

Fourth Series Vol. VII - No. 47

**Monday, July 24, 1967
Sravana 2, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 41-50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

14093

14094

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 24, 1967/Śravana 2,
1889 (Saka).

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock)

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, question
1330 may also be taken up along
with question 1321

Mr. Speaker: All right

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

चीन तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा नागा तथा मिजो
लोगों को हथियारों की सप्लाई

+

* 1321. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय -
श्री श्रीकार सिंह .
श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह धनान की
रूपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार न जान तथा
पाकिस्तान सरकार का उनके द्वारा नागा
तथा मिजो लोगों को हथियार दिए जाने
के बारे में कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है,
और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका स्वीरा क्या
है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of External Affairs (Shri Surendra
Pal Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir
The Government of India have pro-
tested to the Government of Pakistan
on several occasions in regard to the

supply of arms and ammunition and
training of hostile Nagas and Mizos.
The latest protest note was sent to
the Pakistan High Commission on 4th
July, 1967 in which it was pointed
out that such acts are in gross viola-
tions of the Tashkent Declaration and
are in complete disregard of inter-
national practice and the Charter of
the United Nations. It has been urged
upon them to apprehend such per-
sons who trespass into East Pakistan
territory illegally and hand them over
to the Indian border authorities.

Naga Goodwill Mission to China

* 1330. Shri Hem Barua: Will the
Minister of External Affairs be
pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that as
stated by Mr Phizo in London, "a
goodwill mission" was recently sent
by the Underground Nagas to Peking,

(b) if so, the nature of this good-
will mission, and

(c) whether it is not a violation
of the present 'Cease fire' agreement
with the Nagas?

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of External Affairs (Shri Surendra
Pal Singh): (a) and (b) The Gov-
ernment of India are aware that at
least three batches of Underground
Nagas crossed over to China via
Burma for obtaining arms, ammuni-
tion and get military training in guer-
rilla warfare. It is presumed that
Phizo is referring to these batches as
"goodwill mission"

(c) Yes, Sir. The clandestine
movement of the Underground Nagas
across our borders with the aim of
receiving arms and ammunition for
import into India, constitutes a breach
of the Agreement on the Suspension
of Operations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हमने पाकिस्तान को घनेको विरोधपत्र दिये हैं और अब हम विरोधपत्र 4 जुलाई को दिया गया है। मूल प्रश्न में चीन के बारे में भी पूछा गया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीन को भी कोई विरोधपत्र दिया गया है, यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं। पाकिस्तान को जो विरोधपत्र दिये गए हैं, क्या उन का कोई उत्तर आया है ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In fact, in reply to our protest note, Pakistan has denied our charges that they are helping the Nagas to train them and to arm them and, actually, they have come out with a counter allegation that the Indian security forces are driving these Nagas into their own territory who are creating trouble for them. As for the protest note to China, because we know what happens to our protest notes to China, we have not sent any protest note to China.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान ने जो हथियार इन विद्रोहियों को दिये हैं, वे कौन कौन से और किस रूप प्रकार के हथियार हैं और क्या सरकार ने उन में से कुछ हथियार पकड़े हैं।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It will be difficult for me to give the details of the types of arms imported by Nagas from Pakistan. They take care to remove all the markings and the nos from fire-arms. It is very difficult to say whether they have come from Pakistan or not and it is difficult to give details of the types of arms that are imported.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा प्रश्न साफ था। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि क्या कोई हथियार पकड़े गए हैं। उन का जवाब है कि ये हथियार पाकिस्तान की ओर से दिये जाते हैं। अगर उन हथियारों

को पकड़ कर उन को चीन आदि को छानबीन की जाये, तो सरकार विश्वास के साथ कह सकती है कि ये चीन या पाकिस्तान के हथियार हैं। सरकार ऐसा करने में बिलम्ब क्यों कर रही है ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We have got the fire-arms. I can only say all the markings have been carefully removed. It is very difficult to say that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पिछले कई वर्षों से लगातार सड़ में बार-बार इस बात की चर्चा आ रही है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान की ओर से नागा और मिजो पहाड़ियों में केवल हथियार हो नहीं आ रहे हैं, बल्कि विद्रोही लोग चीन और पाकिस्तान जा कर ट्रेनिंग भी ले रहे हैं। क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि क्या हमारे सीमावर्ती जासूसी विभाग में कोई दुर्बलता है या हमारी सीमा पर बेकम में कोई दुर्बलता है, आखिर क्या बात है कि बरमों के प्रयत्नों के बाद भी इन हथियारों का आना नहीं रुका है और यह ट्रेनिंग का मिलना भी अभी जारी है ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This question has been replied to on a number of occasions on the floor of the House. The main difficulty for our security forces is the terrain and the dense forest that exist on the border. It is very difficult to check clandestine passage into Pakistan when they go in small batches. That is the only reason. There is no weakness or any lack of vigilance on our part.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को तो प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजा है, लेकिन चीन को नहीं भेजा है। इसका अभिप्राय यह मालूम पड़ता है कि चीन को प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जो संबंध है, वह ऐसा है जो चीन और चीन सीधे

बाई के पल्लवद का होता है। बाय शक्ति यह है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान कम नागालैंड, मिज़ो क्वांटिटी और त्रिपुराबादों में हो शिरोधार्यों की सहायता नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि वे विनाकाय द्वीप और सासान के पर्वतारोहियों में भी अपनी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ा रहे हैं। क्या मैं सरकार से यह आशा करूँ कि वह इस समस्या को स्थायी समझते हुए पाकिस्तान से अपनी हुई सीमा को पूर्ण रूप से सील करने के उपायों पर विचार करती ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We are doing our very best to see that infiltrations do not take place, but as I have pointed out already, it is very difficult for us to ensure it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that recently a military mission of the Naga hostiles visited Peking and has also come back to Nagaland now after securing the assurance from the Peking authorities that China would supply a larger quantity of arms and ammunition as also guerilla advisers provided that the Naga hostiles mounted their last large-scale offensive against the Government of India? In that context, may I know whether Government are going to ask the Naga underground leaders to disband their so-called federal government and to stop carrying arms and ammunition or maintaining contact with China and Pakistan and whether the hon. Prime Minister is going to tell the underground leaders that if they do not disband the federal government and if they go on violating the so-called cease-fire agreement of which there has been a violation, as the hon. Minister has just now admitted, the hon. Prime Minister would not be in a position to discuss matters for a political settlement of the Naga problem with the underground leaders? Can we have an assurance like that?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This much is a fact that some elements amongst the Naga hostiles have established contact with the Chinese authorities and a number of batches of

Nagas have gone over to China for training and probably for procuring arms and ammunition.

Shri Hem Barua: A military mission had gone there.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: That is not in our knowledge. Actually, the only information we have is that about 150 went at one time, 27 at another time and 90 at a third time. These are the numbers of the people who have crossed over to China.

Shri Nath Pal: Those are the ones known to him. There may be many more which may not be known to him.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: As far as my knowledge goes, it is not called a military mission but some Nagas have gone to China to get some training and to establish contact with the Chinese, probably with the idea of getting their help later on if the hostilities are resumed again; it may have been their idea to have an alternative source of supply of arms and ammunition, but it is not a military mission as far as we know.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Phizo has called it a military mission.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: As far as the continuation of talks with the underground Nagas is concerned, it has been said here before that a large majority of the underground Nagas do not look upon the activities of the extremist elements amongst them with favour. Since the leaders of the underground Nagas who are holding talks with our Government are not in agreement with the policy followed by these people, and as, by and large, a large majority of the people in Nagaland are with us on this point that they want a peaceful solution, I do not see there is any ground for discontinuing talks with the underground Nagas.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. He has not replied to my

question My question was very specific and very clear also I want to know from the Prime Minister whether Government are going to tell these underground leaders that they should disband their so-called federal government and stop collusion with China and Pakistan and if they do not do so, whether the Prime Minister is going to tell them that she is not going to negotiate for peace or for a political settlement of the Naga problem with people who go on constantly violating the so-called cease-fire agreement and at the same time go on establishing contact with our enemies like China and Pakistan? That was the assurance I wanted from the Prime Minister

Shri Nath Pai: Has she allegedly told the Executive Committee the other day that she would not talk?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi). I am afraid that the hon Member, Shri Nath Pai, is right on this issue. It is not that we are not in agreement with what the hon Member, Shri Hem Barua, has said, we are deeply concerned about this matter. But as I have on previous occasions stated here, it does not help to mention all these matters publicly. I have already said that amongst the Nagas themselves there are many divisions.

Shri Hem Barua: Do not capitalise on that

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am not capitalising on that. They are not so-called divisions, they are real divisions.

Shri Hem Barua: I know

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: But we are keeping in view what he has said

Shri Hem Barua: What is the reply to my question? Are you satisfied with the reply?

Mr. Speaker: She has said she is not prepared to say it openly

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has admitted that these Nagas are being trained by the Chinese in guerilla tactics will not be protracted nature of the negotiations to solve the Naga and Mizo problem be very harmful to our national security? Are not some vigorous steps called for on this account? The Prime Minister has answered it in an indirect way. But we feel that the protracted nature of the negotiations is the cause of the peculiar line of action by the Nagas whereby a situation may be created in this country in which subversion might be possible.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We are fully conscious of the security aspect. I hope that the talks that are being carried on will lead to a peaceful solution of the problem.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that on the midnight of the 14th of this month, 10 armed men of our security force entered the house of a Mizo merchant, demanded money and other spoils from him, shot him dead and left one service rifle which was seized by the merchant's younger brother? May I know whether it is a fact that these armed men who were later apprehended have given out an explanation that they had gone to the house of this merchant in pursuance of directions of their superior officers to search for arms in that house supposed to be smuggled from China and Pakistan?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I do not know of this incident.

Shri Swell: Will he make further inquiry into this and lay the information on the Table? We do not expect the Government to be ignorant of these matters.

Shri E. K. Sinha: From the reply of the Minister, it appears that the Government of Pakistan is determined to do everything to disturb the fabric of Indian unity. That being so, why is it that we in India discourage even support to the liberation movement of East Pakistan and

Pakhtoonistan? Will the Government of India permit non-official opinion in India to organise for the liberation of East Pakistan and Pakhtoonistan because they are today under the grip of the fascist and dictatorial regime of Pakistan? Will Government also adopt a policy of tit for tat because that is the only useful policy that pays with Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Shri Tyagi.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैण्ड की स्थापना के पश्चात् गवर्नमेंट ने फ्रेन्चली होस्टाइल नागाओं के साथ बात शुरू की है और अब यह ज्ञान हुआ है कि होस्टाइल नागाओं का भी एक और ग्रुप है तो होस्टाइल फ्रेन्चली नागाओं से समझौता होने के पश्चात् क्या फिर एक्स्ट्रीमली होस्टाइल नागाओं के साथ भी बातचीत चालू रहेगी ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैंने तो भइरप्राउंड नागाओं का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है। इस के प्रलावा और मैं नहीं जानता।

Shri Shashi Banjan: Is the Minister aware that besides these Nagas and Mizos, the 'Red Guards' in West Bengal and other places are also getting arms from China and Pakistan? If so, what has he to say about it?

Mr. Speaker: That has no bearing on this question.

Shri Shashi Banjan: The question is about Nagas and Mizos receiving arms and ammunition from foreign sources. Here is another case.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister is prepared to answer, I shall be very happy.

Shri Shashi Banjan: I can give definite proof that these 'Red guards' are receiving unlicensed arms from Pakistan and China.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have no information.

Shri Shashi Banjan: It must be within the knowledge of the Minister..

Mr. Speaker: He has no information.

श्री शर्मा करमेलीश : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस का जवाब करेंगे कि भइबारों में यह खबर आई है कि ऐसी भइबाहें चल रही हैं कि मिजो विद्रोहियों का जो नेता लाल डेंगा है उस की मृत्यु हो गई है अभी हास में और इस भइबाह के बारे में जो बहा कमिश्नर श्री बी०सी० करिप्पा हैं उन की ओर से भी ऐसा ब्यान निकला है कि हो सकता है कि उन की मृत्यु हो गई हो, तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी है कि उन की मृत्यु हुई है या नहीं ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I have no information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय तो उस की खोज करें, कि मर गए या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: You cannot do that. You have asked two questions with this, and you want to disturb.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, शास्त्री जी के प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वह पहाड़ी टेरेन है उन को हम रोक नहीं सकते हैं तो सरकार की इस तरह की लाचारी है तो क्या सरकार हमारे इस प्रीबिधि को मानेगी कि जो दुश्मन हमारे ऊपर सह लगाता है उस के ऊपर हम भी इसी तरह की सह लगावें और उन को पहाड़ी टेरेन में हम दूसरों को भइकावे ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is not the policy of the Government, to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

Shri Samar Guha: It is not a question of sending only bundles of protest notes to Pakistan and China, but of taking effective steps to stop infiltration of of Pakistani arms. There are some Mizo people living in the

Chittagong hill tract of Pakistan, and almost all this arms smuggling is done through that area. I think the Defence Minister knows that a large number of Chakma people have been evicted from that Mizo area in Pakistan, and those people are now living in Tripura. I have personal knowledge.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. Unfortunately, this is question hour.

Shri Samar Guha: If these Chakma people now living in Tripura are settled in those areas of Mizo district bordering on Pakistan, then they can really form an effective barrier against this arm smuggling. Will the Government consider that question?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: It is a suggestion for action. It will be duly considered.

Air Strength of Pakistan

- *1323. Shri Madhn Limaye:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri G. M. Manerjee:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
 Shri Lalsdhar Kotaki:
 Shri N. B. Lankar:
 Shri Braadhakar Supakar:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has succeeded in restoring its air strength to the pre-September, 1965 level;

(b) whether the Americans have given Pakistan a new squadron of extremely sophisticated fighter aircraft;

(c) whether Pakistan has sent its airmen for training in Iran, Jordan and U.S.A. on a large scale; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to strengthen India's security?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Pakistan's air strength is in excess of the pre-September 1965 level.

(b) and (c). Government have not received any information regarding the supply of a new Squadron of fighter aircraft by America to Pakistan or of Pakistani airmen receiving training in U.S.A. after September 1965. However, reports of Pakistani association in the military field with countries like Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey have been received from time to time. The underlying idea of this association appears to be some sort of mutual assistance and results in Pakistan obtaining some material benefit.

(d) Government are closely following Pakistan's military build-up and the threat arising therefrom. All necessary measures are being taken to deal with such a threat.

श्री जयू लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसरायली-अरब युद्ध का एक नवक सभी देशों ने सीखा है, ये महान शक्तिशाली देशों की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा है अमेरिका और रूस की, और वह सबक यह है कि जहाँ फासले कम हैं आवागमन के साधनों की कमी है ऐसे इलाकों में अगर आवागमन हमला किया जाता है हवाई जहाजों के जरिए और हवाई शक्ति को अगर खत्म किया जाता है तो बहुत कम घरों में बहुत बड़ा खेद या भूमि आक्रमित की जा सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जो कश्मीर का इलाका है और उच्च पूर्वोत्तर हिन्दुस्तान का जो इलाका है उस में कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं कि इन इलाकों पर और आसपास के हवाई अड्डों पर अगर आवागमन हमला हुआ तो हवाई शक्ति खत्म हो जायेगी और आसानी से आक्रमणकारी फौजों को इन इलाकों पर कब्जा करने के लिए आसानी मिल जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिसके हाथ में एक कफा पकड़ कर जा रहा है, भूमि या खनिज है वह उसको बाद में छोड़ने के लिये आसानी

से सँवार नहीं होता है। क्या सरकार ने यह बहुत सीमा है और प्रचुरता इसके का प्रतिकार करने के लिये सारी संभावनाएँ की हैं, वैसा कि उन्होंने (बी) के उत्तर में कहा है? क्या इस मुक़्ते को भी आपने सामने रखा है?

श्री गुरमराम सिंह: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this aspect of a sudden air attack has been engaging our very earnest consideration, and our experts and those who are in charge of tactical programmes are fully conscious of this and they know the implications of any such attack. I can say that they are conscious of this and have taken adequate steps to face a situation if it suddenly develops.

श्री मधु सिन्हा: क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस खबर की ओर गया है कि कुछ ही दिन पहले अमरीका को फौजी प्रह्ला बनाने के लिये पाकिस्तान ने इजाजत दी है और उसके एवज में उन को काफी धन भी अमरीका से मिला है और नया इन अड़ो का इस्तेमाल ईरान, तुर्की, सऊदी अरेबिया आदि जो देश अमरीका के साथ हैं, उन से हवाई जहाज प्राप्त करने में लिये, क्योंकि संधि प्राप्त करना मुश्किल है इसलिये इन देशों की मारफत, नाटो के हवाई जहाज, अमरीका के हवाई जहाज प्राप्त करने में इस धन का इस्तेमाल किया जायगा और इन फौजों अड़ो का भी भारत के विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल किया जायगा?

श्री गुरमराम सिंह: I did see a press report about the facilities that are reported to have been given by the Government of Pakistan to the Government of the United States. This House would no doubt be aware that it is a matter of several years now. There was an observation post established in Pakistan territory which was manned by the Americans. But I think our enquiries indicate that the amount of the so-called rental which was mentioned in the press report appeared to be on the high side—I refer to the press report.

श्री मधु सिन्हा: One thousand million dollars.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस: सरकारों के प्रस्ताव आपकी भी कोई जानकारी है?

श्री मधु सिन्हा: क्या आपके दूतावास से भी कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस: यह क्या है, अध्यक्ष महोदय। क्या सरकारों की खबरों के जरिये हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर मुक्त का संरक्षण करना चाहते हैं? यह मुझे भी बात है।

Mr. Speaker: You will get a chance, Mr. Fernandes; your name is there and you can ask the question when your turn comes... (Interruptions).

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस: हम क्या पूछते हैं और यह क्या बतलाते हैं। सरकारों के जरिये ये देश का संरक्षण करना चाहते हैं, इसको हम कैसे सहन करें। यह मुस्ता आने की बात है।

श्री मधु सिन्हा: सदस्यों को गुस्ता इसलिए आता है कि हमेशा जब इस तरह की बातें लगी जाती हैं तो ये कहते हैं कि हमने सरकारों में देखा है। इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स का मामला आया, इनको पता तक नहीं चला था। हमारा जो जासूसी विभाग है—बाहे फौजी हो या इनका गृह मंत्रालय अपना हो दूतावास हो—ये लोग क्या करते हैं—इस के बारे में लोको के अन्दर काफी बेचैनी है।

Mr. Speaker: I know, I know. I can understand Mr. Fernandes getting up once but repeatedly he should not jump and shout like this; it is not proper. All of us have seen in the newspaper; it is not as if he alone has seen it; all of us have seen it. Your point is whether he has any other information. Even assuming he has other information, I do not know to what extent he can reveal it. Let us hear him.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : वे सीस को न बतावें,
लेकिन सूचना है या नहीं वह तो बतावे ।
(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Now at least, let us hear him. I have explained the whole position

Shri Swaran Singh: The other point which was raised by Mr. Madhu Lamaye has great weight, because the suggestion that he made was that on account of the sort of military collaboration or association with other countries, Pakistan has the chance and capacity of acquiring some of the military equipment or even air force equipment, aircraft also, through other countries with whom they have got this type of relationship. We know it as a matter of fact that Pakistan struck a deal about the planes from Germany via Iran, although on paper they continued to be with Iran and in Iran. But I would like to take the House into confidence that in our reckoning, we feel that these planes, whether they are actually in Pakistan or in Iran, they are likely to be available and most likely will be available to Pakistan.

Then, about the question which my friend Shri Fernandes the young and enthusiastic Member, for whom I have respect, has put, he forgets that his own leader put the question, "Has the Government's attention been drawn to press reports about the establishment of a particular American base for observation in Pakistan territory?" I am expected to answer that question. He should also warn his leader not to base his question on press reports.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा प्रश्न है। कनेक्शन यही कह रहे थे कि हम लोग प्रश्नकार पद कर तथा दूसरी जानकारी इकट्ठी करके लाते हैं। आपके पास जासूसी विभाग है, इलाका है, आपके खर्चा हमने मंजूर किया है, इस तरह से, सरकार साहब, जवाब नहीं देना चाहिये।

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to say on that also. I can understand the desire of hon. Members not only to have information but probably to have some idea of the source of information, how we collect, etc. But I would beg of the hon. Members not to press me to disclose my source of information, that is the last thing that is disclosed by any government, and no questions—I appeal to hon. Members—should be put to me because I am unnecessarily embarrassed and so are the hon. Members (Interruption)

श्री हुसैन बख्श कदमाय शानकारी
हमारे पास है, लेकिन जनहित में बताना ठीक नहीं है—ऐसा बोलिये न।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before putting my question, I would just inform the hon. Minister through you, that we never wanted the source of information to be divulged to us. We only wanted to know about some information we collected from the newspaper. There is some difference between the hon. Minister and the hon. Member about it. He must have more information, we are asking for something about Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that hon. Members should not press him to reveal the source of information. Please put the question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact. During Pakistan's aggression on India, during the conflict with Pakistan, it was revealed to us that America had established in Pakistan a U-2 base in Sargodha. I would like to know whether such an air base is still continuing in Pakistan and, if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the U.S. Government?

Shri Swaran Singh: The House is no doubt aware that Pakistan has been a member of CENTO and SEATO; and these are the organisations which have the support of the United States of America, both political and military. Apart from that, Pakistan acquired a

large quantity of defence equipment of various types from the United States of America under the United States-Pakistan mutual defence aid programme. About the existence of observation base in Pakistan, it is a well-known fact, and it has been mentioned from time to time; it is not for us to lodge a protest to the United States Government about this. About their general supply of equipment to Pakistan we have been raising this matter again and again with the United States Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was this: it was revealed to us that there was a U-2 base in Pakistan, in Sargodha. Our information may be thoroughly wrong. But I want to know whether this was true and if so, whether any protest has been lodged with USA not to have bases in Pakistan which is an unfriendly act towards us.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no information about the U-2 base being at Sargodha.

श्री जार्ज करनेगोड जो नये बेसेज के बारे में मैंने पूछा था उसके बारे में प्रश्नकारों ने ऐसी खबरें दी हैं कि हर साल पाकिस्तान सरकार को 750 करोड़ रु०, यानी जो हमारा डिफेंस बजट है उतनी रकम अमरीका सरकार एक बस के लिये किराया देने वाली है, और इस बस का इस्तेमाल हिन्दुस्तान, सीलोन और घास पास के देशों में जासूसी करने के लिये किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने कम से कम प्रश्नकारों के पढ़ने के बाद कि हिन्दुस्तान में स्पाइग एक्टिविटीज के लिये उसका इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, अमरीका सरकार से इसके बारे में कोई खुलासा मांगा है। दूसरी बात यह कि पिछले तीन बार बिना से दिल्ली में आई० ए० एफ० के अफसरों और कर्मचारियों की जो गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं उनके बारे में क्या सरकार खुलासा करेगी कि क्या-क्या खबरें आई० ए० एफ० के द्वारा अमरीकी सेना के द्वारा और सम्भवतः पाकिस्तानी हवाई कबलन की जासूसी के द्वारा अब तक पाकि-

स्तान को पहुंची हैं और उससे क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सेना को भी बहुत खोजा जा रहा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already mentioned that the amount that was indicated in the UN Press report—1 billion dollars a year—appeared to be on the high side. That was my reaction. May be that zeros have made some confusion. I tried to contact the news agency representatives. They themselves were unable to confirm this and they have promised to give me further information. We know that Pakistan is carrying on spying activities in our country, whether they spend this amount or any other amount on it is not a very material thing from my point of view.

About the case in which an official from the Pakistan High Commission and some members of the armed forces belonging to the Air Force are involved, that is a matter which is under investigation in the Home Ministry. If my memory helps me, I think there were some enquiries being made from the Home Minister about that. He is looking into that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बाइना और अमरीका दोनों ने इस मामले में पाकिस्तान की हमदाद की है और दोनों जगहों से उनको हवाई जहाज हासिल हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सितम्बर के बाद से आपका क्या कोई ऐसा मिल देता है जो आपकी इस मामले में हमदाद कर रहा है, या सिर्फ मिल के ऊपर ही आप धरोसा कर रहे हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हम अपने आप पर धरोसा कर रहे हैं और देश में ही अपने हवाई जहाज बना रहे हैं जो कि हमारी एयरफोर्स में इस्तेमाल हो रहे हैं। इसके अलावा आप जानते हैं कि मिल से हमको हवाई जहाज नहीं मिल सकते हैं। हमारे और भी जराय हैं जहां से हमें एयरफोर्स के लिए एयरक्राफ्ट मिल रहे हैं।

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: The recent history of the West Asian conflict is a witness to the fact that within the first 2-1/2 hours of the conflict,

the Israeli air force could put out of action the entire Arab forces by the use of magnetic bombs and interference with their radar system. There are already broad indications to the effect that the same facilities are being afforded by the American armed personnel to Pakistan. In view of this, do the Government of India propose to investigate how far our air force, landed army and anti-aircraft machinery can be geared up to meet this threat?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already answered partly this question. About the second part, it is our constant effort always to review our defence potential.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: What is the answer to the first part?

श्री सरदार बल्लभ: यह रिपोर्ट्स लगातार आ रही हैं कि पाकिस्तान को चीन की ओर से कुछ मिस के स्क्वेड्रन हवाई जहाजों के बिये गये हैं। साथ ही यह भी रिपोर्ट्स आ रही हैं कि पाकिस्तान रूस के साथ भी बड़ा से घसलाह लेने के लिए बातचीत कर रहा है और रूस का एटिचूड भी पहले की अपेक्षा उसके प्रति कुछ सहानुभूतिपूर्ण और हेल्पफुल है। इसके साथ ही यह भी जानकारी मिल रही है कि पाकिस्तान के स्कू के पास नया हवाई प्रह्ला कायम किया है जहां से हमारा श्रीनगर भी सीधी मार में आ जाता है और उसका डाइरेक्ट हवाई लिंक चीन ने सिच्वांग में जो हवाई प्रह्ला बनाया है उससे हो जाता है। इन सब सूचनाओं के होते हुए, और इनका कोई कंटेन्डिशन नहीं हुआ है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सूचनाएं ठीक हैं, और यदि ठीक हैं तो इनके प्रतिकार के लिए सरकार ने क्या पग उठाए हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact that China has already supplied MIG 19 aircraft to Pakistan. They do not make any secret of it. They actually flew them at the time of their parade demonstrating the Chinese tanks and Chinese aircraft to their people, and that is a fact which is known to us.

