

दूसरी चीज यह है कि एक तरफ गरीबी हटाने की बात कही जाये और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी बढ़ाई जाये, जिसको आलरेडी काफी पैसा बेतन भत्ते के रूप में मिलता है, तरह तरह की दूसरी सुविधायें मिलती हैं उसको आप और सुविधायें दें, उसका बेतन और भत्ता और बढ़ा दें - यह कहां तक उचित होगा? फिर यह भी आवश्यक

[श्री रामरतन शर्मा]

नहीं है कि जो इस सभा के सदस्य चुने जायें वही सबसे योग्य हो। इस देश में बहुत सारे टेक्निशियन्स हैं जिनको अपने विषय का बहुत ज्ञान है, उसको वहाँ पर बिठाया जा सकता है। सरकार को इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए कि योग्य से योग्य व्यक्ति इन पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग्स में बैठें और वे गवर्नमेंट के इन्स्ट्रुक्ट्स को वाच करे। इसलिए मैं इस बात को उचित नहीं समझता कि हर जगह पर इस सभा के सदस्य ही बिठाये जायें। मैं समझता हूँ इस बिल का डट कर विरोध होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल सम्भव है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी दलगत राजनीति घुस जाये। अगर यह बिल पास हो जाये तो यह नियम बनाना होगा कि तौन से सदस्य जाये और कैसे जाये, उनका कैसे चुनाव हो। जैसे कि दूसरी कमेटीज में होता है, फिर चुनाव होने में कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि एक ही विचारधारा के लोग जायें, हो सकता है उनकी दूसरी विचारधारा हो और उनकी कार्य-पद्धति से बिल्कुल विपरीत जाता हो और उस समय जब विचारों में सघर्ष होगा तो प्राकृतिक है कि काम सफर करेगा और जो कुछ उत्पादन आज हो रहा है वह भी घट जाये तथा एक व्यर्थ का बल्लेडा हो जाये। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इन क्षेत्रों को राजनीति से बिल्कुल दूर ही रखा जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर यह बिल पास होता है और यह तय होता है कि सरकार नियुक्ति करेगी तो फिर सरकार जिसको चाहेगी उसको भेजेगी, जो मिनिस्टर नहीं बन पायेंगे उनको भेज देगी। इस प्रकार जिस पहलू से भी हम इस बिल को देखते हैं हमको यही लयता है कि इसका विरोध किया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं श्री नायर से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे इस बिल को वापिस ले ले तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

धन्यवाद।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the principle underlying this Bill. After hearing the speeches of the three or four speakers who have preceded me I think the question has boiled down to whether Members of Parliament can serve on the board of public undertaking. It has not stopped there, it went to the problem of TA and DA and also the question of socialism. No doubt, the public sector undertaking has to play a major role, a dominant role in a mixed economy. Two of my Communist friends spoke about public sector undertakings being owned and controlled by the labour force. I do not think it is socialism, it is known as communism. The stage has not reached, and I do not think it will ever reach, when these companies will be managed by the employees but as long as we are in this country and as long as we are having this mixed economy the public sector undertaking has to be managed by a board, whether it is nominated by the government or elected by the shareholders.

Sir, the question whether Members of Parliament can serve on the Board was also discussed. I am sorry to say that some of the speakers were of the opinion that MPs will not be able to serve on the Boards of such companies. A Member of Parliament should not be disqualified if he is really efficient to work on a particular Board. Simply because if we pass this Bill not all of us are going to be nominated on all Boards, either the Government of India or the Government of the particular State are not going to allow all the MPs to go on the Board. Simply because he becomes an MP he should not be disqualified to work on a Public Undertaking. If he is really capable of running a Public Undertaking or at least giving proper advice to the Public Undertaking he should be appointed on the Board and can be allowed to function as a Member of this particular public undertaking.

Many of the Members spoke about the travelling and the dearness allowances. I do not think it is a big problem. An M.P. need not claim travelling allowance because he is allowed first-class pass. When he goes to attend the Board meeting if the Parliament is in Session he should not claim dearness allowance but if the Parliament is not in Session he should claim dearness allowance.

Dr. Kailas pointed that we have got a committee on Public Undertakings which is a super Board. So, why do you want to go and serve on the Boards of Public Undertakings? Let me remind him, Sir, the Committee on Public Undertakings has hold on the Public Undertakings owned by the Government of India. We have no control and nothing to do with the public sector undertakings owned and controlled by the States. That is why, I think, the MPs should not be disqualified to go and serve on the public sector undertakings owned by the State sector or Central sector.

Again this disqualification whether an MP should not be on the Board of Directors is not there for Members of the legislatures. I know there are MLAs serving on the Board of Cooperatives of Sugar Mills owned by the State Governments. This disqualification is only for MPs. What is a qualification to an MLA is a disqualification to a M.P. This I do not understand.

Hence, I feel that even though the Bill may not be in a proper form the principle underlining the Bill is correct and should be welcomed. I think the Minister will also accept the principle of the Bill. With this I support the Bill.