The second part of the question is about their efforts to get military equipment from the Soviet Union. So far we have not got any information which might create this authentic news or information that Soviet Union has supplied any military equipment so far to Pakistan. There is no such report yet. It is true that Pakistan Government is making efforts to improve the air facilities at Skardu. We know that situation, we are also conscious of the risk involved and we are taking some counter measures.

श्री क० ना० तिलारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के पास कितनी एयर स्ट्रेंथ है और उनके पास जो सोफिस्टिकेटेड एयर फाइटर्स हैं वह किस किस टाइप के हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a matter of detail.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In his original reply to part (a) of the question the hon. Minister stated very categorically that Pakistan's air strength was now in excess of what it was in September, 1965. He was very clear about that and therefore I presume he has got definite information. May I know from him whether this raising of their air strength above the September, 1965 level is due only to replenishment of their air force strengthen from Chinese sources of MIG-19 that he referred to or whether there are other sources also from which they are definitely known to have secured sufficient planes not only to recoup the loss which was inflicted on them in that conflict but also to build up excess strength; if so, what are those sources?

Shri Swaran Singh: In this presentation I have reckoned the 90 aircraft that were obtained ostensibly by Iran from Germany but later on found their way into Pakistan. I have already said that whether they are actually in Pakistan....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You do not know whether those planes are actually in Pakistan or not.

Shri Swaran Singh: Some of them are actually in Pakistan. Even if they are not in Pakistan, I have to proceed on that basis that they will be available to Pakistan at the crucial time.

Shrimati Lakshminakshamma: May I know whether Government has made any efforts to convince America that the massive aid given to Pakistan will make its way to China and ultimately instead of containing China it will help her designs?

Shri Swaran Singh: I feel, Sir that the United States of America know the interplay of these forces much better and they do not depend on any explanation or any convincing on my part.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: We have information that up to September, 1965 the value of American equipments supplied to Pakistan was in the region of 1700 million dollars and it included napalm bombs and missile-fired aircrafts. Will the Defence Minister kindly tell us the present position with regard to the value of items received by Pakistan.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no information though I think it is a highly exaggerated figure.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, on a point of order. This is from a statement made by the Defence Minister on the floor of this House on 19th June this year in reply to an unstarred question.

Shri Swaran Singh: Are you referring to the position before 1965 or after 1965?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This is the value of the equipments that Americans have supplied to Pakistan up to September, 1965. I can place the press cutting on the Table if it is so desired.

Shri Swaran Singh: Is the hon. Member asking for information up to 1965 or after 1965?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Up to 1965.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think he is correct. I thought he was asking about or referring to the position after 1965.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I am still within my rights to ask that question. What is the value of the supplies received after 1965?

Mr. Speaker: You have first asked the figures up to 1965. Now this is a separate question.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is the value of the items received till today and what are the new items?

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate question. First you asked the position upto 1965. Now you want to extend it to the position after 1965.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Up to 1965 I have given the figure myself, 1500 million to 1700 million dollars. What is the addition to it till today and what are the items added to the list?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no information.

श्री प्रमुख गनी दार : वजीर साहब ने एक सवाल के जवाब में फरमाया है कि कुछ एयर फोर्स के घफसरो के खिलाफ होम मिनिस्ट्री इनक्वायरी कर रही है। क्या वजीर साहब बतायेंगे कि वे कितने घफसर हैं जिनके खिलाफ होम मिनिस्ट्री किसी खास केस में इनक्वायरी कर रही है ? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रागे को ऐसा खतरा पैदा न हो कि हमें किसी भी घफसर के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी करनी पड़े, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? अभी तक तो यह इन्जाम ही है, मंच यह साबित नहीं हुआ है।

क्या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम भी किया है जब कि वह जानते हैं कि अमेरिका बड़ा अपना बहुत कायम कर रहा है, चीन उनकी मदद दे रहा है रशिया की कुछ उनकी तरफ निष्ठाई कर्म हो रही है ताकि अगर हमला हो जाए तो

हम उसका जवाब दे सकें? क्या इसके बारे में कोई इंतज़ाम सोचा है?

श्री عبدالغنی دار : وزیر صاحب نے ایک سوال کے جواب میں فرمایا ہے کہ کچھ ایسے فورس کے افسروں کے خلاف ہم ملٹری انکوائری کر رہی ہے۔ کچھ وزیر صاحب بتائیں گے کہ وہ کتنے افسر ہیں جن کے خلاف ہم ملٹری کی خاصی کیس میں انکوائری کر رہی ہے ساتھ ہی میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آگے کو ایسا خطرہ پیدا نہ ہو، نہ ہمیں کسی بھی افسر کے خلاف انکوائری کرنی پڑے۔ اس کے لئے سڑکار کیا کر رہی ہے۔ ابھی تک تو یہ الزام ہی ہے۔ سچ ثابت نہیں ہوا ہے۔

کیا تھیں ملٹری صاحب نے کوئی ایسا انتظام بھی کیا ہے جب کہ وہ یہ جانتے ہیں کہ امریکہ وہاں ایسا ایڈوائس قائم کر رہا ہے۔ چوں کہ ان کو مدد دے رہا ہیں۔ رشا کی ان کی طرف نگاہ کرم ہو رہی ہے تاکہ اگر حصلہ ہو جائے تو ہم اس کا جواب دے سکیں۔ کیا اس کے بارے میں کوئی انتظام سوچا ہے۔

Mr. Speaker: Every question is so involved that it does not look like a question at all. We have already spent about 40 minutes on this one question.

Shri Swaran Singh: We feel greatly concerned that citizens of our own country should be so unpatriotic as to convey information of this nature for a paltry amount. That is a subject matter for investigation; I would not like to go into the matter. We have been greatly concerned about it and we have taken several corrective measures to tighten up the security measures.

Pension Cases of Armed Personnel

*1323. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unusual delay is involved in the preparation of pension cases of armed personnel; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the preparation of pension cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Normally, no unusual delay is involved in the preparation of pension cases of Armed Forces personnel.

(b) Orders have been issued enjoining upon all officers dealing with pension claims that they shall do everything in their power to prevent or reduce to the utmost possible extent, delays in the grant of pension. Specific cases of delay which come to notice, are investigated and remedial measures are taken.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: May I know the least and the longest time required to finalise pension cases?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Normally the rule says that all pension cases may be finalised two months before the actual date of retirement. But, in some cases, because of the documentation not being ready or some other reason, some time is taken. The last sample survey shows that 70 per cent of the cases are finalised before the total number of cases in a year were date of retirement.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: May I know how many cases are pending?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: For example, the last census taken was on 31st March 1966 when an analysis of about 3,000 pending cases was made and that showed that only 9 per cent of the total number of cases in a year were in arrears.

श्रीमती जयबेन शाह : हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान कन्फ्लिक्ट में जो हमारे जवान और सफ़र शहीद हुए वे उनमें से क्या कोई ऐसे केसिस बाकी हैं कि जिन में नियमों के

मुताबिक जो देना चाहिये वा प्राप्त तक नहीं दिया गया है ? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह के कितने केसिज होंगे और उनका कब तक निपटारा हो जायेगा ?

श्री डॉ० रा० भगत : उनके लिए तो बात तौर पर लिबरल स्कीम बनाई गई थी

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Jyotirmay Basu: Just one question, Sir

Mr. Speaker: No, Please

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल का जवाब तो मिल जाना चाहिये । वह भी नहीं मिला है ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that we took special care of all those cases

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: She asked for the number of people

Mr. Speaker: No, please Next question

मंत्रालयों का पुनर्गठन

*1325. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मंत्रालयों का पुनर्गठन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस काम के किस प्रकार तथा कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

The Deputy Minister (Dr Sarojini Mahishi) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार ने प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग से यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि इसको अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है क्योंकि मंत्रालयों में ब मंत्रियों में इस बात को लेकर गलतफहमी है और चिन्ता है और इसके कारण उनका काम भी ठीक ढग से नहीं चल रहा है ? यदि

जानने की कोशिश की है तो प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा है ?

डॉ० सरोजिनी महिषी : माननीय सदस्य को जो जानकारी है वह गलतफहमी पर आधारित है । गलतफहमी कुछ नहीं है । देर तो बोधी हो रही है लेकिन कोशिश हो रही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी रिपोर्ट वह दे दे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि मंत्रियों की संख्या को कम किया जाये ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इसका देश की परिस्थितियों पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा ? क्या कोई कटौती करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : अच्छा असर हो या बुरा असर हो, यह तो एक जजमेंट की बात है ।

Shri Nath Pal: Has the Prime Minister's attention been drawn to reports in, what is called, usually reliable circles that she is contemplating both a reshuffling and an expansion of the Cabinet and that the opportune time is the adjournment of Parliament? How far are these reports correct?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: In reply to the main question I have said, "No"

श्री नाथपाल : मैंने सवाल यह उठाया था कि अच्छाबारी में बार बार ये खबरे छप रही हैं कि आपका यह खयाल है कि जब यह अधिवेशन मुत्तबी हो जायेगा उसके बाद आप मंत्रिमंडल के विस्तार का विचार रखती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कहा तक सच्चाई है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अच्छाबार वाले कहा से अपनी खबरे लेते हैं यह तो आप सभी को मालूम होगा .

श्री बलराज मधोक : आपकी तरफ से दी जाती हैं ।

बीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हुनारी सरकार से कुछ नहीं जाता है। लेकिन जो भी कुछ सरकार को करना होवा वह तो आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि उसका एलान पार्लियामेंट में नहीं हो सकता है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether the Government has considered the desirability of bifurcating the Ministry of Health and Family Planning in view of the importance of the subject?

Some hon. Members: Bifurcating the Minister?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Sir, I was greatly worried to hear that he wanted the Minister himself to be bifurcated.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Prime Minister kindly inform whether it is a fact that the Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers have represented to her that they are not being given sufficient work by the senior Ministers and, if so, what steps is she taking to ensure that they are kept busy?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kundu

Shri S. Kundu: I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether she has considered that after a periodical examination of the output given by the Council of Ministers, she should fix a formula that every year she will bring in fresh blood at the ratio of 14 on the basis of the total strength of the Council of Ministers.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I think that is a suggestion.

श्री रवि राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मल्ल नारायण सिन्हा को, जो अभी तक मिनिस्टर बिदाउट पोर्टफोलियो हैं, कब तक कोई पोर्टफोलियो दिया जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kenwar Lal Gupta

श्री रवी राय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no reply.

श्री रवी राय : आप प्रधान मंत्री को जवाब देने दीजिये न।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : एक ऐसी योजना थी कि प्रधान मंत्री अपनी कैबिनेट में कुछ और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बढ़ा रही हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या निकट भविष्य में कोई डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बढ़ाने का उनका इरादा है?

बीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यही प्रश्न अभी पूछा गया है। मैंने कहा है कि बढ़ाया जायेगा या न बढ़ाया जाये, आप खुद

Mr. Speaker: Next question

Acquisition of land in Darjeeling

*1326. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether military have acquired thousands of acres of land, mostly paddy lands since 1963 in Bagdogra, Khaprauli and Atharakhai areas in Siliguri Sub-Division, Darjeeling,

(b) whether it is a fact that compensation has not so far been paid for the acquired lands, and

(c) if so, when the compensation is likely to be paid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (**Shri B. R. Bhagat**): (a) No lands have been acquired in the areas mentioned. The question of payment of acquisition compensation does not arise. However, approximately 5663 acres of land have been requisitioned since 1963, and of these 1,500 acres approximately constitute paddy land.

(b) and (c) A sum of Rs 15.88 lakhs has been disbursed so far by the civil authorities as initial compensation and rent for the land requisitioned. The assessment, the accord of the requisite sanction, and the disbursement of the remaining amount that may be due is in hand and is expected to be completed within the next few months.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Whether it is acquisition or requisition, the fact is that vast areas of paddy lands and very fertile lands have been taken over by the military and they are lying unused for all these years in spite of the very acute food situation in the country. Will the Government tell us whether they have considered any scheme for putting these vast and very fertile lands to use for raising crops?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The lands are acquired only when it is absolutely necessary. It is true that some of the lands lie vacant or till the projects go through. It is known to hon. Members that this is a very important area from the military point of view. I will look into the matter. Usually, the practice is that they rent out the land to cultivators if not likely to be used for defence purposes during that season. If there is a possibility of that, I will see that it is done.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the first reply, the hon. Minister stated that it was not acquisition but requisition. In the second reply, he used the word 'acquisition'. In any case, may I know whether the Government has received representation from the agriculturists that they are prepared to produce crops on these lands even on the condition that they will remove these crops at any time the Government requires them to do so and, if so, what is the Government's reply to this representation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As for the two terms that have been used, 'acquisition' and 'requisition', there is a difference in them. When you purchase the land outright, it is acquired, when you

take the land for a temporary purpose and pay rent or compensation for the crop or other things, it is requisitioned. These lands have been requisitioned and not acquired. As the hon. Member has said, if there is urgent necessity the land can be taken over with the standing crop but we shall have to pay compensation for it. But I shall see that if the lands are put to use for urgent food production.

Dr Ranen Sen: This question relates only to certain paddy lands in the Darjeeling and Siliguri areas. Besides this, may I know whether the Defence Ministry in particular has got representations from other areas to the effect that cultivable lands have been under the occupation of the Defence Ministry for the last twenty years even after the war is over, as for instance, in Panagarh and other places where thousands and thousands of acres of paddy land have remained uncultivated, and if so, whether those cultivable lands would be given to the peasants so that it may help in solving the food problem to some extent? May I know whether such representations have been received by the Defence Ministry from other areas or not, and what the position of Government in regard to them is?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is true that the Defence Ministry has acquired land for military purposes in various parts of the country and some lands are in their occupation for a number of years and we do get representations about them. But we look into the cases constantly and there is a review made in the light of whether we would require the lands for future development of various military projects and so on and after the review if we find that the land is not required it is released and otherwise it is retained.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that in most of these can'tonments, particularly in Secunderabad, Race Course and at Calcutta, the areas which have been used for long years as playing fields

and which even in future can be used as playing fields are being taken for house construction, and if so, whether Government would reconsider their decision so that in cantonments where there is land available for construction of buildings, the playing fields will not be disturbed?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not have information about that. I shall look into that.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government are not in the habit of following a very dilatory procedure in the matter of giving compensation to the poor cultivators whether the land is acquired or requisitioned, from the time the land is taken? This has happened in Assam on several occasions, and I have had the privilege or the honour to write to the former Defence Minister about it. There is a case where the land was acquired before the Chinese aggression but the compensation is yet to be paid. Why is it that there is this dilatory practice? It is because of the fact that the State Governments are given the right to assess the value of the land for Government to pay the compensation? If that be so, may I know the Government of India or the Defence Ministry does not assess the value of the land directly and pay the compensation immediately to these poor people?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The value of the land is not assessed by the Defence Ministry. It is assessed by the local authorities, i.e. the Collector District Magistrate in association with the local military Establishment Officer. If any particular case is brought to my notice, I shall look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: There are many cases.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But once the value is determined by the collector/district magistrate, care is taken that there is no undue delay in the procedure. But if the value is not determined by the local authorities, how can they be paid compensation?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has said that if there is any case he would look into it. I can cite the instance....

Mr. Speaker: He can write to the hon. Minister.

Shri Hem Barua: I can cite the instance of the land acquired for the Bojhar airport near Gauhati where the compensation is yet to be paid.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sheo Narain.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has said that because the State Government makes the assessment, there is dilatoriness. The Union Government themselves can make that assessment.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है और सरकार ने अभी काम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया है, तो सरकार को वह खाली जमीन किसानों को वापस कर देने में क्या आबजेकशन है, ताकि वे खेती करें, क्योंकि इस वक्त देश में फूड की शार्टेज है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह जमीन व्यवहार में लाई जायेगी।

श्री शिव नारायण : कब लाई जायेगी ? पैसा तो सरकार ने दिया नहीं है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पैसा भी दिया जाता है।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, साफ जवाब नहीं आया। जवाब बिलकुल क्लीअर आना चाहिए।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन्होंने कहा कि खाली जमीन लौटा क्यों नहीं दी जाती तो जो जमीन रक्षा के काम के लिये या किसी जरूरी काम के लिए सरकार लेती है, उसी दम उस पर काम नहीं बनता है इसीलिए यह कहना कि वह खाली जमीन है या बेकार जमीन है, ठीक नहीं है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

नक्सलवादी की स्थिति

+

S.N. 233/श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री

श्री आत्मा दास

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया

श्री यशवत सिंह कुशवाह

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल ही में नक्सलवादी की स्थिति के बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री से बातचीत की थी,

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में स्थिति को सुधारने की दृष्टि से उस मुलाकात में किसी रूप में राज्य की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के बारे में भी बातचीत हुई थी, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सिलीगुड़ी सब-डिवीजन के कुछ क्षेत्रों में पुन सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिये आवश्यक उपायों के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार को आशा है कि छत्र पुलिस द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में की जाने वाली कार्यवाहियों के फलस्वरूप स्थिति सुधर जायेगी।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अक्षय मुखर्जी ने एक कॉन्स में उत्तर देते हुए यह बताया था कि जो यह उग्रपंथी

साम्यवादी नेता हैं कन्नु सान्याल इन की गिरफ्तारी का कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके प्रतिरक्त भी छोड़कर मजूमदार और जगन्नाथ सहाय आदि जो इस दल के प्रमुख नेता हैं क्या उनकी गिरफ्तारी इसलिये नहीं की गई कि पश्चिम बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट ने पुलिस को इस प्रकार का गुप्त रूप से आदेश दे रखा है कि नेताओं को गिरफ्तार न किया जाय और क्या यह भी सत्य है कि आ नेता पश्चिमी बंगाल के इस क्षेत्र के उपद्रवों के मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं वह आज भी सिलीगुड़ी या नेपाल में बैठ कर गुप्त रूप से सारे आन्दोलन का संचालन कर रहे हैं ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan As far as my impression of the talk I had with the Chief Minister goes, there are no such instructions not to arrest anybody. Naturally I did not discuss any individual names but the information that I got from him conveyed to me is that whoever was involved in it, big or small would be arrested

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री की प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बातचीत में कुछ ऐसी झलक भी आई कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री कुछ प्रश्नों पर बड़ा स्पष्ट निर्णय लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनके कैबिनेट में कुछ इस प्रकार के मतभेद हैं कि जिसके कारण वह दृढ़ निर्णय नहीं ले पा रहे हैं ? इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is not a question of my reaction I did not get that impression from the talk I had with the Chief Minister, neither did he give me that impression

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को कुछ ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि पूर्वी नेपाल से होकर

चीन के लोगों ने टेरिस्ट नीबर्स से कुछ संपर्क स्थापित किया है और वहाँ टेरिस्ट नीबर्स की गतिविधियाँ बढ़ने का एक यह भी कारण है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As far as the thinking is concerned, we know that they want to have some sort of mass action oriented with violence etc. That thinking has certainly some resemblance with Chinese thinking. I have not got any definite information to show that any Chinese people are involved in this directly.

Shri Balraj Madhok: The question is whether something is being done on the Nepal border to help these people connected with Naxalbari.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no confirmed information about it.

श्री आत्सव दास : नक्सलबारी में कुछ पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को घससा सैनिकों द्वारा भी गड़बड़ कराने के समाचार क्या मिले हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो उस का ब्याग क्या है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no any very authoritative information on it.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The administrative machinery in that particular region has been paralysed to such an extent to achieve political ends that the intelligence branch of the West Bengal Government is not functioning for the purpose of reporting political matters. Will the hon. Minister clarify and state whether he is aware of any such situation and in that event to what extent he is prepared to strengthen the Central intelligence branch for that purpose?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member is asking a question about the arrangement of the administration of the West Bengal Government. I do not think I have got full information about what exactly is their strength etc., but naturally the Central Government has also its own ways of finding out information there, and we are

taking proper care about it, we are watching the situation very well, but I must say one thing. It is my duty to give that assessment very correctly, that the situation in Naxalbari has improved in the last 10 or 15 days.

Shri D. N. Patodia: On a point of order. So far as the functioning of the intelligence branch is concerned, the Central Government through its own intelligence machinery is always capable of knowing, and does always know. Therefore, I would like to know

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री से इस बात पर भी बातचीत की कि वहाँ की जो घातक या भूमि की समस्याएँ हैं उन को सुधारने के लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है और इस मिलसिले में क्या उन्होंने भारत सरकार की भी सलाह मागी ? यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार ने क्या सलाह दी ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: My discussions with the Chief Minister were confined to specific questions on the situation in Naxalbari. I did not discuss any wider issues with him. Certainly I discussed with him certain suggestions that we have given or certain reactions we have had after the press reported decisions about dealing with the matter. Our discussion was only confined to Naxalbari and those measures.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the notification issued by the Government of India banning carrying of bows and arrows in Naxalbari area under the Arms Act has been executed in that area, and whether the West Bengal Government has informed the Central Government that they are not prepared to execute that notification?

Shri Y. B. Chavan. No, Sir, I have not received any communication from the West Bengal Government saying that they are not prepared to execute that order, but from the information that I got large numbers of arrows and bows are being forfeited by the West Bengal police there. To that extent it appears that the order is implemented.

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उन स्टेटमेंट्स की ओर गया है जो कि विभिन्न दलों के नेता जो कि पिछले दिनों नक्सलवादी हो कर आये हैं उन्होंने दिया है जिसमें उनका कहना है, जो मखबाग न आया है कि वहा पर यह कोई ऐंग्लियन प्रबलम नहीं है, जो नेता हैं इस आन्दोलन के वह अधिकतर अमीर लोग हैं जिनके पास, कइयो के पास सो बीघे और कइयो के पास दो-तीन बीघे जमीन है और जिनका मारा है, लूटा है वह गरीब लोग हैं। यह कोई ऐंग्लियन मबाल नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि तुम पार्टी के लिए रुपया दो और नहीं देन पर उसको पीटते हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan. I think I have given my own views on this matter.

Mr Speaker. We are going round the whole discussion again now.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham. A few days ago the newspapers gave the picture of those persons in that area who have been arrested as the trouble-makers. They are practically as God made them. Are they the persons that created all this trouble, or are there others whom the police have not been able to reach?

Shri Y. B. Chavan. Certainly there are some other important people yet outside whom the police have not yet been able to reach.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. The Central Government by notification has banned the carrying and keeping of bows and arrows. May I know if the Central Government has also considered banning the keeping and carrying of

fire-arms held by the jotedars in that area?

Shri Y. B. Chavan. Even if those jotedars are carrying guns, they are doing so because they are licensed. It is for the West Bengal Government to cancel them if they think so.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That is one sided.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, there is an order about carrying guns also.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee. Is the hon. Minister aware that despite intensive combing operations of the Purnia forest in Sihguri Kanu Sanyal and his associates could not be arrested and the police believe that he with 200 associates and firearms and Jagat Santal another leader, with 100 associates and fire-arms might have crossed the border?

Shri Y. B. Chavan. No, Sir, I have not got that information.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri. The hon. Minister said just now that there had been considerable improvement in the Naxalbari situation so far a law and order measures were concerned. Is he aware that the West Bengal Government and the cabinet unanimously approved all the police measures that had been taken and about 500 people had been rounded up and produced before the courts and certain forests and jungles where the hardcore leaders are supposed to have taken shelter have been surrounded and mopping up operations are going on? He satisfied that so far as the West Bengal Government and police are concerned they are taking all possible steps to see that the situation is brought under control?

Shri Y. B. Chavan. The first phase of the police operation was to isolate the determined group of leaders who are really speaking giving inspiration plans and leadership to this campaign. It is proceeding with some success. But I think we will have to

watch yet for the results that they are getting. As I have said no State government needs a certificate from me? I have already said that the situation there has improved.

Shrimati Sushila Khatgi: During the course of his talks with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, did the Home Minister come to the conclusion that the Chinese also had some hand in the Naxalbari situation and if so is the government satisfied that these people are exterminated and do not spread to any other States to create further Naxalbaris?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is quite possible that they were inspired by the ideas of Mao; there is no doubt about that. I do not know whether they had a practical hand in it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We are all glad to hear from the Minister that in his opinion the situation in Naxalbari has improved considerably....

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I never said that it 'has improved considerably'; I said that it 'has improved'.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Part (b) of the question is a general question: internal security in West Bengal. Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to a statement issued by the Chief Minister of West Bengal two days back in which he has categorically stated that one of the major facts which had contributed to the lack of security in the Asansol region of West Bengal—the coal field region—is the fact that certain mine-owners are maintaining private armies of armed hooligans and are trying to intimidate by force the workers; they are committing acts of violence. This is the statement of the Chief Minister. May I know whether the Home Minister is prepared, equally in the interest of maintaining law and order, to back up any action which the State Government may take against recalcitrant mine-owners and punish them severely for this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not seen the statement of the Chief Minister and so I cannot answer this question.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether the attention of the Home Minister has been drawn to a statement made by Mr. Limaye, a legislator from Maharashtra that he had a talk with the left communist leader who said that Naxalbari would be repeated throughout India during the month of December. If that is so, what possible action is Government going to take?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not come across that statement.

Shri Nath Pal: Mr. Speaker, it is possible to appreciate the necessity for taking firm action, to curb open threat to security. But has the Minister's attention been drawn to this, or, has he seen some pictures in some of the dailies which I must say make one's stomach turn? They are gruesome; I do not like the pictures of these people chained together, reminiscent almost of the interrogation that goes on in Viet Nam. What is the purpose in advertising this as something so sadistic that may be happening? It is conceivable that there has not been any excess, but to any Indian who looks at the picture of his fellow-Indians, half-naked, with tears and terror in their eyes, it would be depressing. What is the use of such pictures, and I would like to know why such pictures are being advertised?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am not responsible for these pictures. (Inter-ruption).

Shri Nath Pal: The *Hindustan Times* carried such a picture. I think Mr. Chavan will share our anxiety about these sad things.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deshmukh.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: One of the persons who is responsible for this situation in Naxalbari happens to be a Pakistani national, and it has been widely circulated in the press

reports which are to the effect that one of the objects of creating such a situation in Naxalbari is to see that both East and West Bengal are brought under Chinese influence. Has the Government any specific information about this?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are many ideas which are supposed to be behind this move. It is also one of the ideas that has been stated. But how can I confirm or not confirm such things?