श्री एम० शमसोबाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :
सभापति जी, अभी हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने बताया है कि कांग्रेस वाले अपने नौमिनीज को बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स में और चेयरमैन बनायेंगे। उनको यह जानना चाहिये कि यह कांग्रेस की सरकार है और उसकी पालिसियों को चलाने के लिये कांग्रेस का आदमी ही होना चाहिये, न कि राइट कम्युनिस्ट लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट। किसी कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क में किसी अन्य पार्टी के मेम्बर को बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स का मेम्बर बनाया है क्या। तो इस नुक्तेनजर से वह बिल की मुखातिफत कर रहे हैं, जबकि मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ।

पार्लियामेंट का हर मेम्बर बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का मेम्बर नहीं बन सकता। वह

मुमकिन भी नहीं है। मैं निजामाबाद को-ऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री, आन्ध्र प्रदेश फेडरेशन आफ को-ऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज का चेयरमैन हूँ और नेशनल फेडरेशन आफ को-ऑपरेटिव फैक्ट्रीज का चेयरमैन हूँ। जिनको उस विषय की जानकारी है उनको ऐसी जगह पर अपीइंट करना चाहिये, और सरकार को इसकी मुखातिफत नहीं करना चाहिये। और अगर कोई डिस्कवालिफिकेशन है तो उसको निबाल देना चाहिये। क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम बॉडी है, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को छोटी छोटी कम्पनियों में डायरेक्टर बनने से रोका नहीं जाना चाहिये। अगर आप किसी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को मुनासिब न समझें तो डायरेक्टर मत बनाइये। मगर उनके ऊपर यह पाबन्दी रखी है यह ठीक काम नहीं है। दूसरी जो अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स बार बार यह कहते हैं कि ये जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं, आफिसर्स हैं ये ठीक काम नहीं करते। हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में निजाम शुगर फैक्ट्री है जो रोजाना 4500 धैले शुगर बनाती है। उस कन्सर्न को एक आई. ए. एस. आफिसर चला रहा है जिसका प्राफिट हर साल एक करोड़ रुपये का है, सवा करोड़ और डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये तक भी उसका प्रोफिट है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर आफिसर खराब है, हर ब्यूरियोक्रेट खराब है, इस तरह का हमारा आइडिया नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि एक फैक्टरी पहले जो मैनेजिंग एजेंट के पास थी तो उसका प्राफिट 20 या 25 लाख रुपये होता था और अब उसका प्राफिट सवा करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर है। वह फैक्टरी जो 35 करोड़ रुपये से बनी है वह आज 13, 14 करोड़ रुपये की रह गई और वह आफिसर्स की बजह से यह चीज खराब हो गई, इसको मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स के डाइरेक्टर्स बनाने के बारे में भी बोलने वाला हूँ और मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ क्योंकि अगर उस फैक्टरी में अगर 40 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है तो हम वहाँ उसको सपोर्ट करना शुरू कर दें, तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो

[श्री एम० गोपाल रेड्डी]

जाएगी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि नेहरू जी ने कहा था— I do not want to hear any excuses I want the work to be done अगर 40 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है, तो क्यों यह घाटा हुआ। हम यह चाहते हैं कि जब इतने करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्ट-मेंट किया है तो उसमें हमारी जेब में फायदा भी आना चाहिए और आफिसर्स को नमने की तरह से काम करना चाहिए। हमें सुपर-वाइजरी बाडी की हैसियत से उसकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये न कि खुद बैठकर पूरी जिम्मेदारी अपने सिर पर ले ले और पार्लियामेंट में कुछ मेम्बर्स उसको सपोर्ट करते रहे और दूसरे मेम्बर्स उसका क्रिटिसिज्म करते रहे।

अगर हमारे साथी वहाँ पर डायरेक्टर बनेंगे तो हम वहाँ पर उनको क्रिटिसाइज करना पड़ेगा और यह एक बड़ी भारी एनामली हो जाती है और एक खराब पोजीशन हो जाती है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहूँगा कि यह डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन निकाल देनी चाहिये और इन लोगों को वहाँ पर नहीं रखना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कांग्रेस पार्टी है तो इस पार्टी में यहाँ पर लगभग 350 मेम्बर्स हैं और राज्य-सभा में भी सौ सवा सौ मेम्बर्स हैं। तो इन साठे चार सौ पाच सौ मेम्बर्स में बहुत से लोग बहुत बेहतरीन लोग हैं जो अच्छा तजुर्बा रखते हैं। पार्टी की जो मशीनरी और पालिसी है उसको चलाने के वास्ते सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को ही नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि जो आर्गनाइजेशन है उस आर्गनाइजेशन के जो मेम्बर्स हैं उनको वहाँ पर रखा जा सकता है। किसी मेम्बर को एतराज करने का कोई हक नहीं है क्योंकि कांग्रेस को जो लोग ने मैन्युवेंट दिया है और गरीबी हटाने का जो नारा हमारा है वह नारा दूसरों की जवान पर आने में मुझे बुरा लगता है। जो हमारा स्लागन है उसे तुम क्यों लेते हो? जो तुम्हारे पास है उसको ही तुम क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल करते हो? हमारा जो लडका है उस

को तुम क्यों एडाप्ट करते हो? हमी उस लडके का पालन पोषण करेंगे। इस वास्ते अपोजीशन की तरफ से जब कभी यह बात कही जाती है तो मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। क्या इन लोगों के पास कोई अपना स्लागन नहीं है? क्या इन का कोई अपना प्रोग्राम नहीं है सिवाय हमारे प्रोग्राम के? दिन रात ये लोग यही कहते रहते हैं जैसे कोई राम नाम जपता हो। इस के सिवाय उन के पास और कोई चीज नहीं है। हमारी पालिसी का आप लोगों ने पसंद किया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मगर यह सब होते हुए भी आप हमारी हर चीज को अपोज करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जितने मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं उन का उस का डायरेक्टर नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर बहुत सारा यह क्रिटिसिज्म होता है कि वे अपनी कास्टीट्यूएसी में पाच साल में एक दफा भी चक्कर नहीं लगाते हैं। मैं तो बाच बीच में जाता रहता हूँ और बांस पच्चीस गाव हो कर आया हूँ। मेरी बात अलग है और मैं तेलगाना प्रजा समिति का मुकामिले बहुत मेजारिटी से जीत कर आया हूँ। अब तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक अच्छा काम किया है और वह यह है कि हर मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को डायरेक्ट एलेक्शन लडना पड़ेगा। पहले तो यह था कि एम एल एज के सिर पर बैठ कर महाशय कहीं से लडें हो जाते थे और आ जाते थे। अब वह चीज खत्म हो गई है। अब तो अपनी कास्टीट्यूएसी में ज्यादा काम करना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते इन झगडों में नहीं पडना चाहिए।

एक बात यह है, हमारे पास इतना लिटरेचर आता है कि मुझे तो उस को पढने के लिए आई स्पेशलिस्ट के पास जाना पडा। क्यों कि मैं नया आदमी हूँ इस वास्ते पार्लियामेंट से जो भी लिटरेचर दिया जाता है उस को पढना चाहता हूँ। इतना काम पार्लियामेंट में पडा हुआ है उस को

करने के बास्ते हमें ज्यादा फुर्सत नहीं मिल रही है तो दुनिया का सब बर्द हमारे जिगर में है ऐसा न सोच कर सब अपना अपना काम चलाएं तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : समापति महोदय, मैं श्री श्रीकांत नायर का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान दिलाया है और इस बिल को यहां लाए है। हम अपने देश को समाजवाद की ओर ले जा रहे हैं, उसको एवः नई दिशा दे रहे हैं। मंत्री पार्लियामेंट मिनिस्टर हो सकते हैं और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी सम्भाल सकते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कुछ सरकारी संस्थानों में अगर वे जाते हैं तो वे संस्थान कामयाब नहीं होंगे। कुछ लोग अपने आप में कमी महसूस कर सकते हैं और सोच सकते हैं कि शायद वे उनको नहीं चला सकेंगे। यह उनको मुबारिक हो। जहां तक श्री नायर का सम्बन्ध है वह एक बड़े राजनैतिक, तपस्वी, त्यागी और बहुत ही अच्छे समाजवादी कार्यकर्ता हैं। वह बहुत सीनियर मंत्री भी हैं। उनका मन में यह भावना कभी नहीं आ सकती कि मंत्री आफ पार्लियामेंट के भत्ते बढ़ाये जायें। उनका जीवन जैसा रहा है उससे यह अंदाजा नहीं लग सकता है कि इस भावना से वह इस बिल को लाए हैं और वे यह चाहते हैं कि मंत्री की तनखाह कम था ज्यादा की जाए। सस्ते नारे लगाकर जो इस बिल को दबा देना चाहते हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूँ और वह गलत बात होगी।

समापति महोदय मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक गम्भीर समस्या है। अमरीका में जो पार्टी जीत कर आती है, पूरी की पूरी ब्यूरोक्रेसी उस पार्टी की अपन हो जाती है, पूरी की पूरी मुल्क के प्रति जिम्मेदारी उसकी हो जाती है। यहां यह हालत है कि जिम्मेदारी हमारी है लेकिन चलाने वाले दूसरे लोग हैं। अमरीका में जब दूसरी पार्टी पावर में आ जाती है तो पहली

पार्टी के लोग बाहर चले जाते हैं। यहां ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। यहां अगर कोई गलत ब्यूरोक्रेट आकर बैठ जाता है तो बीस तीस साल तक जब तक वह रिटायर नहीं होता है, उसको आप हटा नहीं सकते हैं आप को भालूम ही है कि यहां पर श्री नायक जो आई. सी. एस. हैं उनको हटाने के बाद भी एकसेशन देना पड़ा। हिन्दुस्तान की एक आई. सी. एस. टोली उनकी मदद को दौड़ पड़ी। ठकुर कमिशन उससे खिलाफ बना पाइप लाइन की बंगलिंग की बजह से। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी उसका बाल बाका नहीं किया जा सकता। ठकुर कमिशन को जरूरी फाइलें नहीं दी जा रही हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड में, पी एंड टी बोर्ड में पब्लिक के नुमाइंदे न जायें। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट भी अगर चुने हुए नुमाइंदे हों, जनता के आदर्शों को ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो सकता है। आज कल क्या होता है? लोगों की दरखास्ते अन्दर तक नहीं पहुंचती हैं चिट्टे लिये लोग बाहर खड़े रहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिस्ट्रिक्ट इजेशन हो, जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा पब्लिक के लोगों को अधिकार दिया जाए, उतना ही ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और आप अघरे से बाहर निकल सकेंगे।