— श्री बार्ब करेण्डीब : कई जिम्मेदार लोगों के द्वारा वो किसम की बातें कहने में आई हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से खुलासा जानना चाहता हूँ:—

1 जो पुलिस वहाँ पर भेजी गई है, उस पुलिस में किसी दल के लोगों को भी यूनीफार्म डालकर भेजा गया है— यह भ्रमवाह फैल रही है, कई भ्रमबादों में छपा है और कई जिम्मेदार लोगों के मुँह से सुनने में आया है,

2 हमने भ्रमवाह 48 है कि सी० आई० ए० के लोगों का भी नक्सलवाड़ी के मामले में शाय है।

न दोनों के बारे में मैं आपकी जो ज्ञान मशीनरी है, क्या उसने कोई ज्ञान की है? यदि की है, तो यह क्या है—इसका खुलासा करें।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will have to ask the West Bengal Government about it; have not known about it.

श्री कंहर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि नक्सलवाड़ी में स्थिति पहले से कुछ सुधरी है, लेकिन उस पर बाध रखने की जरूरत है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने वेस्ट-बंगाल सरकार को कोई ऐसा कदम सुझाया है कि जिससे वह स्थिति और सुधरे और उस स्थिति पर वह किस

इस से बाध रखना चाहते हैं— क्या इस तरह की कोई चीज सुझाई है या उनके ध्यान में विचार करने के बाद कोई चीज बनाने आई है या उसके बारे में आप क्या सोचते हैं?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In those discussions of mine with the Chief Minister we made certain suggestions to the Chief Minister, and I think in those discussions, I got the impression that the Chief Minister was agreeable to the suggestions that we made. This is the impression that I got. I think that the police operation is going on according to his own ideas about it, and it is achieving some results.

श्री तुलसीदास आचर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहाँ की कठिन परिस्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है तथा जिन लोगों ने वहाँ ट्रबल क्रिएट किया है उनके खिलाफ पुलिस के जरिये या कानून के जरिये एक्शन लेने। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की जो बेसिक प्रबलम थी उस प्रबलम के लिये सरकार ने कुछ किया है या नहीं? हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ जहाँ ऐसी प्रबलमज पैदा होती है, जैसे तेलगाना में भुष्मा, नक्सलवाड़ी में हो रहा है, इनको हल करने के लिये सरकार में कोई इन्तजाम किया है, जिससे वे कारण फिर पैदा न हों—क्या इसके बारे में सरकार ने कोई विचार किया है?

श्री मधुसूदनराव बन्हाण : हा, हमें पता किया जाता है।

श्री बेबी शंकर शर्मा : माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 10 दिनों के भीतर नक्सलवाड़ी की सिचुएशन इम्प्रूव हुई है। मैं ता० 18 और 20 को नक्सलवाड़ी के इलाके में था और मैं अपने निश्चित मत से कह सकता हूँ कि अभी तक लोगों में भय है, बड़ी धारणा बनी हुई है जो पहले थी, अभी तक लोग अपने खेतों में काम करने नहीं जा सके हैं और राजिंदग के इन्स्ट्रुक्शन का मन्ता के कमानुसार करीब करीब 70 परसेंट जमीन अभी भी खाली पड़ी हुई है और जिनकी जमीनें

उनको वहाँ से जाने में पुनः सशस्त्र नहीं करती है। राजिनिथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमिश्नर के अनुसार 5 करोड़ २० के घन का बाटा होगा, और उस इलाके के लोग क्या चाहेंगे इसका पता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने ऐसे क्या स्टेप्स लिये हैं जिन से लोगों में निश्चितता आए और वह अपने खेतों में ठीक से काम कर सकें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, I cannot say what steps I am taking because the steps will have to be taken by the West Bengal Government. There may be an element of truth in what the hon member says. When I say things have improved, it is a comparative statement. The police are establishing their camps in different areas. I hope the presence of the police would help to make them a little more fearless.

Shrimati Lakshminanthamma: May I know whether the Home Minister's attention is drawn to the West Bengal Labour Ministers statement that they are working under the twin limitations of democracy and Constitution as they have come to power through election, election is not a revolution and if the society is to change, it must be through a revolution. May I know whether the Government is convinced that certain Ministers of the State are also behind this movement in West Bengal?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no answer to this.

Shrimati Lakshminanthamma: It is a dangerous thing.

Mr. Speaker: Maybe, but he says he has no answer.

Shri C. C. Desai: I understand from my friend, Mr Patodia, who has recently visited Naxalbari that while the police action is effective in so far as the top leaders are concerned, no action is being taken yet against the masses

army of anti-social elements who are operating in the countryside. Will the action be continued to clean up the place and not be relaxed?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is really speaking, the idea of the operation they have undertaken. I wish they pursue the same line which the hon member has suggested.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान माधनबादी कम्युनिस्टों के प्रखबारों में निरले गया उन के नेताओं के द्वारा दिये गये बयानों की ओर गया है, जिनमें उन्होंने कहा है कि नक्सलबादी में विद्रोह करने वाले लोग सी० घाई० ए० के एजेंट हैं ? साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री नाथपाई के प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया कि क्या मंत्री महोदय पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को हिदायत देंगे कि नक्सलबादी में जो काम हो रहा है उसका मुकाबला करते समय इन्सानियन और मानवता को न छोड़ा जाये ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am sure this question and Mr Nath Pai's question will be brought to the notice of the West Bengal Government. I am sure they must be concerned about the human values. I have no doubt about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर क्या है ? मैंने पूछा था कि बामपन्थी कम्युनिस्टों के प्रखबारों में तथा उनके नेताओं के बयानों में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि जो विद्रोह करने वाले हैं वह असल में बामपन्थी कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं, उनका बदनाम करने के लिये सी० घाई० ए० के एजेंट वह काम कर रहे हैं, क्या इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को कोई जानकारी है ? (व्यवधान) मैं जानकारी माग रहा हूँ। उनके पास कई जासूसी विभाग हैं।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have seen these remarks. I will have to check up on these facts. But personally we will

have to be rather very careful about making these allegations.

श्री जयु सिन्हा : किने कहाँ किता है ?

श्री सचिवनरयण चव्वाण : आप ने नहीं, उन्होंने किता है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether his attention has been drawn to the statement issued by the I.G. of Police of West Bengal, when he visited Naxalbari recently and had talks with the so-called underground leaders of this particular struggle against the jotedars, that there is an absolutely good atmosphere now in Naxalbari and that no arms and ammunition were imported from other countries. If so, what is his reaction to that?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have seen some press statement about it. I have not got that report direct. I cannot give my reaction about it.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Over a period of time it is likely that we can control the situation. But the fundamental fact still remains that we have taken the pledge under the Constitution to uphold the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India. Now it is very clear that there are certain elements which have been working against the territorial integrity of India extra-territorial inspired. In view of this, may I know whether Government is thinking in terms of banning such political parties as do not believe in the democratic way of life?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There are no proposals for banning any political party at present.

Shri Samar Guha: In view of the fact that the largest quantum of land proportionate to the population and area of Silliguri has been vested in that area, in view of the fact that acute agrarian problems are there in other districts adjoining the Naxalbari area, in view of the fact that the leaders of the Naxalbari operation have more lands than many jotedars in that area, in view of the fact

Shri Samar Guha: Sir, in my speech I have said that it is essentially an agrarian problem. But now, after making a factual study, I have data and statistics with me to show that 80 per cent of the leaders have more lands than many jotedars in that area.

Mr Speaker: I do not think the Home Minister will be able to give all that information.

Shri Samar Guha: This problem of Naxalbari is more political than agrarian. I would like to know whether it is a fact.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have given my view from the very beginning—I think the hon. Member agrees with me in that—that it is more political than agrarian.

Shri S. S. Kothari: May I know whether, in his opinion, it is a fact that CPI(M) have severed connections with the so-called 'ultras', in view of the statement of the Secretary?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a question which will have to be put to the CPI(M) and not to me.

श्री राम चरण : क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह पता है कि नक्सलबाड़ी और जगहों पर भी हो सकता है क्योंकि यहाँ पर जमीन के वितरण की बात है, गरीब शरीर की बात है, जमीन किम के पास है और किस के पास नहीं है इसकी बात है । यह बातोंवरण और जगहों पर न फैल जाये इसके लिये जब तक आप लैंड-रिफार्म को सही तरीके से न करेगे तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Sir, certainly, this Government and the party to which I have the privilege to belong have always believed in land reforms. I wish they had undertaken the land reform programme. Nobody objected to land reform programme as such.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Why did you not do it in twenty years? Now you expect things to be done in a magician's way.

Mr. Speaker: What is your question?

[Shri Morarji Desai]

the existing law. In order to maintain the incidence of tax on foreign companies on inter-corporate dividends received by them from domestic companies, as close as possible to that under the existing law, I now propose to increase the quantum of deduction from such dividends in their case from 60 per cent of such dividends, as specified in the Bill, to 65 per cent thereof. This will leave 35 per cent of the dividend to bear tax at the rate of 70 per cent, thus, resulting in an effective incidence of tax of 24.5 per cent on the whole of such dividends. Consequently, it is also proposed to specify the rate of deduction of tax at source from such dividends at 24.5 per cent as against 28 per cent under the Bill.

As part of the measures for simplifying tax calculations, the Bill proposes to replace the existing provision for rebate of tax on charitable donations by one for a straight deduction of 50 per cent of the amount of the qualifying donations in computing the taxable income of the donor. The deduction of 50 per cent of the qualifying donations results in a slightly lower tax benefit to non-corporate donors. In order that the tax relief in these cases may be as near as possible to that under the existing law, I now propose to increase the deduction in the case of non-corporate donors from 50 per cent of the qualifying donations, as specified in the Bill, to 55 per cent thereof.

I also propose to move two amendments to the provisions relating to computation of chargeable profits under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964. In computing the chargeable profits, Companies are entitled, under the existing law, to exclude from their total income, *inter alia*, the amount of their 'tax holiday' income on which rebate of income tax is allowable to them under the Income-tax Act. They are also entitled to exclude the amount of the qualifying donations on which rebate of

tax is admissible to them under the Income tax Act. As the 'tax holiday' income will, under the provisions in the Bill, be completely excluded from the total income of the company with effect from the assessment year 1968-69, the existing provision in the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act for excluding the 'tax holiday' income in computing the chargeable profits of the company will become redundant and is, therefore, proposed to be omitted. Further, as fifty per cent of the amount of the qualifying donations made by the company will, under the Bill, be allowed as a deduction in computing the total income of the company under the Income-tax Act with effect from the assessment year 1968-69, it is proposed that in computing the chargeable profits of the company for surtax, only the balance fifty per cent of the qualifying donations will be excluded.

I now turn to the Postal tariffs. Honourable Members are aware that provision was made in the Finance Bill for increases in Postal rates on registered newspapers in order to reduce the recurring heavy loss on the Postal Services. These included an increase in the rate for newspapers weighing not more than 100 grammes from 2 p. to 5 p. I have since reconsidered the proposal in so far as the smaller newspapers with limited circulation are concerned. The Committee on Small Newspapers had recommended in 1965 that some concessional treatment is necessary in the case of small newspapers weighing less than 50 grammes. I propose to go a little further and have accordingly decided that there should be no change in the existing Postal rate of 2 P for registered newspapers weighing not more than 60 grammes. This will particularly benefit language papers, dailies and weeklies and will mean a loss of revenue of the order of Rs. 35 lakhs in a full year.

I have also received representations in respect of certain other tariff items

Marine Diesel Engine Factory

*1288. **Shri K. Narayana Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee set up by Government has studied the question of location of the Marine Diesel Engine Factory,

(b) whether it is a fact that Vizag in Andhra Pradesh has also been considered as the probable site for the factory

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard,

(d) whether any location has ultimately been recommended, and

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

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

(a) The decision regarding location of the Marine Diesel Engine Factory was taken by Government after considering the recommendations of a team of Messrs MAN Engineers

(b) Yes Sir

(c) and (d) After taking into consideration various factors and carrying out a relative assessment of different sites the team of Messrs MAN Engineers recommended the site for location of the factory in the following order

- (i) Ranchi
- (ii) Vishakhapatnam
- (iii) Madras
- (iv) Cochin

(e) The Government have decided that the factory should be set up at Ranchi

Issue of Passports to Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri and Shrimati Biren Mitra

*1289. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the nature and period of the passport issued to Shri Biju Patnaik

and the number of countries he is permitted to visit and the period of his visit;

(b) the steps or guarantee taken by Government to see that Shri Biju Patnaik returns to India to face the legal processes against him when required,

(c) whether it is a fact that Shri and Shrimati Biren Mitra have also been given passport similar to those of Shri and Shrimati Biju Patnaik,

(d) if so, whether Government realise the possibility of these people escaping the legitimate processes of law, and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in such an eventuality?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh):

(a) Shri Bijoyananda Patnaik holds an ordinary passport valid upto 27th October 1969. The passport is endorsed for travel to Commonwealth Countries USA, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Philippines, Japan, North Africa, all countries in Europe including USSR and Turkey but excluding Portugal

(b) The Passport Act, 1967, does not provide for taking any guarantee from a passport holder for his return to India

It is however, open to a Court of Law, before which any legal proceedings are pending against a person, to issue an order prohibiting the departure of the person concerned from India. No such order has been issued or conveyed to the Government of India

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

(d) and (e) Government has no indication that these 2 persons are trying to flee the country to escape the legitimate processes of law. If they go abroad and refuse to return

to India in response to a summons or warrant for trial in a Court of law, appropriate action can be taken against them under the law.

Colombo Powers

*1331. **Shri P. N. Solanki:**
Shri S. S. Kothari:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a meeting recently of the Colombo Powers upon whose assurances India accepted the cease-fire of 1962 against the Chinese aggression;

(b) the results of the discussions and deliberations which took place among the Colombo Powers;

(c) whether there has been any implementation of the suggestions made by the Colombo Powers; and

(d) the present position of China or views of the Chinese Government regarding the proposals of Colombo Powers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) As far as Government are aware there has been no change in the Chinese Government's negative and intransigent attitude on the Colombo Proposals.

Tibetan Refugees

*1332. **Shri Shri Chand Goel:**
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri K. K. Nayar:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:
Shri Virendrakumar Shah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixty-three Tibetans entered the Indian territory recently

as refugees from Lipulek pass seeking asylum;

(b) whether the local authorities have stopped them and not accepted them as refugees so far;

(c) whether on account of the difficult life conditions created by the Chinese in Tibet, more of such groups are expected to trek into India in the near future; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) 63 Tibetan Refugees have entered U.P. via Mongsha Pass, not Lipulek Pass, on 25th June, 1967.

(b) These Tibetans are being interrogated with a view to ascertaining that they are genuine refugees.

(c) and (d). Tibetans, fleeing from repression or religious persecution, have been coming to India year after year for some time now. More of them may come. It is Government's policy to give refuge in genuine cases on humanitarian grounds.

Chief Ministers' Conference

*1333. **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Jaganath Rao Joshi:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chief Ministers' Conference was held at Delhi on the 6th and 7th July, 1967;

(b) if so, the Chief Ministers of which States attended the Conference; and

(c) the salient points discussed and the decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) The names of Chief Ministers or their colleagues who attended various sessions at the Conference are mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-115/87]

(c) The Conference was called by the Minister of Food and Agriculture mainly to discuss the programme of agricultural production for 1987-88. A meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers on Food was held on 7th July, to which Chief Ministers who are not members were also invited.

Advantage was taken of the Conference to exchange views with Chief Ministers on the Gajendragadkar Commission's report on Dearness Allowance, the Family Planning Programme and the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations on the Machinery of Planning.

A statement indicating the main subjects discussed with the Chief Ministers by the Minister of Food and Agriculture is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1156/87]

No decisions were taken at the session which discussed the Gajendragadkar Commission's report on Dearness Allowance. Views were exchanged on the financial and other implications of the Commission's recommendations.

Similarly views were exchanged on three proposals bearing on the Family Planning Programme, namely, raising the age-limits for marriage of boys and girls, liberalisation of abortion laws, and compulsory sterilisation after three children.

Mention has already been made of discussions with Chief Ministers on the Administrative Reforms Commission's report on the Machinery of Planning in the Prime Minister's statement on the subject in the Lok Sabha on 17th July.

Fresh Enquiry into the Death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

*1334 **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri,**
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:
Shri Arjun Singh:
Bhadoria
Shri Sreekantan Nair
Shri Mohan Prasad:
Dr. Karni Singh
Shri N. C. Chatterjee

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4338 on the 3rd July 1967 and state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan did not at all visit Taiwan where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is reported to have met his death in an air-crash

(b) if so how the Committee reached the conclusion that Netaji had actually died in an air-crash in 1945

(c) whether Government now propose to reopen the whole matter and institute a fresh enquiry in co-operation with the Government of Taiwan and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The evidence on which the Committee reached the conclusion that Netaji had actually died in an air-crash in 1945 is too lengthy to be stated here. It can be found in the report of the Shah Nawaz Committee which has already been published.

(c) No, Sir

(d) The Government are convinced that there is no need for any further enquiry because the report of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee is conclusive.

Second Bandung Conference

*1336. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to call the Second Bandung Conference on the 10th October, 1967 in Algeria;

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

(c) whether India will attend the Conference;

(d) what will be the subjects for discussion; and

(e) whether India will raise the question of Israel's attack on U.A.R.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir, however, a meeting of the 'seventy-seven' developing countries is scheduled to be held in Algiers from 10th October, 1967

(b) India has actively supported the meeting of the 'seventy-seven' developing countries

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) The principal objectives of the meeting are to harmonise the position of the developing countries with regard to the main issues to be considered at the Second U.N. Conference on Trade & Development to be held in New Delhi, to outline the basic strategies required at that Conference, to reaffirm the unity of the 'seventy-seven' and to restate the firm support of the developing countries for the fundamental objectives set out in their Joint Declaration contained in the Final Act of the First U.N. Conference on Trade & Development held in 1964.

(e) No Sir, the meeting will consider mainly economic matters as stated above.

Talks with Underground Nagas

*1337. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri K. M. Madhakar:
Shri Ramavatar Ghastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Nagaland has urged upon the Central Government not to continue talks with the underground hostile Nagas indefinitely;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he is opposed to making Mr Phizo a party to the talks with the underground Naga hostiles; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to his suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Chief Minister of Nagaland met Minister of External Affairs during his last visit to Delhi between 5th and 10th July, 1967. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the contents of the discussions, which are essentially of a confidential nature

(b) and (c) The matter was raised during the course of Supplementaries to the Calling Attention Notice on 10th July, 1967. The House was assured that the "Government will not go contrary to the advice of the State Government of Nagaland"

U.N. Talks on Suez Canal

*1338. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the failure of the U.N. talks on Suez Canal; and

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(b) If so, the future course of action to be taken by Government in this regard? —

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) The United Nations has not specifically dealt with the issue of the Suez Canal. The U.N. Security Council and subsequently the Emergency Session of the General Assembly have been concerned in achieving a solution of the West Asian crisis. Efforts of the World body in this direction have not yet achieved satisfactory results.

(b) Ever since the commencement of the hostilities the Government of India have been working vigorously in the United Nations and elsewhere to achieve a withdrawal as an essential step towards a satisfactory resolution of the problem facing the countries in the Middle East which would lead, among other things, to the opening of the Suez Canal.

Personnel of Indian Embassy in Peking

*1339. Shri Bodabrata Barua

Shri N. K. Sanghi;
Shri Y. A. Prasad
Shri D. N. Deb;
Shri D. Amat;
Shri R. R. Singh Deo;
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri D. N. Patodia;
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri F. K. Deo;
Shri A. Dipa;
Shri M. C. Majhi;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have finalised the programme of bringing back the officials of the Indian Embassy at Peking and their families to India, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). It has been decided to bring back by small batches some of the Indian employees

of the Embassy at Peking with their families, accordingly two members of the family of one officer have returned to India on 6th July and 14 more will be returning before the end of this month.

Freedom Fighters of Goa

*1340. Shri Jagannath Rao Jambh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 29 on the 22nd May 1967 regarding the release of Freedom fighters of Goa and state

(a) the further developments and the action taken in the matter, if any,

(b) whether it is a fact that a visa was refused by Portugal to the mother of Shri Mohan Ranade; and

(c) if so, the action which Government propose to take to make the same available through friendly countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (c) There has not been any fresh development as regards the release of these freedom fighters and efforts to secure their release through the good offices of friendly countries are being continued without any success so far. The Government of Portugal had earlier refused permission for Shri Ranade's mother to visit him in Portugal. The Mexican Government, who are looking after our interests in Portugal, have informed us that the Portuguese Government will now permit the visit.

Discrimination Against Emergency Commissioned Officers

*1341. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the large-scale discrimination that exists in

the Army against the Emergency Commissioned Officers and in favour of the regular ones in the matter of selecting officers for special and other courses and in the appointment to coveted posts within different units, and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhargava): (a) and (b) No such discrimination exists against Emergency Commissioned Officers

Except for a few courses involving substantial expenditure of money or time, where the selection has to be restricted with a view to career planning ECOs are selected on par with regular officers for all courses. In fact the position obtains to their advantage, ECOs have today at the most four years service to their credit and under normal conditions even regular officers are required to serve in their Regiments/units for a period of five years before they can be considered for staff or ERE appointments. However, since August 1966, to provide more opportunities to ECOs, the minimum period of regimental service has been reduced from 5 years to 2 years and ECOs posted on staff and ERE appointments

Criteria for appointments of Ambassadors

*1342. Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidhyarthi:
Shri Mohan Prasad:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the criteria for the appointments of ambassadors in foreign countries and

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b) Appointments as Heads of Missions abroad are made by Government on grounds of experience and suitability. In diplomacy, as in any other profession professional men, if suitable and available are mainly chosen for such assignments, though Government are free to choose distinguished public figures from other walks of life for specific diplomatic assignments, as has been the practice since independence.

राज्य सरकारों की गतिविधियों के बारे में
प्रकाशवाणी से प्रसारण

*1343 श्री हुकूम खन् बख्श
श्री राम सिंह खरबाण
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव
श्री मोरेन्द्र नाथ
श्री ड० प्रभात

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि प्रकाशवाणी
के प्रसारणों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरदारों की
गतिविधियों को उचित स्थान नहीं दिया जाता
जबकि कांग्रेस सरकार की गतिविधियों को
प्रसारण में प्रमुख स्थान दिया जाता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं और

(ग) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य
में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री ड० के०
लाल): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठते।

Indians killed in Anti-Chinese Riots in Burma

*1344. **Shri Hem Barua:**

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indians were killed in the anti-Chinese riots that took place in Burma recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी से राजनैतिक प्रसारण के लिए संहिता

* 1345. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री रामायतार शर्मा :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

श्री वीरेन्द्रकुमार शाह :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

श्री वेदव्रत बरुआ :

श्री न० कु० सांगी :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

श्री धीरेन्द्र नाथ :

श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :

श्री दे० अमात :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सूपकार :

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

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी से राजनैतिक प्रसारण के लिये संहिता के सम्बन्ध में

राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ कोई विचार विमर्श किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन मुख्य बातों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया ; और

(ग) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग) : आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण की संहिता के सम्बन्ध में, बिहार, मद्रास, जम्मू और कश्मीर तथा उड़ीसा के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के अतिरिक्त, सभी मुख्य मन्त्रियों से विचार-विमर्श हुआ है। महत्वपूर्ण मर्यादाओं और निदेशों तथा उन मर्दों के बारे में बातचीत हुई जो प्रस्तावित संहिता में शामिल किए जाने हैं। इस अवस्था में बात-चीत का विषय बताता समयापूर्व होगा। काम सरल होने के स्थान पर इससे कठिनाइयां पैदा होंगी। जैसे ही इनको अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा, उनको सदन के सम्मुख रख दिया जायेगा। आशा है कि संहिता को अन्तिम रूप देने में अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा।

Cease-Fire in Jammu and Kashmir

*1346. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Suraj Bhan:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir State has been sealed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). The cease-fire line is

being guarded by our security forces to defend territory on our side of the cease-fire line and to prevent unauthorised entry or exist across it.

Pakistan's Propaganda Re: Israeli Military Mission in India

*1347. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Times has published a report that Israeli Military Mission was having discussions in Delhi for the purchase of spare parts of planes; etc.;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken or proposed to be taken to counteract this false propaganda against India by Pakistan;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (d). Government have seen with regret the 'Pakistan Times' story published on 1st July, 1967, alleging that an Israeli Military Mission held discussions in Delhi for the purchase of spare parts of planes, etc. This malicious story has been denied by an official spokesman of the Defence Ministry who described it as a "baseless fabrication". Our High Commission at Islamabad has protested to the Pakistan Government about this concocted story. Apart from this story, Pakistani propaganda has been constantly misrepresenting India's attitude to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi has reproduced this news item in one of its news bulletins and has circulated this to all foreign missions in New Delhi, including the Arab missions. A protest is being lodged with the Pakistan High Commission for giving currency to such scurrilous propaganda.

Government have taken all requisite action in order to give adequate publicity to our stand on the West Asian crisis as well as to expose Pakistani canards about Indian policies.

Tibetan Refugees

*1348. Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri M. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tibetan refugees entering into the Indian borders are posing a threat to the Indian defence security;

(b) whether many Chinese spies have entered our borders disguised as Tibetan refugees;

(c) if so, how many such spies have been arrested so far; and

(d) the security measures which are being taken to stop the infiltration of the Chinese spies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A few of the Tibetans are suspected to be agents.

(c) 34 such suspects are under detention.

(d) All Tibetan Refugees entering India are interrogated and screened to detect and prevent the infiltration of Chinese agents.