कुछ लोगों का यह विश्वास है कि जनता के चुने हुए नुमाइंदे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। जितने यहां ऐश आराम के क्लब हैं, चैम्पफार्ड, जीमखाना क्लब वगैरह वगैरह जिन में बड़े बड़े लोग जाते हैं, आई सी एस आफिसर्स जाते हैं वहां वे लोग यह कहते हुए सुने गए हैं कि ये मिनिस्टर कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं, मंत्री पार्लियामेंट कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर मंत्री पार्लियामेंट भी खुद इस तरह की बातें कहने लगे कि हमारे बस की बात नहीं है तो इससे बड़ी और क्या दुर्भाग्य की बात हो सकती है? आज हम यह नारा दे रहे हैं कि शारखातों में जो चुने कुछ लोग हैं, जो मजदूरों के नुमाइंदे हैं वे वहां के डायरेक्टर बनें। तो क्या वजह है कि

[श्री शशिभूषण]

रेलवे बोर्ड या पी एंड टी बोर्ड जिनका ताल्लुक आम जनता से पड़ता है वहाँ भी पब्लिक के नुमाइदे न हो और भी बहुत सी जगहें हैं, एल आई सी है उन में ट्रेड यूनियन के नुमाइदे आ रहे हैं। दूसरी जगहों पर जा रहे हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन के नुमाइदों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार हम दे रहे हैं। अगर हम यह सोचते हैं कि पी यू सी सब कर लेगी तो ऐसा हमारा सोचना एक भूल होगी। पी यू सी की पचासो रिपोर्टें हैं जिन को छापने में तीन तीन साल देर की गईं और जान बूझ कर की गईं। ब्यूरोक्रेट बिल्कुल झूठे बयान देते हैं। एक को सदन में क्षमा मागनी पड़ी। आपके पास कोई चारा इनके सामने नहीं है। किसी बम्पनी में अगर आप बेयरमैन होंगे या डायरेक्टर हों तो आपका कमांड होगा। दूसरा एक और भी बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। बहुत से सस्थान इस बास्ते नहीं चल पाते कि कोई अडर सेक्रेटरी या डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी दफ्तर में बैठ कर कलम लगा देता है और काम नहीं होता है। अगर मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट किसी पब्लिक सस्थान में होगा तो कम से कम ब्यूरोक्रेसी की बजह से उस सस्थान के सामने रुकावट इस तरह की पेश नहीं आएगी क्योंकि वह सीधा सीधा पार्लियामेंट के सामने जबाब देह होगा हम जानते हैं कि जिस को सरकार पाब हज़ार देती है उसका भी अगर कोई सिफारिश सुझाव का कागज आ जाता है तो एक अडर सेक्रेटरी, जो टेक्नीकल काम नहीं जानता, जो उससे चौथाई तनख्वाह पाता है, वह उ। सुझाव कागज को रोक कर बैठ जाता है। हैरानी की बात है। ब्यूरो आफ पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजिज में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि मजदूरों को रिप्रिजेंटेशन मिले। अगर आपका कोई डायरेक्टर होगा या बेयरमैन होगा तो पब्लिक का रिप्रिजेंटेटिव, ट्रेड यूनियन या रिप्रिजेंटेटिव आप ले सकेंगे। तो समाजवादी सस्थान व उन उद्योग आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

हमें अपने आप पर विश्वास रखना चाहिए।

इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में, समाजवादी देशों में, दुनिया में सब जगह चुने हुए लोग अपने हाथ में जिम्मेदारी लेते हैं। यहाँ खुद पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को, और साम्यवादी मेम्बरों को, अपने आप पर विश्वास नहीं है, इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात नहीं हो सकती है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर विश्वास नहीं है और अपने आप पर भी विश्वास नहीं है, तो क्या देश को सुधारने के लिए कोई आस्मान से आयेगा पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर देश की दिशा को बदल सकते हैं, देश का भाग्य उन के हाथ में है, देश में क्रान्ति लाने का जिम्मेदारी उन पर है, बहुत से साम्यवादी जेल गये हैं, उन्होंने लाठिया खाई है, उन्होंने ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन में भाग लिया है लेकिन वे जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को जिम्मेदारी से भागना नहीं चाहिए। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साथी जहाँ जहाँ ट्रेड यूनियन के रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हो कर सरकारी सस्थानों में गये हैं, वहाँ वे कामयाब रहे हैं। आज उन को अपने आप पर विश्वास होना चाहिए। अगर वह पलायनवादी बनेंगे तो दुश्मनी की बात होगी।

प्रजातान्त्रिक ढंग से चुने हुए सदस्य ब्यूरोक्रेसी के मुकाबले में कहीं ज्यादा अच्छा और ईनामदारी से काम कर सकते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी में कोई भी अच्छा नहीं है। उन में भी बहुत समाजवादी दिशा के और अच्छे व्यक्ति हैं, जिन को देश के प्रति हमदर्दी है। लेकिन उन में ब्यूरोक्रेसी के कुछ बन्दीक ऐसे बने हुए हैं, जो देश के हित की बात नहीं सोचते हैं, जो किसी न किसी तरह समझौता कर। साम्राज्यवादी देशों से अथवा अमरीका से, गैर जबर सरमाया लायेंगे, चाहे इस में देश का लालच अरबों रूपयों का नुकसान हो। उन का नीति समाजवादी नहीं हो सकती है।

इस लिए जन सस्थानों के बीच में जनता के चुने हुए सदस्य अवश्य होने चाहिए। इस बारे में कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस

में कोई जल्दबाजी भी नहीं है। रेलवे बोर्ड और पी० एंड टी बोर्ड में लाखों करोड़ों रूपयों का नुकसान होता है, लेकिन उन में एक बार जो मेम्बर आ गये, वे जा नहीं सकते। एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि अगर नुकसान हो जायेगा, तो उमरा जवाब कैसे देंगे। पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर खुद तो नुकसान नहीं करेगा। वह जिम्मेदारी से काम करेगा और अगर नुकसान होगा, तो उस के लिए जिम्मेदारी भी लेगा। आखिर यह मंत्री भी तो जिम्मेदारी लेने है।

हमें चुने हुए सदस्यों पर विध्वंस करना चाहिए और अपने पैरों पर खड़े होना चाहिए। जब जनता के चुने हुए लोग मजबूती के साथ समाजवाद की दिशा में काम करेंगे, पब्लिक सेक्टर में ज्यादा इन्टेस्ट लेंगे, तो ब्यूरोक्रेमी के लोग भी उन के साथ आयेगे। उन में अच्छे लोग हैं, जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं और देश की मलाई चाहते हैं। उनको भी हिम्मत मिलेगी।

मैं श्री श्रीकान्तन नायर का समर्थन करना हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बारे में एक अच्छा सुलझा हुआ बिल लाये।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : I am constrained to say that the Bill has been brought forward on a complete misunderstanding of the existing provisions of the law. I am opposing it not because I am necessarily opposed to the principle underlying it but because it is absolutely unnecessary if the existing law is considered very carefully.

As hon. Members know, we are at present governed by the parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 which is now sought to be amended by the Bill which the hon. Member has moved before the House. If one understands the scheme of the present Act, it will be clear to one that in the present Act there is no disqualification attached to the directorship of a public sector undertaking if no remuneration is payable. As a matter of fact the present Act makes it clear

in one of the clauses that if no remuneration is payable and if what is payable is only in the nature of a compensatory allowance such as travelling allowance only to meet the actual expenditure incurred by the Member and not by way of remuneration, there is no disqualification of any person becoming a director of a public sector undertaking. In that case, where is the need for this Bill?

The disqualification attaches only to two kinds of people. One is where the office carries with it a remuneration. It must be so, because if it were not so, any Act which said that there would be no disqualification even if remuneration was payable, would be completely *ultra vires* the Constitution, because article 102 and the corresponding article 193 pertaining to an office of profit under the State, make it clear that excepting for those offices which are exempted clearly by law, if it is an office of profit under the State the, Central Government or State, Government, there will be a disqualification. That is why the present Act has taken care to see that where the only payment is by way of Compsatory allowances add not by way of remuneration, there is no disqualification attached under the existing law to anybody becoming a director of a public sector undertaking.

With apologies to the hon. Mover, I must say that the Bill has been brought forward on a complete misunderstanding of the provisions of the existing law. I can understand the apprehension of the hon. member that in spite of the fact that the existing law is like this, the joint Committee on Offices of Profit one hon. member said that they had submitted 17 reports after the 1959 Act was passed—have repeatedly recommended that directorships of these undertakings should be a disqualification. Government's policy so far has been to give effect to the recommendations of a body appointed by this House, namely, joint Committee on offices of Profit. Therefore, although there is no such disqualification attached in the existing law, Government would have considered on the recommendation of the joint Committee creating such a disqualification where it does not exist now because this Committee has so recommended. But so far as the Bill goes

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it is unnecessary because there is no disqualification attached to directorship of a public sector undertaking if there is no remuneration paid, and if only compensatory allowance is paid. So what is the propose of bringing this Bill?

The other purpose, which seems to be the real reason for the apprehension of the hon. member, is that to the present Act, there is a Schedule in two parts. In one part, disqualification attaches to chairmanship of some undertakings enumerated in the Schedule; in the other it attaches to chairmanship and secretaryship of some undertakings listed in thereon. This applies irrespective of whether remuneration is payable or not, but it does not apply to directorships. The present Bill seems only to exempt directorships which exemption is already there in the Act. I do not see any reason for amending the Act on the basis of this Bill.