पाकिस्तान को चीन द्वारा छोटे हथियारों का दिया जाना

*1349. श्री हुकूम खान कश्वाय :
श्री राय गोपाल साहवाले :
श्री जे० प्र० रयाणी :
श्री राजनिहल खयरवाल :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने हाल ही में पाकिस्तान को पुनः छोटे हथियार

देशाचार्य कर दिया है जो आपाचार युद्ध में इस्तेमाल किये जा सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. व. रा. प्रसाद) :

(क) सरकार को मालूम है कि अन्य पैकिंग सामान के प्रतिरक्षा चीन ने पाकिस्तान को फुटकर छोटे हथियारों की भारी राशियों के प्रतिरक्षा दो इन्फेन्ट्री डिबिडियो के लिए सम्पूर्ण सावधानताओं को सन्तुष्ट किया है। इन हथियारों का अधिकतर भ्रम गौरीला युद्ध में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

(ख) इन सर्वश्रेष्ठों का ध्यान रखा योजनाओं में पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Anti-Indian Radio Peking Broadcasts

*1350. Shri Hem Barua;
Shri N. K. P. Salve;

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Peking Radio is broadcasting every night messages to the "revolutionary" Indian people to rise in armed revolt against the "reactionaries" ruling Indians,

(b) if so, whether these messages are monitored regularly by the All India Radio, and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to counteract this Chinese propaganda?

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

(a) News reports, talks and commentaries on these lines are put out from time to time.

(b) These are monitored on a selective basis.

(c) Chinese propaganda is countered by means of Press releases and radio broadcasts besides programmes of talks, group discussions, film shows and cultural activities in the border areas organised by the Field Publicity Units, to expose Chinese expansionist designs and its subversive role in Afro-Asian countries

Auxiliary Airmen called for active Service

6494. Shri C. Chittibabu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Auxiliary Airmen were called for active service in 1962 from the various Departments to join the ranks they held before,

(b) whether their parent Departments were asked to pay the difference of salary to them as the Air Force pay was less than what they were drawing in their parent Departments, and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in making such adjustments?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir Civil Departments were asked to pay the difference in the case of those Auxiliary airmen whose Air Force pay and allowances were less than their civil pay and allowances

(c) The orders issued earlier regarding protection of civil rates of pay and allowances were not clear in certain respects and clarificatory orders in this regard could be issued only in 1964 after consulting the Ministries/Departments concerned, and hence the delay in making the adjustments

Released Airmen called for Active Service

6495. Shri C. Chittibabu: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Regular Airmen who were on release

leave on transfer to pension establishment were called back to serve the Nation during 1963 Emergency and the airmen awaiting release were retained in service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the airmen awaiting release were forced to refund the entire advance of pay and allowances; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that they were not re-granted the release leave as per the Air Force Order 13 of 1963 which does not permit the date of regular engagement to be altered for granting leave?

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

(b) Airmen awaiting release are not entitled to any advance of pay and allowances. Therefore, the question of refund of advance of pay and allowances does not arise.

(c) Most of the airmen involved were re-granted release leave while a few were not re-granted release leave due to the exigencies of service.

भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पर चीनी राष्ट्रजनों का बसाया जाना

4696. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री बलपाल सिंह :

क्या बरेलिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने भारत तिब्बत सीमा पर लगभग 500 मील चौड़ा क्षेत्र में चीनी राष्ट्रजन बसा दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनके परिणामस्वरूप भारत को किसी भी समय खतरे का सामना करना पड़ सकता है , और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस संबंध में भारत सरकार ने सुरक्षा संबंधी क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

बरेलिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार ऐसे उपाय बरत रही है जो सीमा की स्थिति को देखते हुए आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय छात्र सैनिक

6497. श्री मं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय छात्रसेना दल के कितने व्यक्तियों को कानून कमिशन प्राप्त अधिकारों तथा मार्जेंट मेजर इस्ट्रक्टर के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या अब उन्हें इन पदों से हटाया जा रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) 82 भूतपूर्व एन सा सां ग्रदर अफसरों/सार्जेंटों/कारपोरलों को पूर्णवधि आधार पर राष्ट्रीय छात्रबल निदेशालय मध्य प्रदेश में नियमित सेना के जे सां ग्राज, एन सी ग्राज के स्थान पर ग्रन्डर अफसर प्रशिक्षण और मार्जेंट मेजर प्रशिक्षणों के तौर पर लगाया गया था ।

(ख) जा हा ।

(ग) उनमें नियुक्ति ग्रन्थायी तौर पर की गई था क्योंकि नियमित सेना से विवर्ग प्राप्ति न थे । अब जब कि वह प्राप्ति किए जा रहे हैं ग्रदला-ग्रदला की जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के किये जाने

6498. श्री मं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश में जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को किये

सिद्धे भूमि दी जमी की उपरान्त कक्षा कितनी है,

(क) क्या उक्त कक्षा में उन सब भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि दी गई है, जिन्होंने कक्षा के लिये भूमि के लिये प्रार्थना की थी,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस समय कितने प्रार्थना पत्र बिलम्बित पड़े हैं, और

(ग) ये प्रार्थना पत्र कितने समय से बिलम्बित हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री डॉ० रा० भगत) . (क) से (ग) मामला राज्य सरकार का एक विषय है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आवश्यक सूचना देने की प्रार्थना की गई है, और जमी प्राप्त हुई सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Retrenchment in Artillery Centre, Nasik Road Camp

6499. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether 14 Lower Division Clerks were retrenched from service from Headquarters, Artillery Centre, Nasik Road Camp on the 13th March, 1967,

(b) whether any alternative jobs were offered to these employees, and

(c) whether Government propose to direct the CDA, SC Poona to employ these retrenched employees who may still be in need of jobs?

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

(b) No The Clerks in question who had rendered between 8 and 13 months service, could not be offered alternative appointments under the standing orders of Army Headquarters for adjustment of surpluses

and deficiencies, due to non-availability of adequate number of vacancies in Defence establishments and their low seniority amongst other surplus clerks

(c) No such direction can be given. Individuals discharged from service have to seek fresh employment through the Employment Exchanges; the offers of employment are made in accordance with the prescribed order of priority

Naval Ships Built at Indian Shipyards

6500 **Shri Shiv Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of naval ships built in the Indian Shipyards during the three Five Year Plans,

(b) the number to be built during the Fourth Plan period,

(c) the number of naval ships for which India would be dependent on outside help, and

(d) when India would be self-sufficient in this respect?

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

(a) Four Naval ships have been built in Indian Shipyards during the first three Five Year Plans This number does not include craft like tugs, dredgers etc

(b) and (c) Proposals for the construction of naval ships such as frigates, minesweepers, survey ships and other specialised types of naval craft are under consideration of Government Foreign assistance is necessary for construction of sophisticated war ships

(d) While every effort is being made in this direction, it is not possible to indicate when self-sufficiency would be achieved

Foreign Correspondents

6501. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of foreign correspondents and reporters ordered to leave India on account of their anti-Indian reporting during the last ten years?

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

Publicity on Untouchability

6502. **Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity were doing propaganda work against the practice of untouchability in the urban as well as rural areas of the country,

(b) if so its impact on the removal of this disability,

(c) whether the Directorate has discontinued it recently, and

(d) if so since when and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The publicity campaigns of the Directorate were found useful in educating the people in rural and urban areas on the need for the removal of the untouchability. It is not, however, possible to state precisely what the impact of the publicity efforts was, as no survey in this regard was undertaken

(c) and (d) No publicity campaign for the removal of untouchability has been undertaken by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity since 1962-63. It was felt, in February 1963, that a stage had been reached when no publicity by D.A.V.P. was necessary and that this work might be left to voluntary organisations.

A.I.R. Features on Untouchability

6503. **Shri Siddayya:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether talks, dramas symposia are being arranged in different Centres of the All India Radio regarding the removal of untouchability in the country, and

(b) if so how many were arranged in each of the Centres during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The required information is contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1157/67]

External Services of A.I.R.

6504 **Shri M. L. Sondhi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of foreign language broadcasts in the External Services of the All India Radio

(b) whether the duration of the existing foreign language services is being increased to make them more popular and more effective, and

(c) if so what are the new services proposed?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) When more transmitters become available the question of increasing the duration of the existing External Services as well as introduction of some more services will be taken up

(c) For the present, it is proposed to introduce two new services—one in Russian and the other in Malay as soon as resources are available

U.S.S.R. Military Hardware for Pakistan

6005. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri M. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government are making fresh exploratory move to obtain military hardware from the U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether Government have received any information regarding this fresh move by Pakistan Government from Indian Ambassador in U.S.S.R.; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh); (a) Government have not received any reports to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Marathi Programme from Ahmedabad —Baroda A.I.R. Station

6506. **Shrimati Tara Sapre:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific time given for the Marathi Programme relay by the Ahmedabad and Baroda (A.I.R.) Stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Marathi speaking writers, Artists or dramatists are required to go to Poona or Bombay for their performance in Marathi;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than 5 lakhs Marathi speaking people are residents of Baroda and Ahmedabad; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allot some time to broadcast

programmes in Marathi from the Ahmedabad-Baroda A.I.R. Centre?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. According to the 1961 Census, the total population of Marathi-speaking people in Gujarat state is 1,91,260.

(d) No, Sir.

Broadcasts of National Songs on A.I.R.

6507. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how much time is given to the national songs on All India Radio Stations in a week, station-wise;

(b) how many stations begin their morning programmes with the national anthem;

(c) whether Government propose to earmark one Radio Station only for national songs Radio on the analogy of and Ceylon broadcasting for film songs from one station regularly in all programmes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):
 (a) The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) No station begins its morning programme with the National Anthem (Jana Gana Mana).

(c) and (d). This is a suggestion for action.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स, बंगलौर के,
 एयरो-सकनिशियनों द्वारा हड़ताल

6508. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर के लगभग

150 एयरो-तकनिशियनों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में एक धान्दोलन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है,

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उनके द्वारा काम बन्द कर देने से अब तक काम के कितने बंटों का नुकसान हुआ है,

(ग) उनकी मांगें क्या हैं, और

(घ) उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हाँ। हिन्दुस्तान वैमानिक लि० बंगलौर डिविजन के 150 कर्मचारियों ने, जिन्हें शांताक्रूज बम्बई के हवाई अड्डे पर काम करने के लिये प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया था, 10-7-1967 को हथियार घर देने की हड़ताल की थी, और उसे 14-7-1967 को समाप्त किया था।

(ख) हड़ताल के कारण लगभग 4000 जन-होरा की हानि हुई।

(ग) मांग है (बंगलौर डिविजन) हिन्दुस्तान वैमानिकी लि० के बम्बई ने काम के लिए प्रतिनियुक्त कर्मचारियों को दिए गए स्टेशन से बार के भत्ते की राशि में वृद्धि।

(घ) मांग हिन्दुस्तान वैमानिकी लि० के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के विचारधीन है।

चलचित्र उद्योग के लिये विशेष कोष

6509. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1967 के भूतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 396 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलचित्र उद्योग के लिये एक विशेष कोष बनाने के बारे में सरकार

तथा चलचित्र उद्योग में जो मूद्रात्रेय था, उसे इस बीच दूर कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० धाम) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

‘मास्कोज हैण्ड इन इण्डिया’ नामक पुस्तक

/6510. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

✓ श्री जार्ज करनेन्डोब :

श्री मधु लिपये :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान पीटर सागेर द्वारा लिखित मास्कोज हैण्ड इन इण्डिया नामक पुस्तक की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस पुस्तक में लिखी बातों के बारे में जाच की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री

(श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यह पुस्तक सरकार के ध्यान में आई है यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस तरह की पुस्तकें और प्रकाशन, जिनमें कुछ मित्र देशों को बदनाम किया जाता है, हाल के वर्षों में सामने आए हैं। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि उनमें तोड़-मरड़ की बातें कही जाती हैं और उनका उद्देश्य प्रचार करना है। सोवियत सरकार इस पुस्तक का स्पष्ट रूप से यह कह कर खंडन किया कि उसमें झूठ भरा है और यह भारत में सोवियत सभ का चित्र बिगाड़ने का प्रचार मात्र है।

Nepal Citizenship Act

6511. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. O. Samanta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Nepalese Government are considering a proposal to amend rules, etc under their Citizenship Act which would benefit many Nepalese of Indian origin,

(b) if so, whether our Ambassador in Nepal had any consultations with them in this regard, and

(c) when a decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) The question relates to Nepalese nationals within Nepal. As such Government of India are not primarily concerned. They would not wish to comment on the internal affairs of a most friendly neighbour.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

विदेशों में जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रदर्शनी

6512. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या
बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) विदेशों में जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रदर्शनी पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन व्यय किया जाता है,

(ख) यह प्रदर्शनियाँ किन किन देशों में हुई थीं और उन प्रदर्शनियों को देखने के लिये कितने दर्शक आये

(ग) इन प्रदर्शनियों पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम वर्ष के प्रायव्यय में इन प्रदर्शनियों के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी, और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो यह खर्च कहाँ से किया गया ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क)

	रुपये
1964-65	9,98,290.00
1965-66	10,00,745.00
1966-67	10,07,976.00

(ख) देश का नाम यात्रियों की संख्या
लगभग

न्यूयार्क	1,00,000
वाशिंगटन	5,00,000
लॉस एंजलिस	85,000
लंदन	25,000
मास्को	50,000
नैरवी	70,000
कुवाल सम्पुर	30,000
दरि-ए-रसलाम	60,000
मारीशिष	60,000
मदोम प्रवाबा	55,000
वाहिरा	35,000
केत	9,550
पेरिस	15,000

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा

18,64,672.00 रुपए

(घ) जी हाँ। इस बारे में प्रकट-बत-नवम्बर 1963 के मौलिक अनुदानों में इस बारे में कोई बजट व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी, क्योंकि नेहरू प्रदर्शनी का निर्णय सितम्बर, 1964 में ही लिया गया था।

(ङ) अतः यह खर्च पुनर्विनियोग के जरिए इस मंत्रालय के 1964-65 के बजट की सामान्य बचत से पूरा किया गया था।

जबानों की भूमि वापिस लौटाना

6513. श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :
श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने उन जवानों की भूमि वापिस लौटाई जाने के मामले में क्या सहायता दी है, जिन की भूमि 1962 में चीन के साथ हुए युद्ध के समय अन्य लोगों ने हथिया ली थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर में कुछ जवानों तथा सैनिक भ्रष्टाचारों की भूमि अभी तक उन्हें वापिस नहीं दिलाई गई है;

(ग) उन जवानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन की भूमि अन्य लोगों ने अपने कब्जे में रखी है; और

(घ) जवानों को उन की भूमि वापिस दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और ऐसे जवानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन की भूमि उन्हें लौटा दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० अग्रत) : (क) से (घ), राजस्थान सरकार का आवश्यक सूचना देने की प्रार्थना की गई है, जो जभी प्राप्त हुई सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा टेलीविजन का निर्माण

6514. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री 27 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 57 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड के टेलिविजन स्टूडियो स्थापित करने

तथा ट्रान्समिटर्स के पुर्न बनाने के प्रस्ताव का विधानित करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब प्रारम्भ किया जायगा; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी को कितनी सहायता दी जायगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड का टेलिविजन स्टूडियो स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । हाँ, उन्होंने टेलिविजन पारेषण और स्टूडियो का साज सामान बनाने के हेतु निर्माण-यन्त्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव अकर भेजे हैं, जो विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) सरकार कितनी सहायता देगी, यह इस समय स्पष्ट नहीं है, यह ह-नारे प्राथिक साधनों पर निर्भर करेगी ?

Aid to Nepal

6515. Shri Bradhakar Supakar:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total aid given to Nepal for development projects during the last three years, and

(b) the names of projects helped by the aforesaid aid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) The total expenditure on our programme of economic co-operation with Nepal during the last three financial years i.e. from 1964-65 to 1966-67 amounted to approximately Rs 21.4 crores.

(b) The names of the major development projects and other schemes covered by this programme are given below:—

1. Sonauli Pokhara Road.
2. East West Highway.
3. Kosi Area Roads.

4. Chatra Canal Project.
5. Trisuli Hydel Project.
6. Airports.
7. Kathmandu Water Supply Scheme.
8. Industrial Estate.
9. Minor Irrigation.
10. General Post Office.
11. Bagmati Bridge.
12. Geological Survey.
13. Survey and Triangulation.
14. National Archives.
15. Archaeological Survey.
16. Engineering School.
17. Tribhuvan University.
18. Trichandra College.
19. Tribhuvan Adarsh Vidyalaya.
20. Horticulture.
21. Veterinary.
22. Forestry.
23. Technical Assistance.

Chinese Intrusion

6516. Shri Rabi Ray: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Chinese troops had been indulging in armed intrusions and creating a series of incidents across the border since September, 1965; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to counteract these armed provocations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): (a) According to reports received till 18th July, 1967, 84 intrusions/incidents took place along the borders. These include two cases of violation of Indian air-space.

(b) Protests are lodged with the Chinese Government. Necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the security and territorial integrity of the country.

Qualifications of Directors etc. of Defence Research Laboratories

6518. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the academic and professional qualifications of the Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of all the Defence Research Laboratories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat): About 80 per cent of the posts of Officers in Research and Development Organisation are filled up by civilians. The qualifications and experience prescribed for Directors, Deputy Directors, (Dy. Chief Scientific Officers) and Assistant Directors (Principal Scientific Officers) in the Defence Science Service are shown in Annexure 'A', placed in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1158/67]. The remaining 20 per cent of the posts are filled up by Service Officers, who may be either on tenure basis for a fixed period or retained permanently. The qualifications and experience laid down for such officers are shown in Annexure 'B' placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1158/67]. It may be seen from Annexure 'B' that in the prescribed qualification is either a degree in Engineering, Textiles Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering etc. or Inter Science (or equivalent) followed by advanced Technical Courses run by Services. Most of the existing Service Officers in R. & D. are degree holders. There are some holding post graduate degrees also and a few Inter Science. But all the Service Officers appointed in R. & D. have undergone advanced courses run by the Army, Navy and Air Force, e.g. Gunnery Staff Course, Ammunition Technical Officer Course and Advance Armament Engineering Course etc. While appointing such officers more stress is given on the training and experience they had received while in the Army, Navy or Air Force.

Bharat Earth Movers Factory at Kolar Gold Fields

6519. Shri G. Y. Krishnan:
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has any delay in the construction and starting of

the Bharat Earth Movers Factory at Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the number of persons employed in each cadre; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the local people have been ignored and outsiders are engaged as employees in this concern?

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

(a) and (b). In April 1964, Government approval had been given for setting up a factory at Kolar for the manufacture of Heavy Earthmoving equipment. In July, 1965, on the advice of the Consultants a combined factory for the manufacture of Heavy Earthmoving equipment as well as Crawler Tractor was sanctioned. It has not been possible to proceed with the Heavy Earthmoving equipment portion of the Project as it has not been possible to find foreign exchange required for it. The civil works and the procurement of plant and machinery for the Crawler Tractor Project has been taken up and the Kolar Factory is expected to be commissioned progressively from the end of 1968.

(c) The information as on 30th June, 1967 is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1159/67].

(d) Appointments to various posts in the Factory have to be subject to the requirements of the work and the suitability of the candidates offering themselves for employment. The recruitment procedure followed by the Company, however, ensures adequate consideration to the claims of the local persons and out of a total number of 210 employees engaged upto 30th June, 1967 139 are either retrenched/surplus employees of the Kolar Gold Mines Undertaking or candidates sponsored by the Local Employment Exchange.

आकाशवाणी से र्ब समाचार समीक्षा.

6520. श्री मोहन प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री ए० एच० शर्मा :

श्री रामलोक यादव :

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

(क) क्या धरम इ.राइल सचय के दौरान रात के सवा नौ बजे उर्दू में प्रसारित "हानात पर तबसरा" समाचार समीक्षा की ओर उन का ध्यान दिलाया गया जिस में इस्राइल की सरकार तथा वहाँ की जनता की कटु आलोचना की गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके क्या कारण थे विशेषत इम बात का दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि भारत सरकार की नीति किसी भी गुट में शामिल होने की नहीं है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शर्मा) . (क) और (ख). धरम-इस्राइल सचय व दौरान, उर्दू में प्रसारित "हानात पर तबसरा" पूरा रूप से सरकार की नीतियों के अनुसार था ।

Reversion of C.A.S.Ks. in C.O.D.
Agra Cantt.

6521/ Shri S. M. Joshi:

Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that eight Civilian Assistant Store Keepers of C.O.D., Agra Cantt. have been demoted from CASK Cadre III to Storemen on the ground that they were surplus;

(b) whether it is a fact that these persons were declared surplus out of a lot of 15 civilian Assistant Store Keepers, all of whom were recruited on the same day;

(c) the grounds or principles on which they were chosen out of the lot

of fifteen persons recruited on the same day,

(d) whether it is also a fact that even after demotion they were transferred to far off places like Poona where they do not have suitable residential accommodation,

(e) whether Government propose to get them back to C.O.D., Agra or to a place much nearer to Agra than Poona, and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. B. Bhagat):
(a) to (c) 17 Class III Storemen (re-designated as Civilian Assistant Store Keepers) were locally recruited by the Commandant, Central Ordnance Depot, Agra Cantt, on three successive dates in December 1965 to meet an urgent requirement. All of them were declared surplus when their services were no longer required and were offered alternative employment, taking into account their seniority in service, their ages and their suitability for the alternative jobs which were available. A batch of eight of the surplus Civilian Assistant Store Keepers, of whom one was recruited on the 14th December 1965, six on the 15th December, 1965 and one on the 16th December, 1965 were offered, and accepted, alternative appointments as Storemen in the Army Cadet College, Poona.

(d) The eight employees in question were adjusted with their consent, against available vacancies in another station as part of an overall scheme for adjustment of surpluses and deficiencies in civilian establishments under the Ministry of Defence. It was not possible to adjust the employees locally, in the absence of suitable vacancies. In accordance with the standing instructions governing postings of surplus civilian personnel, they were to be informed that they had to make their own arrangements for accommodation at the new station to which they were posted, as provision of residential accommodation was not a term of service in respect of these civilian employees. The rules

provide, however, for the grant of house rent allowance subject to certain prescribed conditions.

(e) and (f) The future posting of the employees in question will depend on a number of factors, including administrative requirements and the changes, if any, in their present appointments. Compassionate posting of civilian employees near about their home towns is also governed by a centrally controlled scheme, under which employees have to await their turn for such postings.

Pay scales of King's Commissioned Officers vis-a-vis Indian Commissioned Officers in Army

6522 Shri G. C. Dixit:

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the pay scales of King's Commissioned Indian Officers and the present Indian Commissioned Officers,

(b) whether the Indian Commissioned Officers were getting the same pay and allowances as King's Commissioned Indian Officers,

(c) if not, why they have been reduced,

(d) the maximum pay an Indian Commissioned Officer can expect to draw vis-a-vis a King's Commissioned Indian Officer,

(e) the particulars of the various allowances and amounts thereof besides pay admissible to King's Commissioned Indian Officers and those now available to the Indian Commissioned Officers;

(f) whether there is any difference between the allowances drawn by these categories of officers, and

(g) if so the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (d). The pay-scales of

ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers are shown in Statement 'A'. The pay-scales of Indian Commissioned Officers are shown at pages 129 to 141 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1966-67.

(b) No, Sir, except for the period from 1-11-1944 to 30-6-1947.

(c) At the end of the last War, a departmental Committee known as Post-War Pay Committee was appointed which conducted a detailed review of the pay, allowances, and other concessions of Indian Commissioned Officers. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, New Pay Code for Indian Commissioned Officers was formulated, under which lower scales of pay were laid down for them compared to ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers.

(e) The information in respect of ex-King's Commissioned Indian Officers is given in Statement 'B'. The information in respect of Indian Commissioned Officers is given at pages 130 to 132 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1966-67.

(f) and (g). Yes, Sir. The difference in allowances is due to these two categories of officers being on two entirely different Pay Codes.

Statement 'A'

In the Indian Army, there is now only one ex-KCIO, viz., the present Chief of the Army Staff, who is entitled to a pay of Rs. 4,500/- p.m.

The pay-scales applicable to ex-KCIOs were as follows:—

Rank	Pay Rs. p.m.
2nd Lt.	385
Lt. (Min)	435
(Max)	505

Capt. (Min)	625
(Max)	765
Maj. (Min)	915
(Max)	1035
Lt. Col.	1225
Col.	1795
Brig. on Staff	2080
Brig. in Command	2220
Maj. Gen. on Staff	2455
Maj. Gen. in Command	2915
Lt. Gen. Vice Chief of the Army Staff } 4500	
Dy. Chief of the Army Staff } 4500	
Adjutant General } 4000	
Quarter Master General } 4000	
Master General of Ordnance } 4000	
Army Commander	4500
Corps Commander	4000
Statement 'B'	

The allowances which were admissible to ex-KCIOs were as follows:—

(i) Indian Army Allowance (Lt. Cols. and below)

Rank	Rate Rs. p.m.
2nd Lt.	75
Lt. (Min)	75
(Max)	100
Capt. (Min)	100
(Max)	150
Major	150
Lt. Col.	200

(ii) Lodging Allowance and Marriage Allowance.

Rank	Lodging Allowance		Marriage Allowance
	Single	Married	
	Rate Rs. p.m.	Rate Rs. p.m.	Rate Rs.p.m.
2nd Lt.	20	40	65
Lt.	25	45 (Min) 50 (Max)	65
Capt.	35 (Min) 45 (Max)	70 (Min) 90 (Max)	100
Major	50 (Min) 55 (Max)	100 (Min) 110 (Max)	90
Lt. Col.	75	150	75
Col.	85	170	80
Brig.	200	200	80
Maj. Gen.	250	250	

(III) Corps Pay (Lt Coln and below)

Rank	ASC	Technical Corps
	Rs. p.m.	Rs p.m.
2nd Lt. .	100	45
Lt. (Min)	100	45
(Max)	125	
Capt. (Min)	125	70
(Max)	150	
Maj. (Min)	200	115
(Max)	250	
Lt. Col.	300	160

(iv) Additional Pay for certain specified appointments, e.g.—

Appointment	Rate
	Rs p.m.
Adjutant . . .	100
O.C Unit	300

(v) Charge Pay for holding the charges specified, e.g.—

Appointment	Rate
	Rs p.m.
Quartermaster .	60

(vi) Staff Pay (upto Lt Col) for holding staff appointments —

Appointment	Rate
	Rs p.m.
GSO I . . .	300
GSO II & III . . .	150

Expenditure Incurred by Foreign Embassies in India

6523. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount which was spent by the American, Russian, British, French, Czechs and Yugoslav Embassies in India during 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

(b) whether it is a fact that all the Embassies receive money from their Governments through the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if not, what are the other agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Information in regard to the amounts spent by these Embassies is not available

(b) All the Embassies except the Embassy of the USA receive money from their Governments through the Reserve Bank of India

(c) The U S Mission in India draw upon PL-480 funds for their expenses in India

Cultural Delegation from Formosa

6524. Shri Brijraj Singh Kota:
Shri P. N. Solanki.
Shri M. L. Sondhi.

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cultural delegation from Formosa has sought permission from Government for the grant of visa to visit the country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Sino-India-Burma Cultural Association of the Republic of China has expressed a desire to send a goodwill mission to India to attend the forthcoming centennial anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

Employees in Research Deptt of A.I.R.