His fear seems to be that Government might bring in legislation in future giving effect to the recommendation of the Joint Committee, which possibility undoubtedly is there. If the Joint Committee says that you must disqualify directors, in the ordinary course, Government would take care to see that the recommendation of a Committee of this House is given effect to. But these are old reports. Now that a new Joint Committee has been appointed recently by the Lok Sabha...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It can be reconsidered.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: ...it can be reconsidered.

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga): Is the recommendation mandatory?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: When the House constitutes a Committee and it makes a unanimous recommendation, naturally Government give weight to it. It is not obligatory. There is no rule like that, that you must give effect to every recommendation of the Joint Committee. But propriety requires that when such a Committee set up by

the House make a unanimous recommendation, due regard should be given to it.

The inclusion of various undertakings, in the Schedule has been done all along on the basis of the scrutiny made by the Committee scrutinising the working of the each undertaking, finding out whether remuneration was payable or not, what was the nature of the duty performed, whether it carried with it any patronage, executive function or executive power. If it did not, it was exempted; if it did, it was included. It was as a result of this laborious work done by the Committee and on its recommendations that certain undertakings had been included in the Schedule to the existing Act

Therefore, it cannot be said that Government have been doing it unilaterally without consulting the House. And even there it does not apply to directorship. It applies in some cases to chairmanship and in some others to chairmanship and secretaryship. In the present Act, in sec. 3 specific cases are clearly set down where it is said that offices of that nature will disqualify a member from being or continuing to be an MP. One of the clauses in this is: 'the office of Chairman, Director or member of any statutory or non-statutory body other than the Chairman or secretary of bodies which are mentioned in the Schedule, but not Director.'

Therefore, I do not see why this Bill is brought, and I have a feeling, with all respect to the hon. member, that this Bill has been brought because of a misunderstanding of the existing position under the law. Under the law as it stands, he cannot become the Chairman or Secretary of bodies specified in the Schedule. Otherwise, he can become even Chairman or Secretary if remuneration is payable and if the undertaking is not mentioned in the Schedule.

Whether or not in future such a disqualification should be created is a matter for Parliament to consider. The Joint Committee has now recently been constituted. The matter can go before the Committee and if the Committee recommends again that the disqualification should be there, the matter can be discussed in the House and a decision

taken. If the Committee recommends that there should not a disqualification that recommendation can be accepted, but I think the present Bill really puts the cart before the horse because there is no such disqualification in the existing law.

The Statement of objects and Reasons shows that the present position of the law is not correctly appreciated. It says that the Schedule to the Act gives a list of undertakings to which the disqualification does not apply. The correct position is otherwise. The Schedule actually gives a list of undertakings to which the disqualification applies.

Therefore, I would request him to withdraw the Bill. The Bill is unnecessary. If he unfortunately does not agree, I will have to oppose it.

SHRI N. SREEKANATAN NAIR : I am very thankful to Members of all sections of the House who participated in this debate. I am thankful to the Hon. Minister also for making the position of the Government very clear. I may be permitted to give my reactions to the debate.

When I heard the opinion expressed from the side of the Socialists and Communists, I was forced to believe that some of them had not read the Bill and so they were against it. They did not even attempt to read the Statement of objects and Reasons or potiently hear my speech when I introduced the Bill. I made it clear that it was not a question of remuneration, that it was the interpretation of the office of profit which was originally given by Mr. Sen as Election Commissioner in the Vindhya Pradesh Disqualifications Bill, which has been brought back even after the passing of the Act of 1969 in accordance with the recommendations or the Joint Committees. It says that some offices might be considered offices of profit even though the actual payment of salary or compensatory allowance may have fallen into disuse. It was the attempt of Parliament to counter that attitude and take out the disqualification of Members of Parliament who had been functioning in such organisations.

Again, some hon. Members were under the impression that every Member of Parlia-

ment would be put in there or only such Members of Parliament belonging to one party would be put in there. Some other Member was under another wrong impression. These are all misconceptions. The object of the Bill is limited and it applies only to such people as are considered and accepted to be competent in certain lines and who can help public sector undertakings. I made it perfectly clear. My friend Mr. Banerjee protested at my imputation that all Members of Parliament are not equally competent, are not equally honest. I must tell him that it is a fact. Why should we shut our eyes? There are MPs and MPs. All MPs may be equally honest but may not be accepted as equally honest. I referred to those who are accepted to be honest and accepted to be competent. I made that very clear. My friend Mr. Deb was not attending to what I said.

The most basic instance in respect of this question stands out. I refer to the Kerala State Coir Corporation. I said in a nutshell that the findings were based on the wrong assumption that the Member of the Board of Directors would get D. A. and sitting fees for the same day. May be it was disproved from the records of the Government and the evidence of the Member who was involved in it, Shrimati Sushila Gopalan, wife of comrade A. K. Gopalan, who was a Member of this House.