6525. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that services of some of the employees working:

under the Research Department of A.I.R. which was under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have since been transferred to A.I.R.

(b) if so, whether these employees have not been given the benefit of their present pay and seniority,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) No, Sir. Some research investigations were being carried out by All India Radio under financial grant from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The staff working on the schemes were appointed by the Council and were being paid for from their grant. The Council stopped financing the schemes with effect from 1st March, 1967 and normally the services of the staff employed on the schemes should have been terminated by them. All India Radio, however, decided to continue two of these schemes as a normal activity of their Research Department. Some of the surplus staff of the Council have been appointed on the request of the Council in an ad hoc capacity by A.I.R. pending consideration of their suitability for regular appointment.

(b) to (d) The persons who have been given ad hoc appointment in A.I.R. have been allowed the initial pay of the scale of their posts but could not be allowed other benefits till their appointments are regularised. The question of their appointment on regular basis and allowing them other benefits is under consideration.

**Suspension of Employees of C.O.D.,
Delhi Cantonment**

**6526. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether 24 employees of the C.O.D., Delhi Cantonment have been

suspended recently on a charge that they were arrested under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932;

(b) if so, whether cases not involving moral turpitude do not result in suspension, and

(c) if so, the reasons for this action?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. S. Bhagat):
(a) Yes

(b) and (c) 22 employees were suspended from duty as they remained in Police custody for more than 48 hours in accordance with rule 10(2) (a) of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, a Government servant shall be deemed to have been placed under suspension by an order of appointing authority with effect from the date of his detention, if he is detained in custody whether on a criminal charge or otherwise for a period exceeding 48 hours. The remaining 2 employees who remained in Police custody for less than 48 hours, were suspended from service under rule 10(1)(b) of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965 according to which the competent authority may place a Government servant under suspension where a case against him in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation enquiry or trial.

**Ordnance and Machine Tool Factories,
Ambarnath**

**6527. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the employees of the Ordnance Factory and Machine Tool Factory, Ambarnath have been recently dismissed from service;

(b) whether they are the office-bearers of the recognised Union,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this has resulted in serious discontent among the employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) Five employees of the two ordnance factories at Ambarnath have been removed, not dismissed, from service.

(b) Two of these are office bearers of the Ordnance Employees Union, Ambarnath, which is recognised.

(c) The punishment of removal followed convictions by a Magistrate under Sections 147 and 338 IPC. The convictions were confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge.

(d) The Appeals submitted by the individuals are under consideration. This Ministry is not aware of serious discontent among the employees.

Grants received by Press Institute of India

6528. Shri Umana'h:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

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

(a) the total amount of grants received by the Press Institute of India from the International Press Institute and the Asia Foundation during the last 5 years,

(b) the total amount received by the Press Institute of India on account of consultants sent by the International Press Institute during the above period, and

(c) the total number of students chosen by the Institute for fellowships and scholarships abroad from year to year so far and the manner in which the travelling and other expenses were met?

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

to (c). The Press Institute of India was set up by the Indian newspapers in collaboration with the International Press Institute, Zurich. It is an independent private organisation and Government of India do not exercise any control over them. However, on an enquiry they were good enough to furnish information which is as under:—

Year	Total amount of cash grants received from	
	International Press Institute	Asia Foundation
	Rs.	Rs.
1963	18,795'00	37,000'00
1964	5,272'00	37,143'09
1965	5,000'00	69,564'00
1966	..	30,000'00
1967
TOTAL	29,067'00	192,707'09

According to the Press Institute of India, they did not receive anything from the International Press Institute on account of consultants sent by the IPI during the above period and that thirty-five students and fellows were chosen by the Press Institute of India through expert committees to go abroad under four schemes. The Press Institute did not bear any expenditure in connection with travelling, and other expenses. It was met either by the students themselves or by the Institutes selecting them.

Smuggling of Arms from Pakistan

6529. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri Marandi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arms bearing Pakistani markings were recently smuggled into Nagaland and

are being used by the underground Nagas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b) Most of the arms recovered from the Naga Underground dead or alive, bear no markings or the markings are effectively erased. The Government are however, aware that Underground Nagas are receiving arms, ammunition and other assistance from Pakistan and are taking suitable measures within the limits of resources in men and money to prevent such smuggling of arms.

Visit of (Special Representative of North Korean Prime Minister

6530. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a special representative of the North Korean Prime Minister visited India recently and had talks with the Prime Minister and other Ministers and

(b) if so, the major issues discussed?

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

(b) There was a general discussion of the international situation in the course of which the Special Envoy of the North Korean Prime Minister explained his Government's stand on the question of Korean reunification. The Prime Minister and the other Ministers whom the Special Envoy met explained to him India's stand on various international issues. Both sides expressed during these talks the desire for further developing economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Cooks and Water Carriers in Defence Establishments

6531. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that cooks and water carriers in the Defence Establishments are denied the right of association,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the unenrolled non-combatants do not enjoy the benefits enjoyed by the combatants and enrolled non-combatants, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Cooks and Water Carriers employed in the Defence Establishments under the control of Army Headquarters are subject to the Army Act. The posts of Water Carriers have, however, been abolished. Rule 19 of the rules prescribed under the Army Act lays down that no person subject to the Army Act shall, without the express sanction of the Central Government be a member of, or be associated in any way with any trade union or labour union or any class of trade or labour unions. The restriction in this rule has been applied to the cooks and water carriers, among other Non-Combatants (Un-enrolled) in the interests of discipline and efficiency of the Army and for reasons of security, as these Non-Combatants (Un-enrolled) come in contact with, and cater to the needs of Combatant personnel, who are themselves subject to the same restriction.

(c) and (d) The Non-Combatants (Un-enrolled) form a distinct category of civilians in the Army. They are locally recruited, have no field service liability, and their functions, duties and responsibilities are not identical with those of Combatants and Non-Combatants (Enrolled). The

benefits which accrue to them in accordance with their terms and conditions of service are, therefore, different from those admissible to the latter.

नेपाल में भारतीय सहायता मिशन तथा दूतावास में नेपाली भाषा में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति

6532. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेयें कि

(क) नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास तथा भारतीय सहायता मिशन में कर्मचारियों में से कितने व्यक्ति नेपाली भाषा जानते हैं,

(ख) नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में किस भाषा में काम काज होता है, और

(ग) नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा भारतीय समाचार (इंडियन न्यूज) की कितनी प्रतियाँ छापी जाती हैं और किन किन भाषाओं में छापी जाती हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) मुलम सूचना के अनुसार किसी भी व्यक्ति ने, जिसे नेपाली भाषा का काम-बलाक ज्ञान है और जो भारतीय राजदूतावास काठमांडू प्रचवा भारतीय सहयोग मिशन, काठमांडू, (भारतीय सहायता मिशन नहीं) में काम करता है, नेपाली भाषा में विशेष प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त नहीं किया है। उन में से कुछ भारत-प्रास्थानी अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें नेपाली भाषा का काम-बलाक ज्ञान है और दूसरे नेपाल के स्थानीय रूप से भर्ती किए हुए कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें नेपाली भाषा सीखने की जरूरत नहीं है। भारतीय राज दूतावास और भारतीय सहयोग मिशन, काठमांडू में काम करने वाले लोगों की कुल संख्या 145 है जिन्हें नेपाली भाषा का काम-बलाक ज्ञान है। इस में राजदूतावास और भारतीय सहयोग मिशन तथा इस मिशन की प्रायोजनाओं में

काम करने वाले क्षुर्य खेपी के कर्मचारी शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ख) नेपाल में राजदूतावास सप्तर भर की और जगहों की तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक कार्यालय है और काम की भाषा सहित तमाम कार्यालय कार्यविधि भारत सरकार के आदेशों से मंचालित होती है। आजकल राज-दूतावास हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में पत्राचार की कार्यवाई कर सकता है।

(ग) 'भारतीय समाचार' नामक साप्ताहिक पत्रिका की 5000 प्रतियाँ नेपाली भाषा में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं।

I.A.F. Pilots released from Service by Air-India and I.A.C

6533. श्री A. Sreedharan:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri Viswambharan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Mangalathumadam:
Shri Srinibas Mishra:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some I A F Pilots and Navigators have been released for service in Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporation, and

(b) if so, the criterion adopted for their release?

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

(b) Mostly officers in higher age group, having limited promotion prospects in the I A F and possessing requisite qualifications for civil flying, were released, with their consent, for service in Air India. Some newly commissioned navigators were also released for service in Air India. Non-regular and Auxiliary pilots, who were willing and were suitable, were released for service in Indian Airlines Corporation.

Board of Film Censors

6534 Shri A. Sreedharan:
 Shri Vishwambharan:
 Shri Mangalathumadam:
 Shri P. C. Adichan:
 Shri K. Lakkappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the increase in the censorship fees, the Board of Film Censors is run on deficit, and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to effect economy and thereby make the Board self-supporting organisation?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b) It is true that in spite of increase in the censorship fee there is a deficit of Rs 40 to 45 thousand per annum. There is no proposal at present to effect economy.

Film Production Bureau

6535 Shri A. Sreedharan:
 Shri Vishwambharan:
 Shri Mangalathumadam:
 Shri P. C. Adichan:
 Shri K. Lakkappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Film Enquiry Committee has made recommendations to set up a Film Production Bureau,

(b) if so the steps taken to implement them and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) A Cinematograph Bill for the setting up of a National Film Board with three constituent units viz, Film Certification Bureau, Film Production Bureau and Film Institute was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December, 1966. The Certification

Bureau was intended to replace and assume the functioning of Censor Board, the Production Bureau to perform the functions of Production Code Administration as in U.S.A. and the Film Institute was intended to impart training in film production. The Bill was withdrawn as a measure of economy. Later, only the Film Institute was set up as a separate unit. While, for reasons of economy, it has not been possible to set up the Film Production Bureau, arrangements have been made with the Central Board of Film Censors to offer pre-production advice on scripts referred to them by producers, on voluntary basis.

Aid to Sikkim

6537 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri J. H. Patel:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of aid monetary and otherwise given to Sikkim by India during the last 20 years,

(b) whether there is any agency, either Indian or Indo-Sikkimese, to look after the proper utilisation of this aid and

(c) the major projects on which the aid has been spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Monetary aid given by Independent India to Sikkim on a grant basis amounts to about Rs 12.50 crores. Loans amounting to about Rs 56 lakhs have also been advanced to Sikkim. In addition, communication facilities have also been provided on an extensive scale. India has also provided technical advice in various fields of development.

(b) The Indo-Sikkim co-operation programme is drawn up in mutual consultation and implemented by the Government of Sikkim who utilise the

assistance of Indian Audit agencies to help ensure the proper utilisation of the funds.

(c) The Government of India finance entire development plans of Sikkim by grants and some loans. Establishment and improvement of schools and hospitals, grant of scholarships for studies in India, development of agriculture and animal husbandry, construction of roads and bridges, development of public transport, generation of electric power, mineral surveys and industrial development are some of the important fields in which assistance given by India is utilised.

प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेशों में भेजे गये
प्रतिरक्षा अधिकारी

6538. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) वर्ष 1964 से 1966 तक की
अवधि में प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के कितने अधिकारी
प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेशों में भेजे गए,

(ख) वे किन किन देशों में भेजे गए थे;
और

(ग) उन का राज्यवार व्योरा क्या
है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री
ब० शा० भगत) : (क) 585

(ख) आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, फ्रांस,
हांगकांग, जापान, नीदरलैंड, मियापुर,
स्वीटजरलैंड, यू० के०, यू० एस० ए०,
यू० एस० एस० आर०, पश्चिमी जर्मनी।

(ग) सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण
सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। [पुस्तकालय में
रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—
1161/67]

मैसूर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित तथा
अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी
तथा स्टाफ आदिस्ट

6539. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 को
आकाशवाणी के मैसूर केन्द्र में अनुसूचित
जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों
के कर्मचारियों तथा 'स्टाफ आदिस्टों' की
संख्या कितनी थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के०
शाह) : मैसूर राज्य में आकाशवाणी
के बगलौर और धारवाड़ केन्द्रों तथा भद्रावती
और गुलबर्गा सहायक केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित
जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों
के कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 50 और 4
है। इन केन्द्रों / सहायक केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित
जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का
कोई स्टाफ आदिस्ट नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति की कनाडा यात्रा सम्बन्धी
समाचार का प्रसारण

6540. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुसवाहा :
श्री रामाक्षतार शास्त्री :
श्री आत्म दास :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी
के समाचार सेवा डिवीजन ने राष्ट्रपति
की कनाडा तथा अन्य स्थानों की यात्रा के
सम्बन्ध में विशेष बुलेटिन (समाचार)
केवल अंग्रेजी में ही प्रसारित किए थे;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें हिन्दी में भी
क्यों प्रसारित नहीं किया गया था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : (क) विसेव रेडियो न्यूज़रोल प्रतिदिन प्रसारित की गई थी ।

(ख) न्यूज़रोल राष्ट्रपति और विदेशी सभान्तजनों के भाषणों के मौके पर ही किए गए रिपोर्टों पर आधारित थी । क्योंकि सारे भाषण अंग्रेजी में ही दिए गए थे, अतः कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जा सता । एक अवसर पर, राष्ट्रपति ने प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए थे, अतः हमारे कार्यक्रम में भी उनके उत्तर उन्हीं के स्वर में उही भाषा में दिए गए ।

Construction of wharf at Port Blair

6541. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of a wharf at Port Blair,

(b) whether the work on the construction of workshops to render repair facilities to our Navy has also started;

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

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The construction of the wharf at Port Blair is yet to start, the following related items of work, however, have been completed

(i) Exploratory works in regard to the investigation on marine soil;

(ii) Accommodation for tools, plants and stores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Construction of workshops to provide repair facilities at Port Blair is part of the overall development plans of the Navy at Port Blair. In view of the large outlay involved, these had to be considered in detail which necessarily take some time. The plans have since been finalised

and are now awaiting Government approval.

(d) The work on the construction of workshop facilities is likely to be completed within about 3 years from the date of its commencement.

Indian Nationals forced to return from Foreign Countries

6542. Shri M. L. Sondhi: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4329 on the 3rd July, 1967 and state:

(a) the number of Indian nationals involved in offences under Immigration and Economic Laws, convictions on theft and violations of immigration regulations, country-wise; and

(b) the estimated loss of property and other assets left and the nature of assistance rendered by India to these repatriates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Studio Room of A.I.R. Imphal

6543. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Studio room of the All India Radio, Imphal is defective and the radio artistes and the listeners have been complaining about it; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to improve the studio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b) It is a fact that the studio room of All India Radio, Imphal was found to be defective and complaints were received from some artistes and listeners. Complaints were also received about sound leakage. Remedial measures have been taken to stop the leakage.

AIR, Imphal

6544. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many Programme Executives are there in the All India Radio, Imphal Station and how many of them know Manipuri language,

(b) how many Assistant Producers knowing Manipuri in this station, and

(c) whether the All India Radio insist appointing only Manipuri knowing Programme Executives or Assistant Producers as the All India Radio, Imphal caters to Manipuris only?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) There are four Programme Executives at AIR, Imphal, and none of them knows Manipuri language,

(b) None

(c) No separate recruitment of Programme Executives was made for this Station as the recruitment of Programme Executives is done on an All-India basis. It is, however, proposed to consider the language requirements of Manipur when the next recruitment is made. No Assistant Producer is posted at Imphal Station. Almost all the staff artists employed at AIR, Imphal, know Manipuri language. Apart from those engaged in music and for broadcasting in the tribal languages, over 20 staff artists employed at AIR, Imphal, are proficient in the Manipuri language and these participate or help in the Manipuri language broadcasts.

Naval Training School on the Sea Coast of Gujarat

6545. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which are being taken to protect the vast coast line of Gujarat State from any armed intrusion;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open a Naval Training School on the Sea Coast of Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Certain measures for strengthening the defence of the area are under consideration.

(b) There is already a Naval Training establishment at Jamnagar. There is no proposal to open a new Naval Training School there.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Jamnagar for Defence Purposes

6546. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jamnagar city in the State of Gujarat is considered to be of Military and strategic importance, and

(b) if so what are the plans for its development as regards its air port, roads and other aspects of defence utility?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b) Projects of importance from the strategic point of view are decided on the basis of operational plans and advice received from the Chiefs of Staff. Such plans and advice are by their very nature secret and it would not be in public interest to discuss them or issues arising therefrom.

Purchase of Property by Indian Ambassadors while posted Abroad

6547. Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Diplomats and Ambassadors are allowed to purchase

property abroad while they are employed in Foreign Service;

(b) if so, why this privilege has been granted to them, and

(c) whether this privilege cannot be misused?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Under the Rules in force no Indian diplomats including Ambassadors are allowed to purchase property abroad without prior sanction of the Government

(b) No such privilege has been granted to them in general

(c) In view of (a) and (b) the question of misuse of privilege does not arise

Indian Foreign Service

6549. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of officers so far recruited to the Indian Foreign Service,

(b) the number of officers who left the services themselves and how many were removed and how many were asked to resign, and

(c) the names of the persons who were asked to resign?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) 334

(b) Number of officers left the service voluntarily	14
Number of officers removed from service	1

(c) Nil One officer was dismissed from service

Transfer of Service Officers in M.E.S.

6550. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No 5012 on 9th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether all the Service Officers in MES who had exceeded the prescribed tenure of four years in any one appointment and also those who had completed their stay longer than that in Delhi before the 31st March, 1967 have since been transferred out of the station,

(b) whether as a result of the examination of the question relating to the rotational transfers of engineers in MES the chances of overstay of such officers at Delhi have since been reduced to the minimum, and

(c) whether representations, petitions and appeals emanating from the subordinate staff of all categories of the defence services and addressed to the various appellate authorities including his Ministry for the redress of grievances are promptly acknowledged, speedily disposed of and reasons given in support of the decisions communicated to the aggrieved party concerned?

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

(a) Yes Sir, except for 3 officers who have been re-employed for specified periods two officers who belong to low medical category and one Officer who has specialised in a particular subject

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) All such representations, petitions and appeals are required to be disposed of in accordance with the prescribed instructions and statutory rules on the subject. A copy of Army Instruction 320 of 1952, which also deals with such matters, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1162/67]

A.I.R. Station Cuddappa

6551. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties and inconveniences

experienced by the public of Cuddappa and surrounding districts in Andhra Pradesh due to the lack of relaying service from A.I.R., Cuddappa Station during the day time, and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to provide day time relaying service from the Cuddappa Station?

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

(b) Since this is a relaying station, it is not possible to provide service during day time. There is a proposal in the Fourth Plan to convert the relaying station at Cuddappa into a programme originating station. When it is so converted the difficulties of day-time will disappear.

A.I.R. Station at Cuddappa

6532 Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5122 on the 10th July, 1967 regarding the A.I.R. Station at Cuddappa and state

(a) whether any steps have since been taken to convert the A.I.R. Station at Cuddappa into a relaying and programmes Originating Station, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No 5122 on 10th July, 1967 there is a proposal in the Fourth Five Year Plan to convert the relaying and programme originating station.

Civilian Officers in Defence Services

6553. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Tajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Suraj Bhan:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri J. B. Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian officers employed in combatant arms of services are confirmed against appointments tenable by commissioned officers, and

(b) if so, whether any discrimination is shown against civilian officers in matters of promotion, pay and allowances, while employing them substantively against appointments tenable by combatant officers?

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

(a) When combatants and non-combatants (enrolled) authorised in Defence Establishments are not available civilians are, when essential, employed as a temporary measure until such time as the combatants and non-combatants (enrolled) are available. They are therefore not eligible for confirmation. Such personnel are, however, eligible for quasi-permanency.

(b) Does not arise.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference

6554. Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri N. K. Sanghi.
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Deb.
Shri D. Amat:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was invited to participate in a Conference held at

Cairo recently to stress the Afro-Asian solidarity,

(b) whether any official delegation was sent, and

(c) if so, the composition of the delegation and the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) to (c) The Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity which is a non-official body sent a delegation to participate in the emergency meeting of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference which was convened in Cairo from 1st to 3rd July, 1967. No official delegation from India was sent. However it is known, that the following persons represented the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity at this Conference:

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon
(Leader)
Dr. Anup Singh M.P.
Shri C. N. Malviya
Shri Kalimullah

Phizo's Meeting with Indian High Commissioner in London

6555. Shri D. N. Patodia
Shri Yashpal Singh
Shri Bedabrata Barua
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri B. R. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the rebel Naga Leader Phizo had a meeting with the Indian High Commissioner in London recently

(b) if so, on whose initiative the meeting was called, and

(c) the out-come thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The meeting was at the request of Mr. Phizo who did not say anything new

Indian Embassy at Peking

6556. Shri D. N. Patodia: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the strained relations with China, Government have considered the feasibility of declaring the Indian Embassy at Peking a non-family station, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

Land belonging to Defence Ministry given on Lease in Wellington Cantonment (Nilgiris)

6557. Shri Nanja Gowder: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 1487 and 5144 on the 5th June and 10th July 1967 respectively and state

(a) whether preference would be given to the original owners or their descendants while letting out land belonging to his Ministry, and

(b) if so, whether the letting of land in the Wellington Cantonment (Nilgiris) would be restricted to the villagers of Jegathala alone?

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

(a) No, Sir. The existing lessees for cultivation purposes in respect of defence lands temporarily surplus to defence requirements are ordinarily entitled to preference so long as they abide by the terms of the lease and their holdings do not exceed the ceiling prescribed by the State Government. The order of preference for the remaining leases is as under:

(i) Co-operative Societies of ex-Servicemen;

(ii) Individual ex-Servicemen

- (iii) Co-operative Societies of bona-fide agriculturists i.e. persons who are tilling lands themselves;
- (iv) Co-operative Societies of landless persons;
- (v) Landless educated un-employed youngmen who are at least Matriculates;
- (vi) other landless persons; and
- (vii) tenants or owners of lands who own or hold less than the minimum limit prescribed by the State Government;
- (b) Does not arise.

मेका में तैनात जवानों के लिये उपहार

6558. श्री क० सि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि .

(क) लेह, लद्दाख तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत क्षेत्रों में तैनात जवानों का मनोबल बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार ने क्या मनोवैज्ञानिक तरीके अपनाये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार जवानों को उपहार भेजने पर कुछ पाबन्दिया लगाने का है;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 1962 से ले कर अब तक जवानों को कितने मूल्य के उपहार भेजे गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० श० भगत) : (क) लेह, लद्दाख और उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा एजेंसी समेत ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों में सेवा कर रहे सैनिकों को, उन का नैतिक स्तर बनाये रखने के लिए निम्न सुविधायें और रियायतें दी जाती हैं.—

(1) फील्ड सर्विस रियायतें जैसे कि धक्कसों के लिये निःशुल्क राशन, अवर

श्रेणियों के प्रतिफल भत्ता, निःशुल्क डाक सुविधायें, अंतिम पीस स्टेशनों कुटुम्ब वास्व स्थान धारण किए रहना ।

(2) सभी श्रेणियों के लिये ऊँचे स्थानों/अस्वस्थ जलवायु संबंधी भत्ता ।

(3) कुछ सुविधायें जैसे कि खेलों के सामान, अन्तरंग खेलों, पाठ्य सामग्री, रेडियो, ट्रांजिस्टरो, ग्रामोफोनो और ग्रामोफोन रिकार्डों की उपलब्धि ।

(4) प्रोजेक्टरों और फिल्मों समेत सिनेमा साजसामान की उपलब्धि ।

(5) मनोरंजन दलों द्वारा मनोरंजनों की उपलब्धि ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) विभिन्न प्रकार की प्राप्त हुई तथा समय-समय पर ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों में सैनिकों को वितरित की गई विभिन्न प्रकार की उपहार वस्तुओं का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाता ।

हिन्दी प्रेस

6559. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान प्रेस पार्षद के अध्यक्ष के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दी प्रेस सब से अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है जब कि देश में बहुसंख्या लोगों की भाषा हिन्दी है;

(ख) इस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) हिन्दी पत्रकारिता और समाचार पत्रों के विकास के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बी के० के० झाह) : (क) प्रेस परिषद् से यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि इस के अध्यक्ष ने बम्बई में "सिद्धार्थ कालेज ऑफ जर्नलिज्म" के विद्यार्थियों के समक्ष भाषण देते हुए, 10 जुलाई 1967 को यह कहा कि हिन्दी एक ऐसी भाषा है जिसे देश के अधिकतम लोग बोलते हैं परन्तु फिर भी इस का प्रेस सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) सरकार को यह विदित है कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों की स्थिति प्रायः ग्रामीणों के समाचारपत्रों की स्थिति के मुकाबले में कमजोर है। भारत के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की 1966 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों की संख्या प्रति हजार हिन्दी भाषियों के पीछे 13.8 थी जो कि अधिकतर भारतीय जनसंख्या 44.5 के अनुपात में कम थी और 1965 में प्रति एक लाख हिन्दी भाषियों के पीछे हिन्दी पत्रों की संख्या 1.2 थी जब कि अधिकतर भारतीय साक्षर 1.7 थे।

(ग) पत्रकारों जिन में विशेषकर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं (हिन्दी सहित) के समाचार पत्रों के पत्रकार शामिल हैं के प्रशिक्षण के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जायें इस की गिफारिश करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा स्थापित प्रेस परिषद् में एक समिति नियुक्त की है। इस समिति में परिषद् के अध्यक्ष और दो और सदस्य हैं जो अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामित किये जाते हैं।

सरकार ने हिन्दी और अन्य प्रमुख भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार वितरण के लिये समाचार भारती नामक एक नवीन समाचार एजन्सी को 5 लाख रुपये का ऋण देने का निश्चय किया है ताकि वे टेलीप्रिन्टर और अन्य सामान खरीद सकें। 75,000 की रकम पहले ही बी.जा. चुकी है और शेष राशि की मंजूरी हिन्दुस्तान टेली प्रिन्टर लि० मद्रास के सामान रिलीज करने पर निर्भर करती है।

यह सूचना कार्यालय प्रेस सुविधायें प्रदान करता है जब कि प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार अख्तियारी कागज देता है और अन्य प्रकार निदेशालय समय समय पर निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार समाचार पत्रों जिन में हिन्दी के समाचारपत्र भी शामिल हैं, को सरकारी विज्ञापन देता है।

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

6560. Shri M. L. Sondhi:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan intends to visit India on an all-Party invitation basis;

(b) whether his visit is being sponsored on an all-Party basis, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) and (b) Government of India are not aware that any such invitation has been extended to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

(c) Does not arise

Nepali Nationals in Naxalbari

6561. Shri Yashpal Singh Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any communication has been received from Nepal on the treatment meted out to its citizens in Naxalbari, and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.35 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****ALLEGED FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA TO SUPPLY QUOTA OF RICE
TO KERALA**

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuzha) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon

"Failure of the Government of India to fulfil its commitment of even the reduced quota of rice to Kerala resulting in virtual breakdown of rationing system there"

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram) Sir, the grave food situation that the country is facing at present specially the critical rice position was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 7th July 1967. The Kerala Chief Minister who attended this Conference was informed of the fact that it may not be possible for the Government of India to supply more than 44,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala in July. This promised quota of 44,000 tonnes included 35,000 tonnes to be supplied by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Andhra Pradesh Government has, however, recently indicated that they have outstanding commitments for supply of rice to West Bengal and Maharashtra amounting to a little over 6,000 tonnes and that they would be able to send to Kerala only 28,700 tonnes of rice during July. About 4,500 tonnes of rice were also due from Madras, representing the outstanding balance of June allocation from that State to Kerala. The Chief Minister Madras, was also requested to supply another 5,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala during July in exchange for an equal quantity of wheat products to be supplied to Madras. He, however, expressed his inability to supply any

more rice to Kerala. In order to make up the possible shortfall in supplies from Andhra Pradesh, efforts were made to find one more rice steamer for Kerala and it has been possible with the good offices of the Government of Ceylon to divert to Cochin a ship which was making some Thailand rice to that country. This ship carrying 10,000 tonnes is expected to reach Cochin by the end of this month.

Unfortunately, due to difficulties in availability of rice and procurement in Andhra Pradesh, movements from there to Kerala have not been as good as was hoped. Movement from Madras also has been quite slow. Till the 19th of this month a total of about 15,470 tonnes have been dispatched to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh and Madras. One ship carrying about 7,500 tonnes of rice has reached Cochin. Both Andhra Pradesh and Madras have been requested to speed up the movements.

Arrangements have been made to supply sufficient wheat to Kerala to make up for the shortfall in the supply of rice. Government of India are aware of the difficulties felt by the people of Kerala because of the shortfall in the supply of rice but are doing their best in the matter. While inconvenience is no doubt being felt due to shortage in the supply of rice, the provision of additional wheat ensures that alternative foodgrains are available under the rationing system in Kerala.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan I think the Minister will remember that on the 30th May when the members of the House were passing through anxious moments he made a promise in the House which reads as follows: within ten days you can see the improvement in the situation prevailing in Kerala. Now not ten days but two months have passed. What is the position today? Schools and colleges have been closed down, for want of food, and a very explosive situation prevails in Kerala. Last month, in spite

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

of all the promises, you have given only 14,000 tons. This month up to date the supply is only 23,000 though you promised 44,000 tons of rice to Kerala. Only promises are given and even those assurances given on the floor of the House are not fulfilled. I want to know from the Food Minister whether the assurance given to Kerala to supply rice will be fulfilled and whether the Centre will rush supplies to Kerala to ease the explosive situation that prevails there.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I have said, in view of the shortfall in the despatches from Andhra, we made a special effort to see whether some of the ships loaded for other countries can be diverted. The Ceylon Government has been very helpful in this matter and so we are able to divert one ship. Day before yesterday the Agriculture Minister of Kerala was here and he met me. I have been requesting the Chief Minister of Madras to give some loan of rice to Kerala. The Agriculture Minister of Kerala told me that he was going to meet him personally in Madras. Then I sent a message to the Chief Minister of Madras that the Agriculture Minister of Kerala is going to see him and that I will be grateful if he could ensure that at least 5,000 tons of rice is rushed to Kerala. I have been keeping in touch with the Chief Minister of Andhra also to expedite the despatches from Andhra. He has promised that in spite of the difficulties that they have at present, during these few days he will try to increase the despatches from Andhra.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): The Minister's statement itself says that this is a lean month because of the rainy season in Kerala, that out of the 44,000 tons promised 35,000 tons were to be supplied by Andhra Government, that according to the information received from the Andhra Government only 28,000 tons out of the 35,000 tons had been sent up to July. Then, though Kerala was

assured that 5,000 tons would be supplied by Madras, the Madras Government have expressed their inability to supply any more rice to Kerala.

Then, in his own statement he admits that Thailand rice to Ceylon has been diverted to Cochin. It will reach there only at the end of this month. That means that the assurances are only on paper and there is no actual allotment of rice; it is only in the sea of assurances.

When there was Governor's rule under Shri A. P. Jain in 1964 and last November Government agreed that every month 75,000 tonnes will be allotted from the Centre to Kerala. Even on the floor of this House on May 31 last the Minister assured, "Hereafter we will supply 75,000 tonnes to Kerala". But at the end of this month, which is a lean month—it is rainy season in Kerala—according to his statement, 10,000 tonnes will reach Kerala. Then the harvest season will begin and there will be no urgency.

In my opinion it is only discrimination. It was admitted on the floor of this House that in the six months from December to May Government did not allot 80,000 tonnes and during May and June Government gave the assurance which has already been refuted. There was no supply to Kerala. Now Government says that 10,000 tonnes of rice will reach there as the end of this month. For three, four or five days in a week not an ounce of rice is supplied at the ration shops. At the same time, Government says here that they have instructed and informed Madras to send 5,000 tonnes or that Thailand must send 2,000 tonnes. This is political discrimination. We cannot endure this.

Schools and colleges are closed in Kerala due to scarcity of food for the last three days. In three or four districts people have come into the streets, obstructed traffic and taken away whatever they could get. One

labourers struck work in Quilon. This is a very explosive position in Kerala. The Food Minister has not the heart to see that the people of Kerala are suffering for want of an ounce of rice. Does our Minister want that the people must agitate against the Government for getting rice? This is political discrimination.

If the Government thinks about the people of Kerala, Government can give some rice or wheat or anything to eat immediately. This statement is nothing to the people of Kerala. We want to know whether the Government will give 5,000 tonnes or 10,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala within two or three days.

Mr Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair

An hon. Member: The hon. Minister has not answered the question.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: There are reports of strikes. All Malayalam papers are full of strike reports.

Mr. Speaker: Naturally, they are agitated because there is scarcity condition. All that they want is that within the coming two or three days at least 5,000 to 6,000 tonnes of food should be rushed there.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: 10,000 tonnes will come only at the end of this month. We want it at present.

Shri Jagjitwan Ram: All that he has stated is that there has been short supply. When we discussed this question about the supply of rice the Chief Minister of Kerala was present. In view of the difficulties I wanted to know in the Chief Ministers' Conference itself as to what will be the internal availability of rice. The Chief Minister of Andhra had said there that during this month he would not be able to give more than 35,000 tonnes. The whole programme of supply of 44,000 or 45,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala was based on that, 35,000 tonnes from Andhra, one or two

thousand tonnes from Madras and the rest from imported rice.

When I noticed that despatches from Andhra have not been according to expectations, we took action to locate whether some loaded ship was available from any country and whether we can request that country to divert that ship to Kerala. We succeeded in that. The ship was to depart from Thailand on the 18th but, unfortunately, it departed from Thailand only on the 23rd.

As I have said, we are making our efforts in the matter. But the House would appreciate that there is no stock with the Centre that we can rush in there. We have to approach one or two State Governments which are surplus in rice. Andhra Government has explained their own difficulties. I have been trying to request Chief Minister of Andhra—I have done that even today—if he can rush in something during the course of the next two or three days so that, if not more, we can get from Andhra at least 24,000 tonnes during the course of this month.

I have myself admitted that Kerala is facing great difficulty and the people, naturally, feel agitated over that. I can assure the House that there is no question of political discrimination in the supply of rice. The position is difficult for other States also in the Supply of rice, to West Bengal or to Jammu and Kashmir. The same difficulty is being felt by others also. There is no question of any political discrimination in this matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Sir, you may kindly bear with us a little because the statement of the hon. Minister poses serious problems. The hon. Minister, of course, tries to express pious sentiments and we know pious sentiments will not solve the problem of hunger.

You, Sir, also intervened when we, Members from Kerala, decided to resort to some drastic step in the month.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

of May The hon Food Minister at that time told us that we should wait for ten days and watch his performance. The Prime Minister herself intervened and appealed to us that the Government of India will do its best and that we should wait and see. Even after that when he appealed to us that we should wait for ten days what happened in June? He promised that 77 000 tonnes of rice would be sent in June. There again the story is that the Government of India could not fulfil that commitment. Now we have to appeal to the House we have to appeal to the country because all these statements and pious sentiments expressed by the hon Minister do not at all solve the problem. Today we are in need of 75 000 tonnes of rice. A quantity of 160 grams of rice has to be distributed the barest minimum for a human being per day. They promised 44 000 tonnes and today it is 24 000 tonnes and they have sent 23 000 tonnes. Where 75 000 tonnes are needed they claim that they have sent 23 000 tonnes. You can understand why the boys are out of schools and colleges. In tens of thousands they have come out of schools and colleges. The colleges are closed the schools are closed.

Now this statement poses this problem. He says "I ask Andhra Andhra is failing I ask Madras Madras is failing I ask other countries they are failing I have no stock here with me I don't find rice. So you have to starve". Sir Kerala was a part of the southern food zone. You were the Chief Minister of Andhra at that time. In September 1964 the southern zone was scrapped without consulting the State of Kerala. Of course Andhra Government might have had their own reasons, Madras Government might have had their own reasons. At that time the Government of India stepped in and came forward to say that they would take the responsibility of supplying 75 000 tonnes of rice to Kerala every month, 50 per cent of

our requirement, because even from our grandfathers' time we used to get 50 per cent of our requirement of rice from outside, from somewhere.

Now, they are miserably failing in that for the last six months. It is not a story of one month. For the last six months we are not getting even one third of our ration. What are we to do? Parliament has to say something about it. The Government of India has to say something about it. We do not know what to do. That is the position in which we are today. I should like to know whether the Government of India is taking the sole responsibility of supplying the promised quota to Kerala or whether they are always going to plead with us and tell us how they have appealed how they have sent telegrams how they have sent emissaries to other States and other countries and how they are failing in that. We are not concerned with these stories. We are not concerned with these tales. We want the Government of India to be responsible. Otherwise what should Kerala do? Should Kerala go in search of rice? We have to pose that question today though we did not want to pose that question all these days. If a Central authority is failing miserably then the State in India will have to look after its own interest. I have come to that pass. That is why I say that this statement poses a very serious problem. This statement of the hon Minister puts one State Government against another State Government. As a result of this why should we have to quarrel with Andhra Pradesh or with Madras? That is the sum and substance of this statement. We are not interested in that quarrel. We are only interested in seeing that the Ministers in the Government of India sitting here if they have formed a single State zone and cordoned off a 50 per cent deficit State so that we cannot go to any other part and purchase rice should supply us those 75 000 tonnes. Are they prepared to undertake that responsibility? Are they going to send their emissaries if

net to Andhra Pradesh, to Burma, to Thailand and to any country in the world so that in this lean season our people may not have to starve? You must be familiar with the term 'Pan-jakarkadakam,' it is a notorious month, this month and the next month would be very difficult months; Onam is also coming. Every year, during Onam festival we used to get more rice. But now we are not getting even one-third and our children are fainting in the schools. This is the misery of the situation. I want the hon. Minister to understand his responsibility and not shift it on to Shri Brahmananda Reddy or to Shri Annadurai. Let him take the responsibility and tell us whether he is going to do his maximum to give 75,000 tonnes to Kerala.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have not much to add to what I have said. Of course, we are doing our maximum in this matter.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: He always says that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He always says that.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Of course, I always say that, and I always try.

श्री जगजिबन राम बजःवो (ब'लोन्)
अब मारे देश में स्टार्विंग है, तां सब भाषों को
ब'ल्ल देत चिह्न है। रेरे मारे खिने नें बुरी
हालत है।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: That does not satisfy anybody. Let him advise us what we should do.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Let him please advise us whether we should starve or else what we should do.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I have stated not only today but on previous occasions also, and at the earliest opportunity I had taken the House into confidence to convey to the House not only by myself but also through the report of the Food Ministry the situation in the country and in the world is very serious in regard to rice. In fact, it is true that we have not been able to supply not only to Kerala but

to Bengal and other States which are predominantly rice-eating, the full quantity of rice that was allotted; though we have been making the best efforts in that direction, yet it is a fact that we have not succeeded in giving the full allocation to any of these States which are rice-consuming and where the commitment was there to supply it.

I can assure Shri Vasudevan Nair that we shall make our best efforts, but at the same time, I may add that in spite of our best efforts it might not be possible, and that has been the case last month and also this month, to fulfil the quantity that we had reasonable expectation of despatching to Kerala. In that case, the only alternative that I can place before the House will be that whatever is the shortfall in rice will be made good by wheat. That is the only thing that I can say. But I can assure my hon. friend that we, that is the Prime Minister, myself and the officials in the Food Ministry have been making frantic efforts to see how far we can fulfil the commitment that we have.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): On a point of information....

Mr. Speaker: We are dealing with a calling-attention-notice. The hon. Member cannot get up like that and start putting a question.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: I only rose on a point of information....

Mr. Speaker: He cannot rise like that on a point of information also.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot rise like that even on a point of order. On a calling-attention-notice; I have to call only the names which appear in the list. I cannot call others. Now, Shri Viswanatha Menon.

Shri Viswanatha Menon (Ernakulam): From the statement of the Food

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

Minister, it appears, although he says and feels that the situation is grave and all that, he does not at all take it to be serious. According to him, it is only inconvenient according to us, the situation is desperate. We are really praying that you must give us some food, otherwise, the people of Kerala starve. You cannot do political vendetta against us, because we, the people of Kerala, have voted the Congress down. Do not do that at this stage. By such action, you are not going to win over the people of Kerala. At least treat them fairly and give them some food. From the statement, it appears to me that he is not feeling that seriousness. Instead he is playing politics with the situation. Let him go to Kerala and see with his own eyes. Everywhere people are queueing before ration shops but there is nothing in the ration shops except tapioca.

The situation is very grave. The Minister is talking about what Andhra has done, what Madras has done and what has been done in the case of West Bengal and so on. He is trying to play politics. By this his party is not going to get a single vote there.

My question to the hon. Minister is this: Is he prepared to go to Kerala and pacify the people there? Is he prepared to take up the responsibility to feed the people of Kerala? Without doing that it is no use issuing statements in the unconditioned Parliament Chamber that the people of Kerala are happy and all that. It is not a question of inconvenience, it is a question of survival for us. So I again ask him, is he prepared to go over to Kerala and pacify the people and give them food?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: It pains me to learn that politics is there. On the question of food, there should be no politics. It is pure and simple a question of food. Whether the people there have voted pro-Congress or anti-Congress, whether it is convenient or

inconvenient, that is not at all the question. There is no question of looking at the problem that way.

Shri Viswanatha Menon: You are not realising that.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Is he prepared to go to Kerala and address a meeting and state what are the measures he is taking to supply them food?

Mr. Speaker: I know members from other States are also concerned. But I have been allowing only Members from Kerala in this.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: My effort is to seek food for Kerala. If my going to Kerala will help the situation, I have not the slightest hesitation in going there. (Interruptions)

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): You issue a statement that you are responsible for starvation. You need not go there.

Shri C. Janardhanan (Trichur): It has become the routine to feed the people of Kerala with empty promises instead of food. Is it the opinion of the Government that they have done everything possible and cannot do anything more and that if the Kerala Government want to feed their own people it is their internal problem, and if they want to do that, they can get food from inside or outside India anywhere they like?

An hon. Member: Give a categorical answer.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: No, that is not the position. I have already stated in the House that the responsibility for food is a joint responsibility of the Central Government and the State Government. I have never shirked that responsibility. I reiterate it.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): I protest against the hon. Minister's accusation that the Madras Government have failed in the matter. You must give me an opportunity to refute it.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I am on my legs. Everybody understands the difficulties of Kerala. The food problem is very serious, very acute. The hon Members also came to me and represented to me about this matter. Naturally, I am sure the Minister will also take whatever steps are possible. I do not know myself, they are also not aware of it. The promised quota apart, something must be done immediately, that is why they represented. I am sure the Government of India and the Minister will do something, whatever is possible, maize, wheat or something I am sure will be rushed there, so that the people will be helped immediately.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): The Kerala members said before, now both Kerala and West Bengal members will do it. Instead of giving food to West Bengal and Kerala, he is giving food for thinking only. (Interruptions).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): He is a very good salesman of promises

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER INSURANCE ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification No SO 2246 published in Gazette of India, dated the 8th July, 1967, exempting Boda Bros. Private Limited from operation of section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938, under subsection (2) of section 2C of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1152/67].

12.57 hrs.

REPORT OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR COAL MINING INDUSTRY

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): I place on the Table of the House

copy of Government Resolution dated 21st July, 1967 on the Recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry, which will come into effect from the 15th August, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1153/67]

The Resolution contains a summary of the Board's recommendations on the matters referred to it for report and Government's decisions on these recommendations. The recommendations on several issues were not unanimous and minutes of dissent by Members were appended to the Report. Questions connected with the total financial implications of the wage increase etc recommended by the Board had also to be examined. I had discussions with employers' and workers' representatives regarding measures for the smooth implementation of the recommendations as accepted by the Government. I am glad to notice appreciation by both sides of each other's difficulties. Both sides have desired further discussion for the same purpose. I propose to initiate such bipartite discussions shortly. I hope that these discussions will assist in the smooth implementation of the recommendations in an amicable and peaceful atmosphere in the coal industry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has made a statement regarding the wage board for the coal mining industry. I invite your kind attention to a news item which has come out in the newspapers, especially the Times of India and others, regarding the integrated plan to freeze wages..

Mr. Speaker: May I know how it arises out of this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not talking of the adjournment motion. This is implementation of the wage board award.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, how does it arise?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It does arise,

[Shri S M Banerjee]

kindly hear me. I am not making any reference to the adjournment motion. This is about the wage board. He made a statement regarding the report of the central wage board for the coal mining industry.

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down. You tabled an adjournment motion which I have not allowed, therefore you want to say ...

श्री सु. र. (मुनेर) : श्री जी
बकस्य प्रयास है उक्त बारे में यह बात
रहती है।

Mr. Speaker: I have stated that once the Minister makes a statement, if something else is to be done, let us have some discussion. I have promised on the floor of the House that if you want something, I am prepared to allow. But the moment a statement is made if there is a discussion, it will neither serve the purpose of the hon member, nor

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If I talk irrelevantly, kindly stop me.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us go for food and come back at 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

REPORT OF CENTRAL WAGE
BOARD FOR COAL MINING INDUS-
TRY—contd

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was on my legs when the House adjourned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker said that you might study the statement that was made and then later on you could see how you could pursue it. If you want you can put a question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to clarify certain things. The hon. Minister has made a statement that he had issued a notification and the government resolution on the report of the wage board for the mining industry. He has further pleaded for the smooth sailing of the report and proposes to call a bipartite meeting with the employers and the employees. I welcome this move. He has accepted the report of the wage board which is a welcome feature on the other hand in today's newspaper there is an unfortunate news that there is an integrated plan to freeze wages and prices and it is almost ready. It further says that the measures envisaged include deferment of increased dearness allowance and other allowances of both the government and private employees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I permitted you to put a question not to raise an issue about the speculative statement in a newspaper.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If it were mere speculation, I would not have taken it up. It is said that the Finance Ministry wants to have this wage freeze and defer increase of DA to government employees and other allowances to the employees of the private sector till 31st March, 1968. It is also written in this report that the Labour Minister opposed this scheme. I want to know either from the Labour Minister or from the Finance Minister if there is any unity in the Cabinet. Let them say that what is written here is wrong. Otherwise we went to demand a discussion on that. What is the information of the Labour Minister? He has accepted the report. How does he propose to implement it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am surprised at this. He made a statement regarding the coal wage board.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them say: there is no basis for this report.

Shri Hathi: The decision has been taken by the Government and there is no question of non-unity in the Cabinet. This decision has been seen and concurred by the Finance Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the wage board is concerned, he has made the position clear.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When there is wage freeze how can they implement it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the Finance Minister. He will deal with all aspects.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, let the Finance Minister cover this point also in his speech.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Shall I ask a question on this statement? In the Government resolution the recommendations of the Board which the Government has decided to accept and implement from 15th August, 1987 are listed here, I do not want to read out the list. As we all know, some of the recommendations of the Board were unanimous and some not unanimous. I would like to know, because it is not clear from this resolution at all some of the recommendations which were not unanimous have also, I think, been accepted by the Government, that is which were majority decisions with perhaps the employers dissenting. I would like to know whether in the recent round of talks tripartite discussion the employers have now agreed with those recommendations which were not unanimous in the board. Did they say that they will implement them provided the Government asks them to do so?

Shri Hathi: Generally, it is not that either unanimous or nonunanimous recommendations should be accepted by the Government. Whichever the Government think on merits

should be accepted, they accept. But, before that, they do have a discussion and know the consensus. The main hurdle was about the implementation. For that, we are certainly having bi-partite discussion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He has not answered the question.

Shri Hathi: I think generally we do not announce them after taking the agreements of the parties concerned.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I did not say that I only wanted to know those recommendations of the board which were not unanimous and which Government have considered it necessary to accept, whether the employers' representatives in this conference were also agreeable to them, or they said 'they are not unanimous, therefore, we would not implement them'. In that case what is the good of Government accepting them?

Shri Hathi: It is not as if first the agreement of the employers is taken and then it is announced. When the report is received Government accepts those recommendations which it thinks are reasonable to accept. But by and large we know that there will not be much difficulty. It may be, that some time limit may have to be extended or they might require some accommodation. That portion, of course is going to be discussed.

श्री सधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मे गजेन्द्रगडकर समिती की रिपोर्ट के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ जो कि महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में है, इसकी वार्ता के सम्बन्ध में भी नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। आदर्श याक इंडिया में एक बावय है—

"The question whether deferment should also cover the revision of salaries is believed to be still under examination."

मैं इतना ही माननीय श्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मेल्बोरी रिबीजन और उस के बारे में डफरमेंट करने का मामला भी इस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

वक्त विचाराधीन है? मुझे डर है हमेशा हमने देखा है कि यह जो मजदूर मंत्रालय है यह सेकंड क्लास या थर्ड क्लास मंत्रालय है, मूठ मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय का इतना ता ताशाही राज्य मजदूर मंत्रालय पर रहता है कि इन को बान को कोई नहीं पूछता। मैं पचासो उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप खुलासा करे कि क्या बेज रिबिजन या सैलरी रिबिजन को जमा कर रखने का, फोज करन का मामला भी विचाराधीन है?

Shri Haithi: So far as this decision of the age Board is concerned, I have very clearly stated that this decision has been taken with the concurrence of the Finance Ministry and the Finance Minister himself. Therefore, this question does not arise, of second class or third class.

मधु लिमये मैं मावागण बान पूछ रहा हूँ, वह तो फौज माइन्स का हो गया।

Shri Haithi: So far as others are concerned, it is only a report. It is not Government decision at all.

14.09 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, may I draw your attention to a very relevant point? This morning I submitted a privilege motion against the hon Home Minister in relation to Madhya Pradesh. While making a statement on Madhya Pradesh the Home Minister admitted that the Governor of the State acted on the advice of the so-called Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. He is not the Chief Minister now unless he is propped up, because he has lost the majority in the Assembly. Now, this Governor has behaved in a very partisan manner. He was seen in the last AICC meeting in Delhi also attending that meeting. He has betrayed a partisan attitude even in this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already been informed by the Speaker that he has not given his consent. It has been disallowed.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) लेनिन रोड रिबिजाधिकार, प्रस्ताव ता विचाराधीन है मूठ मंत्री घोषणा कर के वक्तव्यों के बारे में।

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It is under consideration with the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये, मैं धाज रही उठा रहा हूँ उरु जवाब घाने के बाद हर का करने का सीमा दिनांक।

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I am not sure whether the Governor attended the AICC meeting or not.

Shri Hem Barua: I have been told by many journalist friends of mine who saw him in that meeting.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He did not attend as a member.

14.11 hrs.

FINANCE (No 2) BILL, 1967

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the Finance (No 2) Bill.

श्री जबर लाल गुप्त (दिन्दी नरर)
इ.। जा 15 घंटे कजे गये हैं तो इ-रमय का डिबिजन कैपे का कीजिएगा?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Let the Finance Minister move it and make his speech, then we will decide about the time.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I move *

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Sir, I had explained the rationale of the budget proposals in my budget speech and the provisions of the Finance Bill have been fully described in the Explanatory Memorandum circulated to hon. Members. During the debate on the budget various suggestions have been put forward with regard to the proposals by hon. Members. I also received numerous representations from members of the public over the last eight weeks. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all those who have studied the proposals carefully and have made constructive suggestions.

My primary task has necessarily been to make proposals to collect the revenues needed to meet essential expenditure without recourse to deficit financing. At the same time, considerations such as the need to avoid increases in the prices of essential articles of consumption, to stimulate production and to simplify tax administration procedures are also important and I have had these in my mind when examining the various suggestions that have been made.

I shall first deal with indirect taxes. I have proposed the re-imposition of excise duty on footwear and parts from the viewpoint of encouraging exports. Consistent with this, however, I have considered it necessary to ensure that the price to the consumer of cheaper varieties of footwear is not increased. Accordingly I propose to give total exemption retrospectively in respect of footwear whose wholesale price does not exceed Rs. 5 per pair. Further, in respect of leather,...

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): For Rs. 5 you do not get a sole even.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him finish his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no shop in the country where you can get a pair of shoes for Rs. 5.

Shri Morarji Desai: I can give you as many shoes as you like for less than Rs. 5 (Interruptions).