When it was found that both the remunerations were not being given or received then they resorted to another argument it has got power and it can dispense favours, so we must disqualify her. The whole thing really started from there, as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister.

Shrimati Sushila Gopalan was not nominated or appointed as a Member of the Board of Directors by the Marxist Communist Ministry. It is the Achutha Menon Ministry which nominated her. Why? Because almost 95 per cent of the workers in the coir industry are women at the spinning stage. A woman born and brought up there and who was in the trade union movement in that centre would know the ins and outs of the industry much more than any other person. Shrimati Sushila Gopalan who was born in

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Sherialai and who has been associated with the trade union movement in the coir industry was nominated by the Achutha Menon Ministry who belonged to a party which was opposed to her party and at later stage had helped the overthrow of the party. That Government nominated this particular person to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Kerala State Coir Corporation. What is the result? It was one of the few undertakings in the whole of India which showed a profit in the first year of its working. That shows that the people who understand where the shoe pinches, who know how to handle labour and what are the ills and ailments of the public sector undertaking can cure them. It is not replacing technocrats. My friend completely misunderstood and was speaking out of context when he said that we were going to replace technocrats. The technocrats are there in every undertakings, public or private. They will do their job. But it is the management that makes a success or a failure of an undertaking. If there is mismanagement and disregard of the basic concept behind an industry then there will be failure. Even industries have their approaches, concepts and principles. You cannot allow anybody and everybody to play ducks and drakes with it. Then there will be defects and inefficiency. There are certain people in all walks of life who are competent.

Really we have got experts from all walks of life. But one expert in one walk of life may not be an expert in the others. Therefore, it is only such people who are experts in their line and who are supposed to have some competence in these matters whom I wanted or the Kerala Government wanted or any Government would want, to be on the board. Any Government would want only such people.

The second misconception was that these people are sent there as MPS, and so when their term of office as MPS goes, their directorship also goes. This is also wrong. They are not elected from this House, nor are they sent there only because of it. They are sent or nominated or appointed simply because they are eminent in their line, simply because they can deliver the goods. The mere fact that the man or woman

happens to be an MP should not be a bar in salvaging the public sector undertaking out of the morass or the depths into which it has sunk.

Then there is the concept that being a director of a small board or an organisation is not a very, very important thing, and that becoming a member of the Public Undertakings Committee is a much more honourable and much more beneficial thing. It is not a question of importance. The directorship is not offered because it is a post of importance. It is offered because it has got to serve a purpose. I am sorry my colleague who has been in Parliament for so many years thinks that being a member of the committee in respect of the public sector undertakings is a thing of honour, that it is a point of honour. But it is not a question of honour. It has certain duties and responsibilities to that august body which appoints that committee for a purpose. Unfortunately, it is only a question of pointing out the errors which have been committed by that organisation. To find out these things, there is that committee. The Committee on Public Undertakings is of recent origin. But the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are older ones. The Public Accounts Committee dissects, does post mortem work. It is the Estimates Committee which goes into the plans or it tries to plan and suggest measures. I have been a Member of the Estimates Committee. Even there I do not think they can work in the way I feel it should. We have attempted to see and rectify and correct certain things. But the function of the Board of Directors is entirely different. The director is on the spot and tries to make it a success. Dissecting the dead-body, doing postmortem work, is something entirely different. My friend must understand that the public sector undertakings . . .

DR KAILAS: What is the utility of this committee then?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: They are to dissect and find out where the organisation has gone wrong and who is respon-

sible for it so that man or that bureaucrat, whoever it is, may be taken to task and punished and so that the next man does not commit the same mistake. Whether one is successful or not, crime and punishment have a certain concept behind them. Whether one has succeeded in the world or not, we still maintain our Penal Code and the criminal Procedure Code and other codes.

DR. KAILAS : Parliament should not have created this committee.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : They should have. They have to dissect and find out the delays. They are not expected to go and run the management. It is a question of construction; and the other is the question of dissection. Let us understand the difference.

I next come to the criticism of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister pointed out and perhaps rightly pointed out that the Bill seeks to bring in those organisations where there is a disqualification, which are disqualified. I would only amend it those organisations, the offices in which are disqualified. They are to be employed; the others are not. Well, he has got his interpretation. I am not a lawyer. He is a very great lawyer, and is a retired judge of the high court and all that. My understanding of law may not be that technical. But when I say that such and such offices in a body are disqualified, I understand the implication to be this that the remaining offices are not disqualified. I say that they are the two sides of the same coin. The head is on the one side and the value of the coin is written on the other side. He was referring to the head, and I was referring to the worth of the coin. Therefore, I understood these Parts I and II as indirectly accepting the fact that those except the President in the case of Part I and except the President and Secretary in Part II are exonerated, or excluded.