Shri Vasudevam Nair (Peermade): I should like to know whether the Finance Minister is keeping the shoes he got in the elections.

Shri Morarji Desai: You are getting shoes now in any case. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. This is not fair.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): The Finance Minister is ignorant about the prevalent prices of shoes in the country. He ought to have known it before making this announcement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon. Members to listen to the hon. Minister's speech patiently. You must give him a patient hearing. (Interruption).

Shri Morarji Desai: Further, irrespective of leather footwear of value exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 8 per pair, the producers are being asked to absorb excise duty imposed. There should thus be no rise in the prices of these cheaper categories of footwear.

In considering the various suggestions that have been put forward with regard to the excise duties on aluminium, the considerations that I have had in mind are that there should be no increase in the price to consumers of aluminium utensils, and that the industry should absorb such part of the additional duty burden as is consistent with the continued expansion of an industry which is an important saver of foreign exchange. I propose to totally exempt the product stage duty of Rs. 600 on circles of the gauges used predominantly in the manufacture of utensils. The large as well as the small producers of all these gauges of circles are being required to hold prices at the pre-budget levels, and

[Shri Morarji Desai]

there is thus no justification for any increase whatsoever in the consumer price of aluminium utensils.

The two main producers of aluminium ingots are being asked to absorb partially the excise duty increases on ingots, plates, sheets and circles to the extent of Rs. 250 per tonne on an average and as a further measure of relief to the user the excise duty on these products is proposed to be reduced by Rs. 120 per tonne. This reduction as well as the exemption from the product stage duty on circles of the gauges predominantly used for the manufacture of utensils will be given retrospective effect. A somewhat smaller quantum of absorption is being fixed for smaller producers in view of their relatively lower profitability. It is at the same time necessary to ensure that the expansion of the industry can go forward. I propose, therefore, to grant tax credits related to the excise duty payable at the ingot stage on excess production of aluminium cleared in any financial year at the maximum rate of 25 per cent. This concession will benefit those producers who undertake the expansion of capacity that is necessary in the national interest. The aluminium industry with effect from the current year will be treated in the same manner as the cement, paper, newsprint, caustic soda and soda ash industries. There will thus be a benefit to the producers in respect of their increases in production effected over that of the base year 1964-65, but this will not involve any loss of revenue in the current year.

The cumulative effect of these proposals with regard to aluminium is to reduce the impact of the excise duty increases of this year on the prices to the user of aluminium ingots and products (other than circles of utensil gauges) by an average of Rs. 370 per tonne. Further as I indicated earlier the producers will be asked to ensure that no part of the additional duty burden is passed on to the user in so

far as circles of utensil gauges are concerned. The smaller producers who manufacture utensils from aluminium scrap in whole or in part have also been directed to keep their prices unchanged. As regards other items, the producers will be required to notify their revised prices, subject to the average absorption per tonne of aluminium produced being at least at the level indicated by Government for their production as a whole. They will have to satisfy Government that this condition is being complied with. Nearly all the products concerned enter into industrial uses, and industrial units using aluminium products as a raw material now more freely available, should be able to absorb a further part of the increase in the excise duty.

The Budget proposals envisaged the levy of countervailing duty on imports of aluminium ingots at a rate lower by Rs. 400 than the excise duty. This was in order to ensure adequate absorption of additional duty by the individual producers. As satisfactory arrangements have now been made with regard to absorption, and in order to secure revenue and avoid unnecessary imports, I propose to let countervailing duty be collected in the usual manner, i.e. at the same rate as excise duty.

I have received numerous representations with regard to the additional duties imposed on synthetic fibres and yarns. Detailed discussions have been held with the representatives of the industries concerned. The products in this group will require different treatment keeping in view their profitability and consumption pattern. I consider that certain adjustments in rates of excise duty are called for. In so far as rayon is concerned I propose to make reductions in the effective rates of excise duty of 20 to 40 paise per kilogram, with deeper cuts in the case of the small units. The units with production on an average of less

than 10 tonnes per day will be entitled to the concessional rates for small units. I have considered it necessary to distinguish between the large and small units in view of the relatively low profitability of the latter. I propose to reduce the excise duty on nylon yarn of deniers less than 30 by Rs 18 per kg and on nylon yarn of deniers 30 and above but not exceeding 74, by Rs 3 per kg.

I am satisfied that no increase whatever is called for in the average pre-budget prices of rayon yarns having regard to the duty reductions I have indicated. Likewise with the reductions proposed in the case of nylon yarns the average pre-budget prices should be maintained unchanged, this was for example around Rs 110 to Rs 115 for 20 deniers and there should be no increase in this. In the case of cellulosic staple fibre the small increase in duty should be borne fully by the producers. Terene is on the whole used to produce fabrics which are consumed by the relatively better-do sections of the population, and there is not the same pressing need to avoid altogether any rise in consumer prices. Further the increase in the excise duties effected by the Budget on terene fibre and yarn was not as steep as on the finer nylon yarns. I do not therefore propose any change in the rate of excise duty. It is being arranged that roughly half the burden of the additional duties would be borne by the producers of fibres and yarns in the case of terene, the absorption by fibre producers being Rs 450 per kg. I hope that the distributing chain will absorb part of the remaining duty burden.

The proposals with regard to absorption of duties by producers of aluminium and synthetic fibres are proposed to be implemented by informal agreements with them. These producers would be asked to furnish lists of pre-budget and post-budget ex-factory prices which would be scrutinised to ensure that they reflect the level of absorption indicated by me.

A large number of representations have been received from the powerloom weavers, spinning mills and sizing units pointing out the adverse effects at the present juncture of raising the duty on sized yarn of superfine counts. In some cases a grossly exaggerated view has been taken of the additional revenue that will result from the Budget proposals. As the House is aware, the budget proposals are based on the report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee which observed that the difference in the excise duty incidence on powerloom fabrics vis-à-vis the composite mill fabric should be so adjusted that a margin of 18 per cent in favour of the former is maintained. In our proposal however we had adopted a 20 per cent margin but the powerloom industry has urged that it should be more. As I did not wish to deviate very much from the norm suggested in the report of the Powerloom Enquiry Committee without a preliminary enquiry a team was asked to go into the points made in the various representations and to report whether a margin in excess of what has been adopted in the budget proposals would be justified. Based on the report of the team I propose to reduce the duty on sized yarn of superfine count from Rs 620 per kg to Rs 520 per kg. This relief will cost the Exchequer Rs 148 crores.

The relief in excise duty on rayon and nylon yarn as well as on sized yarn of superfine counts will be given retrospective effect on the condition that this relief is passed on to the weavers.

The House will recall that I had proposed a nominal increase in the duty on cigars and cheroots having regard to the substantial increase in the duty on cigarettes. However, as cigars and cheroots are products of a cottage industry with considerable employment potential, which has not been doing well in the recent past, I propose to exempt cigars and cheroots from the budget increases.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

The House will recall that a reduction has been proposed in the export duty on manganese ore which is mainly with a view to off-set the recent increase in the railway freight; a marginal relief has also been proposed in the export duty on iron ore fines (including blue dust). It has, however, been represented that a larger relief is called for both on manganese and iron ores of lower grades as a common specific rate of duty applicable to inferior as well as superior grades of ores is weighted heavily against the former. In view of the differential in export price realisation for different grades, I have decided to make some adjustments in the export duty on iron and manganese ores which will secure a more equitable effect on inferior grades. This is proposed to be done by increasing marginally the export duty on lumpy iron ore whose iron content is 62 per cent or more from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10.50 per tonne and to reduce the duty on the two inferior grades whose iron content ranges from 60 to 61.99 per cent and upto 59.99 per cent respectively to Rs. 9 and Rs. 7.50 per tonne. Similarly, the duty on iron ore fines (including blue dust) is being reduced further by Re. 1 per tonne where the iron content is below 62 per cent and on manganese ore of less than 10 per cent of manganese content from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7 per tonne.

The total effect of the reliefs in indirect taxation which I have indicated would involve a revenue sacrifice of Rs. 15.36 crores in a full year.

The effect on the Central Budget this year is Rs. 11.51 crores.

I now turn to the proposals regarding Direct Taxes. There is provision in the Bill for deduction of tax at source on sums payable to Indian residents by organised entities by way of brokerage and commission, fees for professional services and interest on loans, deposits and other borrowings. Hon. Members will recall that the purposes for which these provisions

were introduced were to tackle the problem of unaccounted money and to collect taxes as far as possible, as incomes are earned. I have, however, felt impressed by two considerations which have been stressed in numerous representations that I have received. The first of these is that considerable expenditure has to be incurred to earn brokerage, commission or professional fees, and that deduction of tax at source from the gross receipts would, therefore, result in hardship. The second consideration that has been put forward is that considerable administrative and clerical work would be involved in complying with these provisions. Accordingly, I propose to exclude payments by way of brokerage and commission or fees for professional services from the purview of these provisions, and to apply them only to payments of interest. I also propose to increase the limit of individual payments of interest which are exempt from the requirement of deduction of tax at source from Rs. 200, as specified in the Bill to Rs. 400. The rate at which tax is to be deducted at source from interest is proposed to be reduced from 22 per cent, to 20 per cent in the case of payments to companies, and to 10 per cent in the case of payments to individuals, Hindu undivided families and other non-corporate entities. Further, I propose to exclude from the purview of the new provision, interest payments to banking companies, co-operative banks including land mortgage banks, financial corporations, such as the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Financial Corporations, the Life Insurance Corporation, insurance companies and cooperative societies carrying on insurance business, the Unit Trust of India, and such other institutions, bodies or associations as the Central Government may notify in this behalf.

In order to facilitate payment of interest without deduction of tax to persons who do not have a taxable income during the year, I propose that

such persons may, at their choice, instead of filing an affidavit, furnish a statement in writing, signed in the presence of and attested by a Gazetted Officer or certain other specified officers, declaring that they will not a taxable income during the year. All that the officer will have to certify is that the declarant is known to him. Where such a declaration is furnished by the lender, no tax deduction at source will be made on the interest payments.

One of the provisions in the Bill seeks to liberalise the existing provisions in the Income-tax Act relating to the five-year 'tax holiday' concession by permitting the carry forward of the deficiency, i.e., the amount by which the profits in a year fall short of 6 per cent of the capital employed in that year, during the 'tax holiday' period, for being set off against the profits of the subsequent years for a total period of eight years from the initial year. The Bill provides for the calculation of the amount of the deficiency to be allowed in a year on a cumulative basis, viz., by deducting from the aggregate of the amount of 6 per cent of the capital employed during each of the preceding years in the 'tax holiday' period, the aggregate of the amount of profits during those years. In a case where the industrial undertaking had made profits in excess of 6 per cent of the capital employed in a particular year and has suffered a deficiency in a later year during the 'tax holiday' period, this method will result in a short computation of the actual deficiency, because a part thereof will be offset by the amount of the excess profits of the earlier year. In order that the full amount of the deficiency is allowed to be carried forward and set off even in such cases, it is proposed to make a provision to secure that the deficiency in relation to each year will be worked out separately, instead of on a cumulative basis.

The Bill provides for the grant of a tax concession to industrial undertakings employing displaced persons and repatriates subject to certain

conditions. In modification of these conditions, I propose to delete the provision regarding age of displaced person and repatriates and to reduce the figure of minimum employment from 50 to 40 workers.

One of the provisions in the Bill provides for the grant of tax relief to an industrial unit in respect of the additional rupee liability incurred by it due to devaluation of the rupee, on capital assets imported by it from abroad before the date of devaluation on deferred payment terms or against foreign loans. Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters whether this provision will apply in the case of industrial units which have imported capital equipment on deferred payment terms from East European countries and which have to be paid for in non-convertible Indian rupees. In these cases also, there would be an increase in the liability in terms of rupees in pursuance of the protocols entered into by the Government of India with the foreign Governments concerned in consequence of the change in the par value of the rupee. I would like to make it clear that the existing provisions in the Bill are applicable equally to such cases, even though the whole or a part of the cost of the imported assets is to be paid in non-convertible Indian rupees and not in any foreign currency.

As part of the measures for simplifying tax calculations, the Bill proposes to replace the existing provisions in the Income tax act for the grant of rebate of tax on intercorporate dividends, by a provision allowing the recipient company to deduct, in the generally of cases, 60 per cent of the amount of such dividends in the computation of its taxable income. In the case of a foreign company, which is currently chargeable to tax at 70 per cent of its total income, the deduction of 60 per cent of the intercorporate dividends, leaving 40 per cent of such dividends to bear tax at the full rate of 70 per cent, result in an effective incidence of tax of 28 per cent on such dividends, as against 25 per cent under

[Shri Morari Dasai]

the existing law. In order to maintain the incidence of tax on foreign companies on inter-corporate dividends received by them from domestic companies, as close as possible to that under the existing law, I now propose to increase the quantum of deduction from such dividends in their case from 60 per cent of such dividends, as specified in the Bill, to 65 per cent thereof. This will leave 35 per cent of the dividend to bear tax at the rate of 70 per cent thus resulting in an effective incidence of tax of 24.5 per cent on the whole of such dividends. Consequently, it is also proposed to specify the rate of deduction of tax at source from such dividends at 24.5 per cent as against 28 per cent under the Bill.

As part of the measure for simplifying tax calculations the Bill proposes to replace the existing provision for rebate of tax on charitable donations by one for a straight deduction of 50 per cent of the amount of the qualifying donations in computing the taxable income of the donor. The deduction of 50 per cent of the qualifying donations results in a slightly lower tax benefit to non-corporate donors. In order that the tax relief in these cases may be as near as possible to that under the existing law, I now propose to increase the deduction in the case of non-corporate donors from 50 per cent of the qualifying donations as specified in the Bill, to 55 per cent thereof.

I also propose to move two amendments to the provisions relating to computation of chargeable profits under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act 1964. In computing the chargeable profits Companies are entitled under the existing law, to exclude from their total income inter alia the amount of their 'tax holiday' income on which rebate of income tax is allowable to them under the Income-tax Act. They are also entitled to exclude the amount of the qualifying donations on which rebate of

tax is admissible to them under the Income tax Act. As the 'tax holiday' income will, under the provisions in the Bill, be completely excluded from the total income of the company with effect from the assessment year 1968-69, the existing provision in the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act for excluding the tax holiday income in computing the chargeable profits of the company will become redundant and is therefore, proposed to be omitted. Further, as fifty per cent of the amount of the qualifying donations made by the company will, under the Bill, be allowed as a deduction in computing the total income of the company under the Income-tax Act with effect from the assessment year 1968-69, it is proposed that in computing the chargeable profits of the company for surtax only the balance fifty per cent of the qualifying donations will be excluded.

I now turn to the Postal tariffs. Honourable Members are aware that provision was made in the Finance Bill for increases in Postal rates on registered newspapers in order to reduce the recurring heavy loss on the Postal Services. These included an increase in the rate for newspapers weighing not more than 100 grammes from 2 p to 5 p. I have since reconsidered the proposal in so far as the smaller newspapers with limited circulation are concerned. The Committee on Small Newspapers had recommended in 1965 that some concessional treatment is necessary in the case of small newspapers weighing less than 50 grammes. I propose to go a little further and have accordingly decided that there should be no change in the existing Postal rate of 2 p for registered newspapers weighing not more than 60 grammes. This will particularly benefit language papers, dailies and weeklies and will mean a loss of revenue of the order of Rs 35 lakhs in a full year.

I have also received representations in respect of certain other tariff items

not covered by the Finance Bill, but I do not propose to deal with them here. As the House is aware, the Minister for Communications has already announced the setting up of a Tariff Enquiry Committee to review the tariff structure on the Postal and Tele-communication side. The Committee will no doubt go into all the connected matters in a comprehensive manner.

Sir, I have so far dealt with the amendments that I wish to make in my proposals in the light of the various helpful suggestions that I have received. This is not an occasion for a general review of economic trends and policies. But there is one question of immediate concern to which I would like to make a brief reference here.

The slowing down of the growth rate of industrial production has naturally been a matter of concern to all of us. In my Budget speech I had tried to analyse the factors responsible for the decline in the growth of industrial production and the lines along which some improvement in the situation can be brought about even during the present difficult period when supplies of basic essential commodities are so short. I had also suggested that we should get ready to resume the process of accelerated investment as soon as this basic supply positions improves. It is clearly too early to conclude that a generally more active policy of public and private investment can be pursued with immediate effect without running the risk of increasing inflationary pressures. But, during the first few months of the current year the growth rate in industrial production in general has been very small, and there are some industries where current levels of production are particularly low. Some of our capital goods industries however have been producing at high levels even in the recent past. In view of our intensive development of agriculture, manufacturers of items like pumps and stationary diesel engines

have been able to raise production levels considerably. There are, however, a number of capital goods industries in which the growth rate of output has declined at a time when capacity has increased. In some cases there have been, as I just said, absolute declines in output. There is apprehension, at least among producers in some industries, whether slackness in demand will continue for long or even worsen. We have, therefore, reviewed the position fully, and I would like to indicate briefly some of the steps that are being taken to remove all avoidable slack in the economy.

It would not be right to stimulate demand by providing immediately for additional budgetary outlays in view of the paramount need to avoid recourse to deficit financing. But something can be done by a selective liberalisation of credit, by removal of various anomalies and by clarifying Government's intentions regarding orders for capital goods which in any case take time before they are fulfilled. It is appropriate to expedite the placing of orders for public sector requirements next year for items like railway equipment. This will assure the producers of such equipment of continuity of orders. There is reason to believe that uncertainty regarding orders in the future tends to reduce the pace at which current orders are fulfilled thus adding to the psychology of recession. This uncertainty can be removed at least in some major areas such as the railways. The Railway Board will take appropriate action in this regard.

The healthy development of the textile industry is of importance from the points of view of higher export earnings and holding the internal price line. What is needed is not merely expansion but also modernisation of the industry. We have to rely primarily on indigenous equipment in order to achieve this modernisation and expansion. The Ministries concerned are being asked to

[Shri Morarji Desai]

work out quickly a suitable programme, on the basis of which substantial orders can be placed as quickly as possible on the indigenous textile machinery manufacturers. I hope that industry and labour will cooperate fully in the task of building up an efficient cotton textile industry which can compete effectively in world markets and meet the growing cloth requirements of domestic consumers at reasonable prices.

For some time now, we have been able to manufacture in this country complete sugar plants with negligible import content. We need to use this industrial capacity to expand sugar manufacture primarily in the areas most suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane. I am having reviewed the financial arrangements for placing the requisite orders in the near future for the equipment needed for the necessary expansion of the sugar industry.

Exports of metallurgical and engineering products have sometimes been hindered by lack of export finance on suitable terms. It has been agreed that the Reserve Bank which is reviewing the present arrangements in this regard will work out a revised scheme for providing adequate finance on better terms for the exports of these products.

It has been a legitimate complaint of our producers of capital goods that credit facilities for sale of their products are inadequate. The provision of adequate credit facilities is particularly important with regard to capital equipment useful for exports or agriculture; and it is also necessary in other fields. The Reserve Bank has been examining whether credit in greater measure cannot be provided for the supply on deferred payment basis of capital equipment for sale abroad and within the country, as also for sales on hire purchase terms of items such as trucks, tractors and fishing trawlers. The Reserve Bank

after financing details and procedures will advise the Banks and announce the operating instructions shortly.

We sometimes do not make adequate use of the industrial capacity that we have for the manufacture of capital equipment and import unnecessarily instead, because the scope for procuring indigenous supplies has not been fully explored or the placing of orders is so delayed that indigenous suppliers are unable to meet delivery schedules. We propose to ensure that greater attention is paid to the fuller utilisation of indigenous supply possibilities.

It has sometimes been represented that indigenous producers of capital equipment are at a disadvantage because the import duty leviable on raw materials and components is higher than the duty on the finished equipment. There is already a notification under which component parts of any machinery are exempted from payment of duty at a rate higher than is leviable on the finished machinery. There is also provision in the tariff for levy of duty at the general machinery rate on any raw materials or components needed for the fabrication of equipment in India for the initial setting up or the substantial expansion of industrial, power and other projects. There are, however, still instances in which raw materials—as distinct from components—needed for the manufacture of capital equipment are charged to duty at rates higher than is applicable to the finished machinery. The question of granting relief in this regard while preventing any possible abuse of the concession is being examined.

The utilisation of external assistance available to finance the imports of components and raw materials has been slower than anticipated, as a result of the reduction in the growth rate of industrial activity. At the same time, there are instances in which

industry can increase the production of wroth while products by importing more components and raw materials against available credits. The scope is being examined for the deployment of foreign exchange resources in such a manner as to stimulate the production worthwhile item wherever this is justified and possible. The C.C.I. & E. will issue a Public Notice setting out the procedure to be followed by units of industries of categories that may be designated which consider that they can utilise larger amounts than have been allotted to them from available credits to import components and raw materials with a view to reaching higher production levels.

Sir, I hope that the various measures that I have outlined, both with regard to changes in the tax proposals and in other areas of economic policy will commend themselves to Hon. Members as an earnest of our constant endeavour to counter inflation, protect the low income consumers, stimulate exports and revive production. I am well aware that I have not been able to accept all the suggestions of Hon. Members. But I hope Hon. Members would at least agree that I have given the fullest consideration to their suggestions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about my suggestion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has not been covered. You are basing your question on a speculative report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not get angry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of getting angry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is for the benefit of the House. If the Minister denies it, we must know. If he accepts it, he must tell us. Otherwise, the discussion will not be useful. We shall be saying something and he will deny it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have made your plea and the Finance

Minister has heard it. He is not prepared to say anything at the moment. Now, motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68 be taken into consideration."

Fifteen hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. Would it be all right if we devote ten hours to the general discussion and five hours to the clause-by-clause consideration and the third reading?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We should have a little more—say, eleven hours—for general discussion.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): So many amendments have been suggested by the hon. Minister and they need detailed and careful discussion in the House. We must, therefore, have sufficient time for clause-by-clause discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we shall have ten hours for general discussion and five hours for the clauses and the third reading. That is the sense of the House.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Cannot we increase it by one hour—to 16 hours?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. At this stage, it is not possible. Mr. Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to express my satisfaction in regard to one small point that is a welcome evidence of a sense of flexibility and also the attention paid by the hon. Finance Minister to public opinion. He has proposed many amendments to his proposals that it is not possible for me to express my views in regard to them here and now. They will merit very detailed and careful consideration by several of my colleagues who understand these problems just as expertly as the experts who are behind my hon.

[Shri Ranga]

friend, the Finance Minister, and who will give our appreciation of the amendments that he has suggested at a later stage when these amendments come up for detailed consideration. Since the Finance Minister has shown this much appreciation of public opinion and consideration to the criticisms made by various sections of our people during the last several weeks, may I repeat the earlier suggestion made on the floor of the House by several Members, including myself, on similar occasions, that it would have been much better if this Bill had been sent to a Select Committee for detailed consideration? In that way, the House could come to be assisted by the advice and suggestions and recommendations of the Select Committee. I am sure the Finance Minister would himself appreciate such a suggestion, because he has shown now what advantage it has been for himself and for the Government to give consideration to the opinions expressed by different sections of the people. These amendments are evidence of that fact. Therefore I hope he would not find it impossible to accept the suggestion and it would not be too late to accept it.

The reduction in the total tax collections as a result of the amendments he proposes to make would not be a considerable sum. It cannot be more than Rs 10 crores. He has chosen to impose an additional tax burden of Rs 110 crores and odd this year. Therefore, Rs 100 crores would be still sitting tight over the shoulders of our people. Would that be a reasonable burden that could be expected to be borne by the people in the light of the fact that he himself says that there is a slump? He calls it a slump, we call it recession. The difference in terms does not matter. Even today he has said that so many industries are not able to produce as much as they can. Many of them are not able to sell whatever they are able to produce and the

stocks are accumulating. The worst position of course, is to be found in textiles. But there are so many other industries also, as I shall show later. Under these circumstances, is it reasonable for him to expect our people to bear this additional tax burden? Is it not a fact that today not only the Finance Minister and his ministry, but also the press and large sections of the intelligentsia of our country concentrate so much upon the effects that the tax burdens have upon the fairly rich people and those who come within the mischief of the direct taxes and they tend to neglect the effects of these tax burdens upon the ordinary folk far beyond the pale of direct taxes and who at the same time make the greatest possible contribution proportionately, towards our production? They are the ordinary peasants, the agricultural and industrial workers and the lower paid Government officials and salaried employees. These people are not only producers but also consumers. Their role as consumers is even more important to the tax gatherer than as producers. What is the position? During the last few years all these people together, these vulnerable consumers forming the greatest section among them, have been asked to bear as much as Rs 4000 crores of additional tax burdens levied and collected at all levels. What was the position in 1951-52? It was only Rs 670 crores at that time—the total tax levied by the Union Government. Today it is more than Rs 3000 crores. Most of this money has come from these people. Has the Government succeeded in making any proportionate contributions to their incomes? Have the incomes of the ordinary folk gone up by 700 per cent just as the Government's income or the Government's collections have gone up by 700 per cent? It is not so. Has the national income itself gone up by 700 per cent? No, Sir. That is where the real secret lies in regard to that pithy saying from the days of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, that the poor people have been

growing only poorer and the rich people have been growing richer.

What happens to the rich people. Whatever contribution they have to make to the tax burden, these have got a greater consideration from the Finance Minister, the Finance Ministry, the Government as well as the Press. So far as the consumers are concerned, and such of them as are producers, they have got much less consideration, and I protest against this partiality being shown against these people.

What would be the effect of these proposals? I consider, and I am sure so many hon. Members have already said it, that they would push up the prices. Have they not pushed up the prices? It has been shown by various authorities that even after the budget proposals have been introduced here, they have gone up by 6 per cent. Do they not result in loss of income on the part of the consumers and, therefore, lower sales on the part of these shopkeepers. Let them consult what the super market itself has experienced. Their sales have gone down by 11 per cent in tea, an item on which my hon. friend has increased his tax, 11 per cent in groceries and 6 per cent in cotton cloth. That is the effect of these budget proposals. Would they not push up the prices now?

Then, Sir, would it not strengthen the demands for dearness allowance that are coming up now and have overwhelmed my hon. friend here as well as the Finance Ministers in the States, to the tune of Rs. 250 crores or maybe more? Would not all these proposals also further accelerate the recessionary forces? Would they not increase disparity between direct and indirect tax burden? Would they not worsen the disparity between the rich and the poor? Would they not impoverish the consumer? My fear is that these proposals are fraught with all this mischief and that is what my hon. friend has got to answer first.