SHRI R. R. GOKHALE : That is where the misunderstanding comes,

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : It is my lack of understanding of law. I am very glad that a categorical assurance has been given by such an eminent lawyer, who had

been a very eminent judge, apart from the fact that he is our Law Minister, to the effect that there is no disqualification. I am very thankful for it. Since the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit started functioning, during the last 8 or 9 years, they have made so many recommendations. I read 28 recommendations for disqualification in my opening speech. Every time, they were harping on this : Why has not the Government brought forward a legislation on this? I have brought to the notice of the House the implications of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit. When the item in the Order Paper involving the election of members to this Joint Committee was brought here, the Speaker was in the Chair and I raised the very same point that in the past, this Joint Committee had deviated from the basic approach which the second Parliament took in enacting the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act and how the Joint Committee have all along been insisting upon taking a diametrically opposite view to the enactment and that the members should be now advised to adopt an entirely different attitude in the future. That is on record. The Speaker told me that my suggestion would be conveyed to the members of the Joint Committee. Yet, I thought it better to bring such an Act so that many Members of Parliament who do not know this may know that there is such a Damocles Sword hanging over their head if tomorrow the Minister decides to bring a Bill incorporating the suggestions of the Joint Committee, because the Joint Committee is supposed to be a miniature Parliament and under normal circumstances, its decision should not be countered.

I wanted to bring it to the attention of the House and the Minister that the approach and attitude of the Joint Committee members in the past has been something which is not in the national interest. I do not contend that if an MP becomes a member of the Board of Directors, he is going to usher in socialism. That is another mistaken notion in the minds of friends on both sides. It is not a question of ushering in socialism at all. This is a technical phase. If you want to usher in socialism in any country, you will have to take over the means of production, i.e. nationalise

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

them. That means, starting public sector undertakings. But they must be run properly. Otherwise, we will be sharing poverty and not wealth. Sharing poverty is not socialism. Therefore, not only the existing public sector undertakings in the country, but all the major industries in this country will have to come under the Government, i.e. under the common ownership of, the people of this country.

One of my friends on this side was thinking that I am against workers' participation. It is not a question of workers' participation. Workers should be brought into the board of management. But I am thinking of some mature mind to help and guide such boards at the most crucial moment in the history of this country which we want to make a test of this. At such a time the benefit of the advice of Competent and experienced people should not be denied to the public sector undertakings merely because they happen to be Members of Parliament. I am prepared to withdraw the Bill. I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification). Amendment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bill withdrawn by leave.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn over.

17.52 hrs.

GIFT-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Amendment of Sections 22, 23 etc.)

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Gift-tax Act, 1958, be taken into consideration".

In the Statement of objects and Reasons I have mentioned why I have brought forward this Bill. I hope by this time Government have given thought to the reasons given by me.

I want to amend the Act only in a simple way. In the Gift-tax Act as passed in 1958 there are some irregularities which have to be remedied. For instance, under the existing Act the officers impose the tax and within a month the assessee can appeal. He can re-appeal also. The assessee can also pray for revaluation of the property for which the tax has been imposed. This is valuation for the second time. The first time it was valued when he was asked to pay. On appeal he can again have it examined by two valuers, who are to be appointed to revalue the property for which tax has been imposed. If these two valuers agree, then there is no problem. But if they differ in valuation, then it is referred to a third valuer. It takes so much of time, so many irregularities creep in and so many difficulties are felt. Then, when these valuers are appointed they have to be paid and at times Government have also have to pay.

Another thing the costs of any arbitration proceedings shall be borne by the Central Government or the assessee as the case may be at whose instance the question was referred to the valuers. Valuers in disposing of any matter referred to them for arbitration under subsection vi hold or cause to be held such enquiry as they think fit and after giving the appellant and the respondent an opportunity of being heard or such orders thereon as they think fit and shall send a copy of such order to the Appellant Tribunal. But that is not the final, Sir.

So, I have proposed the deletion of some provisions and those people who do not submit the money demanded of him for the gift they are punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day during which the default continues. Here I have suggested that imprisonment should be added also. I say that "shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day during which the default continues".

These things I have brought before the Government so that easy running of the administration of collecting Gift-tax will be as we wanted it to be in the beginning. So, I am proposing these deletions and hope Government will accept them. If not, Government will let me know what are the difficulties in the way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Gift-tax Act, 1958, be taken into consideration".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, the intention of the mover of this Bill is to remove according to him certain procedural defects in the Gift-Tax Act. Sir, for his information the Government itself wanted to remove some of these and the Select Committee of the Lok-Sabha in connection with the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill of 1969 considered the substance of the provisions of the proposed Bill and had recommended that there should be no inhibition on the power of the Assistant Commissioner to admit a belated appeal in deserving cases. The whole purpose of the Bill in amending various sections which the

hon'ble Member has included in his Bill is not acceptable to the Government in the present form because of the fact that the Select Committee of the Lok-Sabha had taken a decision and also because, Sir, that it will defeat the purpose of natural justice and equity. I agree with the hon'ble Member that some of these laws will have to have a second look and it is necessary to find out particularly, when the collection of Income Tax and other Direct Taxes the question of concealment of tax has become a big public issue - it will be necessary to find out some ways so that whatever procedural gaps are there are removed. But in the present form in which the amendment has been moved by the hon. Member, it is not acceptable to the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Samanta : you can reply on the next day.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11 A. M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 12, 1971/Asadha 21, 1893 (Saka)

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