1536 (A1) LSD-6.

Here are our trade unionists, servicemen and professionals. They all want dearness allowance. When you give a ten per cent dearness allowance to them, if at all my hon. friend is able to raise that money, which I am very doubtful, that will be absorbed by these tax proposals, and the latent, ebullient forces which are working through inflation, the inflation which has already been there—I cannot accuse my hon. friend here and now, but my hon. friend was also responsible when he was Finance Minister years ago and later on all his successors have been guilty and only now my hon. friend has become repentant and therefore he wants to put his foot down and try his best to keep down these inflationary forces. The inflationary forces are there. They cannot be all of a sudden put down. It is just like boiling water in a pot. Even if you are to remove the fire below, the latent heat is there and that would go on boiling the water and simmering. That is exactly what is happening with inflation.

What do we find? There is unanimity about the prevalence of industrial recession, prevalence of the evils of inflation, the spiralling of prices. Even today the *Free Press Journal* has said that in Bombay city alone as many as 50,000 industrial workers have become unemployed. They are seeking employment and there is nobody to give them any employment, because the employers who have notified 8,000 vacancies have already withdrawn 4,000 of them. They want the bank rate to be reduced. My hon. friend says, yes, he is going to do it in the case of one or two things. In the case of all industries, the bank rate has to be reduced and, when it is done, again, its effect on inflation will also have to be calculated.

15 hrs.

Now the industrialists in the South are calling what is happening now as a rut, as a slump, as a stalemate, impasse, morass, ground to a halt, bogged down. Production is going

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down. Now, how is this production to be stimulated, Sir? Not by imposing additional taxation. But that is exactly what he has done. I think that is a wrong way of doing things. I have here with me a list of industries where the production has gone down. In the case of coal it is 91 per cent pig iron 41 per cent finished steel 54 per cent, diesel trucks 71 per cent, automobile tyres 34 per cent, automobile tubes 44 per cent, bicycle tyres 22 per cent, bicycle tubes 45 per cent, caustic soda 75 per cent, soda ash 47 per cent, razor blades 129 per cent, air conditioners 104 per cent, refrigerators 208 per cent, radio receivers 45 per cent, bicycles 55 per cent and clocks 29 per cent. This is how our industries are now coming to a dead end, as it were.

Under these circumstances, what is it that my hon. friend wants to do in order to encourage and revive our industries? I am glad he is conscious of the position and he is trying to do it. But it is only tinkering with the whole lot of trouble. So far as Government are concerned, they say that wages and salaries should be frozen. Would they be able to do it? They should try it. The trade unions may say that profits and prices should be frozen. What about the industrialists? They want wage freeze and salary freeze and even price freeze but not profit freeze. Then, what about the agriculturists? They have no profits to be maintained, not to speak of freezing them. So, they join hands with the consumers. The agriculturists and consumers are today interested in seeing to it that the prices do not rise, the wages do not rise, the profits do not rise and the taxes do not rise, and that is where I come to the point of my hon. friend. If he wants a freeze to be imposed on others and get it implemented, he must himself give the lead by freezing the tax burden. Instead of that, he proposes to raise Rs. 100 crore more.

What is the story of taxation? I do not know how it is, but whenever any budget comes to be introduced, everyone is put on tenterhooks as to what is going to happen, which new tax is going to be imposed. No one is encouraged to feel a kind of elixir that some taxes are going to be abolished or reduced. It has not happened during the last 17 years. Only three years ago, the duty on shoes was withdrawn. But, my hon. friend, reimposed it. For some time, the expenditure tax was done away with and then it was re-imposed by his successor. These are the only two small items of first hope and then disappointment later. Otherwise, it is a continuous process of increasing the existing taxes and adding new items of taxation; there is no variation in the melancholy process.

Now, what happens? These excise duties spread their cancerous fingers and touch more and more items of people's expenditure. They have gone on rising from commodity to commodity from 56 in 1961-62 to commodities by 65-66. There is no limit. He had had to his credit a duty on kerosene oil. We were hoping that his successors would remove it. But they would not do it. Once a tax is imposed, it goes on growing. Now he comes with shoes and with tea and with coffee.

What sin have the ordinary industrial and agricultural workers committed that they should be punished for trying to drink a cup of tea or coffee early in the morning in the cities of the north and the south? Why should they be troubled? Because my hon. friend wants more money. But does he really need this money? That is my point. He does not need this money. He can easily get on without this money. He ought to try to get on without this additional amount of money. I thought, he was going to do it because in the interim Budget he did not raise any new tax. But suddenly an inspiration

came to him and he has imposed these things.

What would be the result of it? He might say, "Very well, you want me to balance the Budget; how am I to do it? I am likely to be faced with a deficit". But here is the Audit Report of 1967 on Revenue Receipts and on page 3 you will find that every year he or his successors or the financial experts of this Government have found themselves with an additional income in addition to what they had provided for in the Budget. In 1961-62 it was Rs. 116 crores, in 1962-63 it was Rs. 132 crores, in 1963-64 it was Rs. 149 crores, in 1964-65 it was Rs. 111 crores and in 1965-66 it was Rs. 107 crores. It was never less than Rs. 100 crores. We used to complain that they under estimate their income and afterwards they find themselves in a surplus. In the Public Accounts Committee we used to find fault with the Finance Ministry for underestimating the income and in this manner spoiling the estimates and so on. But even if there is an industrial depression, with this additional income of at least Rs. 100 crores that goes on accruing every year, he should be able to find himself in possession of not less than Rs. 100 crores. Can he not take advantage of this and not provide for additional taxation here?

Secondly, only the other day he had been trying to negotiate with the Aid India people and with the World Bank and other parties and we were told by the press that those people were ready to oblige our Government and stagger the payment of interest to such an extent that the Government would be able to find themselves in possession of at least Rs. 100 crores to manage. That makes it Rs. 200 crores.

There is also the third one. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, has been suggesting year in and year out a 3 per cent economy cut. I have been

suggesting 10 per cent. His predecessors had accepted the reasonableness of it. The British Finance Ministers used to accept it in those days. Even recently he himself thought that a 10 per cent economy cut should be aimed at. Now I ask for only a 3 per cent cut. 3 per cent of how much? Rs. 3,000 crores. That would give him Rs. 90 crores. This is the right time that he should moot this idea of an economy cut. The House has already granted all the money that all the spending ministries and departments have been asking for. Having given the money, it is for the Finance Minister to play his role, the traditional and the right role of a watchdog, and impose this economy cut. He had himself done it in his own ministry. All credit to him. He wanted to set an example and that is the right way to go about it. But where is the power to be able to impose this economy cut on all the other spending ministries? I want him to exert himself and assert his own authority with all our support in this House. At least a 3 per cent economy cut would give him not less than Rs. 90 crores and, if possible, Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 120 crores without in any way affecting the usual run of the Government and the amount of money that should be placed at their disposal for really constructive economic purposes.

Can we expect our people really to make any progress with this terrible burden of taxation on them? As I said, it was only Rs. 626 crores in 1951. Now it is Rs. 3,000 crores. Even the excise duties, that is where the consumers come, were Rs. 67 crores at that time. Now that burden is Rs. 1,020 crores or more, possibly Rs. 1,050 crores. From Rs. 67 crores it has gone up to Rs. 1,020 crores. My hon. friend may say that I should think of the aluminium manufacturers and various intermediaries and the industrial and the other people who could be expected to absorb so much of this thing without passing it on to the consumers and so on. If

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from year to year you were to strike a balance over a period of five or ten years, you will find the whole burden can be passed on to the ultimate consumers. Why should he or anybody complain of the industrialists the business people or anybody else for inflation? Here is the Government which has brought about inflation in the country by higher taxes and the consequent higher cost of living.

Then, I am told by reliable authorities that the Central excise tax burden has increased by 15 times during 16 years and that it is a unique thing in the world. Sometime ago, Mr Palkiwala wrote a very important and useful book where he proved that India is the highest taxed country. I say, so far as rich people are concerned—well, some of us may not have to plead so much—something would be left with them although we deplore it and we would like those direct taxes also to be reduced. But these poorer people are the highest taxed people so far as the consumers are concerned. That is why I say that the time has come when the Government also should make common cause with us in organising the consumer councils in this country. Sometime ago, there was some talk that the Government was going to organise these people and they made a beginning in regard to coffee club and so on in the city. Afterwards it petered out. Actually, there is need for organising consumers in this country on a non-partisan basis from a national point of view, and to help those people to assert themselves so that when they make their demands to the Finance Minister, he will be able to resist counter-demands from other people who would have to pay other taxes and see that concessions are given in the direction of the Central excise duties.

The Central excise duties account for as much as 15 per cent of the price of sugar, 25 per cent of the

price of cement, from 25 per cent to 45 or 50 per cent of the price of cloth and 100 and more on matches and so on. So many of these consumer goods are being taxed in this manner. Who suffers? It is the ordinary folk. I would have certainly congratulated my hon friend if he had only come forward, first of all, saying, "I am not going to impose any more excise duty burden, no more tax burden, to start with, so far as Central excises are concerned." I wish he had the good fortune and good luck to come and exhilarate us by saying, "I am dropping the kerosene duty for which I am responsible, I am dropping the duty on diesel oil which would benefit agriculturists, I am dropping duty on bottle-nuts, on shoes, on cloth, on Dalda, on ordinary mineral oil that we eat and on oil which we use for our hair." Would it not be necessary for him to do it? I want him to do it.

Sir, I hope that if he were to continue to remain as the Finance Minister for another year and he does not get tired of it in the meanwhile with all the troubles he does not get himself fortunately or unfortunately promoted to the Prime Ministership, he would be able to come forward with a Budget which would do justice to the consumers to the agriculturists to the poorer sections of our people, to the middle class people, to our clerical staff and to our proletariat in this country.

Last but not the least, I may also express some gratification that at long last I hear the good old ring of the authority of finance, as it should be in any Government, that no longer the Finance Minister goes on bended knees before the Planning Commission and then say, we have requested the Planning Commission to do these things, to make these plans or to make these proposals and to find funds. I was happy when I heard today that he had asked the Railway Ministry to prepare plans and to place

orders for light engineering products and to develop their own wagon manufacture and so on. That is the kind of ring of authority that we must have from a watchdog authority like the Ministry of Finance. But I sincerely hope that he would be able to assert himself so well and so much that he would find financial courage and financial conscience also to accept my suggestion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee and also to withdraw the Central excises that he has suggested.

But I wish to warn him of one thing. He said 'Oh such and such increases in regard to aluminium and various other things need not be passed on to the consumers and they can be borne by the industry'. So many other Finance Ministers also had said it but they have not been able to achieve it. It is not possible. It does not square with the way in which the industrial system works. Therefore he must be prepared to realise that all this is going to be passed on ultimately to the consumers and he must consider whether it would be right to allow all these additional taxes to be passed on in this manner to the consumers.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जवलपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय तीन एमे अवसर आने है लोकसभा मे जब हम व्यापक रूप से विषयो पर चर्चा कर सकते है। एक राष्ट्रपति क अधिभाषण के समय दूसरे जब बजट पर बहस होती है उस समय और तीसरे जब वित्त विधेयक पर चर्चा होती है उस वक्त।

मैं बहुत समय से कभी एक अवसर पर, कभी दूसरे अवसर पर और कभी तीसरे अवसर पर बोलता रहा हूँ और मैं उन विषयो पर चर्चा करता रहा हूँ जो मेरी दृष्टि से इस देश की सर्वांग उन्नति के लिए बुनियादी सवाल हैं। बार बार मैं उन बातों को दोहराता हूँ और इसलिए दोहराता हूँ कि मैं देखता हूँ कि उन बावों की तरफ अभी भी हमारे

सदन के बहुत कम सदस्यों का ध्यान जाता है।

सब से पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात पर बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें इस देश की वित्तीय अवस्था बहुत बुरी दशा में मिली और उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयत्न किया कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में वित्तीय अवस्था किस प्रकार सुधरी जा सकती है? उन्होंने कुछ कर भी लगाये पर मैं समझता हूँ जैसी हमारी स्थिति है उसमें उन करो का लगाना अनिवाय था। उन करो के लगाने से भी उन्होंने इस बात पर ध्यान रखा कि इस देश की गरीब जनता पर साधारण जनता पर कम से कम बोझ पड़े। मगर से प्रधान वस्तु तो मेरी दृष्टि में इस देश की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारन में उत्पादन की वृद्धि है और उत्पाद वृद्धि द क्षत्रा में है। एक जिस से हमारा आर्थिक उत्पादन बढ़े और दूसरे यह कि हम बौद्धिक उन्नति भी कर सकें। इन दोनों बातों का परस्पर बहुत घनिष्ठ संबंध है। इन विषय में चाहे हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी का सीधा सम्पर्क न हो तथापि उन की इस सदन में दो स्थितिया है। एक तो वह वित्त मंत्री हैं दूसरे जिस दल की सरकार है उसकी ओर से व उप-प्रधान मंत्री हैं। मैं उन के जग्ये इस उत्पादन वृद्धि के संबंध में कुछ बातें जो दूसरे मंत्रालय ह उन्हें कहलाना चाहता हूँ।

पहली आवश्यकता इस देश में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ना है। मैं ने कृषि मंत्रालय पर वाद-विवाद के समय कुछ भाषणों को सुना और कुछ को पढ़ा। पर मुझे एक बात देख कर कुछ आश्चर्य भी हुआ और कुछ खेद भी हुआ कि कृषि की उन्नति जिस गोरखा पर बहुत दूर तक प्रभावित है उस तरफ बहुत कम लोगों ने ध्यान दिया। जो रक्षा का विषय बहुत पुराना विषय है और इस संबंध में लोगों की जो भावनाये हैं उन्हें भी हमारे वित्त मंत्री और सरकार जानती है। सरकार

[जी गोविन्द दास]

ने एक समिति की थी। निवृत्ति की है, और उस समिति में जो गोरखा महाभियान समिति है उस की ओर से तीन सदस्य गये भी हैं। गोरखा महाभियान समिति की कार्यकारिणी का मैं भी एक सदस्य हूँ। उस समिति की पहली बैठक में ही जो कुछ उस समिति के अध्यक्ष ने कहा उस से कम से कम गोरखा महाभियान समिति की तीनों सदस्यों को बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो गोरखा के विषय में सांख्यिकी गोवर्धन करने की बात सोचते हैं। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने जो पत्र गोरखा महाभियान समिति के मंत्री को भेजा था उस में स्पष्ट लिखा था कि सम्पूर्ण गोवर्धन करने की बात भी वह समिति सोचेगी और उन पर विचार करेगी। हमें यह धारणा की इस तरह की बात उस समिति के अध्यक्ष कभी नहीं कहेंगे। अब इस संबंध में स्पष्टीकरण मांगा जा रहा है, और मैं बिल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमारे उप-प्रधान मंत्री की हैसियत से, बिल मंत्री की हैसियत से वे हमारे वृद्धि मंत्री की से या हमारे गृह मंत्री जी से इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण साफ साफ शब्दों में भिजवाये कि इस समिति को किस प्रकार का अधिकार है। नहीं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम गोरखा महाभियान समिति के सदस्य उस समिति में नहीं रहेंगे और वे उस से निकल आयेंगे।

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI C K BHATTACHARYA in the Chair]

दूसरी बात बौद्धिक निर्माण की है। बौद्धिक निर्माण आज कल बहुत दूर तक विज्ञान की शिक्षा पर निर्भर है। वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए जिस से वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि का विकास हो। इस संबंध में इस समय के जो बहुत बड़े वैज्ञानिक डा० डी० एस० कोठारी हैं उन की राय में

आप के सामने पड़ देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था कि

"The immense practical advantage of acquiring knowledge in one's own language (mother tongue), cannot be gainsaid. It is difficult to guess and remember technical terms if these are in a foreign language. It would result in parrot-like learning, mental strain and stifling of intelligence. Basic concepts of science often have their roots in primitive experience. One's initiation into science would not be natural and the grasp and understanding would suffer in vitality and breadth if one used one term to describe the concept inside the science class room and another term for it outside the class room. If the scientific terminology was foreign to the language of daily use, those not specialising in science would find it difficult to remember anything of science which they read at school and retain interest in science. The training of skilled work-men, craftsmen and tradesmen can be most easily carried out in the language of the region concerned. Large scale popularisation of science can be achieved only if done in the regional language."

हम औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और औद्योगिक उत्पादन बहुत दूर तक वैज्ञानिकों पर निर्भर है। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है वह शिक्षा दी जा रही है विदेशी भाषा के द्वारा। अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि अब हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों तक का माध्यम हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं में होगा। मैं उन के इस कथन का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कोई भी नई बात इस विषय में नहीं कही है। सन् 1961 में प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए उस

समय के हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री श्री श्रीमाली जी ने भी बहुत बात कही थी। उन्होंने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर इन शब्दों में दिया था :

"The tendency of regional languages to become the media for university education, though desirable in many ways, may well lead to the isolation of such universities from the rest of India, unless there is a link in the shape of an all-India language. Teachers and students will not be able to migrate easily from one university to another, and the cause of education will suffer for lack of a common link between universities in different linguistic areas. The importance of such a common linguistic link between universities was emphasized. Such a common link can only be Hindi or English. Ultimately it will have to be Hindi, and it is necessary, therefore, that every attempt should be made to make Hindi suitable for this purpose. The changeover to Hindi and generally in the regional language as the medium of education will only be effective when such language is adequately developed for the purpose of modern education, and more especially for the scientific and technical subjects. Every effort should be made to develop Hindi and the other languages for this purpose. Till such time as this happens English may continue. It may also be possible and desirable for the changeover from English to Hindi or regional language to be phased or divided up into subjects. Thus, scientific and technical subjects may be taught as long as necessary in English while other subjects may be taught with Hindi or the regional language as the medium. In any event, the standard of teaching both in Hindi and English should be improved and maintained at a high level in schools and colleges."

This sums up the present policy of

Government on the question of medium of instruction.

1961 में यह बात कही गई थी। छः वर्ष इसको बीत गए हैं। उस समय श्री. यह कहा गया था कि विश्वविद्यालय तक शिक्षा का माध्यम हमारी भारतीय भाषायें हो, यह सरकारी नीति है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन छः वर्षों में इन संबंध में क्या काम हुआ है और अगर छः वर्षों में यह काम नहीं हुआ है तो हम कैसे इस बात की प्रामाणा करें कि हमारे वर्तमान शिक्षा मंत्री ने जो यह बात कही है कि विश्वविद्यालय तक शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषायें हो जाएंगी, ये कैसे हो जाएंगी? एकाएक तो यह बात हो नहीं सकती है। श्रीमाली जी ने भी यह बात कही थी कि इसके लिए इन भाषाओं का विकास आवश्यक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विकास के संबंध में अब तक सरकार ने क्या किया है? मेरा इस विषय में बहुत पुराना एक सुझाव है और प्राज्ञ भी मैं उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रकार के साहित्य निर्माण के लिए सरकार को एक निश्चित योजना बनानी चाहिए। इस योजना के ऊपर कम से कम पांच करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने को तैयार होना चाहिए और जिस तरह की पुस्तकों की हमको आवश्यकता है उस तरह की पुस्तकें कहा कहा, किस किस से और कितने दिन के अन्दर लिखाई जा सकती है, इस संबंध में एक निश्चय कर लेना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम एक विज्ञान को एक पुस्तक सीप दें और उसको एक ५-६ का समय दें तो एक वर्ष के अन्दर वह उस पुस्तक को अवश्य तैयार करके हम को दे सकता है। इस तरह यदि साहित्य निर्माण का काम हम देश के विद्वानों को बांट दें और उसके लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने को तैयार हो जायें तो मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि एक वर्ष के भीतर यह सारा साहित्य तैयार हो सकता है।

शिक्षा का माध्यम पड़ोसी भाषायें, जिस को अंग्रेजी में एनबिरनमेंटल लैंग्वेजिज

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

कहते हैं वह होनी चाहिये। इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। दृष्टान्त के लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम मद्रास में तामिल होना चाहिये, महाराष्ट्र में मराठी होना चाहिये, गुजरात में गुजराती होना चाहिये। हिन्दी भाषा सभी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी होना चाहिये। विश्व भर में यही स्थिति है। हम कोई नई बात इस देश के लिए नहीं चाहते हैं। जो राष्ट्रीय कर्मचारी भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों को जाते हैं उनके लिए हर राज्य में एक ऐसा कानून और अंगर आवश्यक हो तो विश्वविद्यालय खुलना चाहिये जिस का शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी भाषा हो यदि आप इस देश की सम्पूर्ण देश की एक राज भाषा और राष्ट्र भाषा रखना चाहते हैं और आप चाहते हैं कि वह सम्पर्क भाषा हिन्दी रहे तो जरा तब हर जगह इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय नहीं होंगे और इन विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी नहीं होगी तब तक आप इस काम को नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी के साथ हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि सारी शिक्षा हमारी मातृ भाषा में हो। लेकिन हिन्दी को एक अनिवार्य शिक्षा का विषय अवश्य होना चाहिये। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो हिन्दी को आप लिक्विगुएज कहते हैं, सम्पर्क भाषा कहते हैं, वह हिन्दी नहीं हो सकेगी। देश को एक तब में बांधे रखने के लिए हम सम्पर्क भाषा की आवश्यकता है। वह सम्पर्क भाषा हिन्दी ही हो सकती है और हिन्दी उसी प्रकार हो सकती है जिस प्रकार मैंने आपसे अभी निवेदन किया है।

अंग्रेजी के में कोई विरुद्ध नहीं है। अंग्रेजी इस देश में ऐच्छिक होनी चाहिये। मैंने देखा है अनेक राज्यों में अभी जो विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी में अनुत्तीर्ण हुए हैं उनको उत्तीर्ण कर दिया है। कुछ हमारे राज्य ऐसे भी हैं जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा अनिवार्य नहीं रखी है। आप अगर देखेंगे तो आपकी मातृम होना फिर तब के विद्यार्थी अनुत्तीर्ण

होते हैं उन में से 60 से 70 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी इसलिए अनुत्तीर्ण होते हैं कि उनकी अंग्रेजी में शिक्षा दी जाती है। इसके एक बड़ी आबादी का, हमारे नौजवान विद्यार्थियों का समय नष्ट हो रहा है और केवल इसलिए नष्ट हो रहा है कि उनको अंग्रेजी के द्वारा शिक्षा दी जा रही है। अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य नहीं रहनी चाहिये। अंग्रेजी केवल ऐच्छिक रहनी चाहिए।

रामपति महोदय कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

डा० गोविन्द दास मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस विधेयक पर तो कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं है और ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि इतने समय में समाप्त किया जाए। जो मस्य जितना चाहें बोल सकते हैं। रण साहिब अभी बोले हैं और उन्होंने पन बटे के करीब लिया है। मुझे तो अभी बोलते हुए पन्द्रह मिनट भी नहीं गए। मैं अभी थोड़ी देर में खाम बर दूंगा।

इस सब के बावजूद अब एक यहाँ ऐसा विधेयक लया जाने वाला है जिस विधेयक का यह आशय होगा कि प्रतिष्ठित काल तक अंग्रेजी दूसरी भाषा में चलनी रहे यदि एक राज्य भी यह चाहे यह कहा जा रहा है कि बूकि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू यह कहते थे इस वास्ते इस विधेयक को लाया जा रहा है। जवाहरलाल जी एक बड़े प्रजातन्त्रवादी थे। जवाहरलाल जी कभी इस बात को नहीं चाहें कहते थे कि एन नागालैण्ड के सब कुछ कुछ भाषा की आबादी का राज्य भी पचास करोड़ लोगों पर हमेशा के लिए अंग्रेजी लाव कर देंगे। इसीलिए वित्त मंत्री जी की मार्फत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाने का विचार छोड़ दें, जो अविज्ञान के विरुद्ध विधेयक है, जो अराष्ट्रीय विधेयक है, जो अंग्रेजी को हमेशा के लिए इस देश में कायम रखने के लिए प्रयत्न करने का विधेयक है, उसको यहाँ पर न लाए। अगर

वह बाता है तो फिर ने बाता कर्ना कि इस सब के बिना भी सबसे है बाहे वह किसी के हैं, साहस करके, हिमत करके उसको एक अपना धार्मिक (कायस्थ) विषय बनाये और बाहे सबके का नोटिस हो या कोई भी बात हो, उस विधेयक के बिना अपना मत दें।

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili)
There is no question of its being unconstitutional. A law has been passed and English can continue. The Constitution itself provides for that.

डा० गोविन्द दास अपने भाषण के प्रारम्भ में ने ने कहा था कि वित्त विधेयक के समय, जनरल बजट के समय और गणपति के अभिषेक पर बहुत से समय हम सरकार के सबध रखने बान, विभिन्न मंत्रालय से सबध रखने बाने हर विषय पर विचार कर सकते हैं। मैं ने हमेशा यही प्रयत्न किया है और आज भी मैं ने यही प्रयत्न किया है। देश के उत्थान के लिए जिन दो बातों को मैं हमेशा से आवश्यक मानता हूँ रहा हूँ, आज भी मानता हूँ वे दो बातें हैं, एक गोरक्षा की और दूसरी हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के उत्थान की। दोनों विषयों पर मुझे आशा है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी, जो हमारे उप प्रधान मंत्री भी हैं ध्यान दे कर अपनी सरकार को राजी करेंगे और इस सबध में एक ऐसी योजना रखेंगे जिससे हमारे देश की सर्वांगीण उन्नति हो सके।

Dr. Ramesh Sen (Barasat) Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, has announced certain tax exemptions in regard to certain articles. It was thought that he would go far enough to lighten the burden of taxation on the common people, but his speech has more or less belied our expectations. Today more tinkering with the problem of taxation would not help the country in any way, because the economy of our country is today in a bad condition. It is admitted on all hands that we are in

a bad state so far as our national economy is concerned. After devaluation, which was done at the behest of the US imperialists, the balance of payment position has not improved at all and it does not show any sign of improvement even. The other day, Mr. Dinesh Singh had to admit that it is a very difficult fight to improve our balance of payment position. Regarding the industrial recession, it has been admitted by everybody that all the industries more or less are hard hit, particularly the engineering and textile industries.

About price rise, everybody knows that prices are going up higher and higher and Government had no price policy so long. The mechanism to control, check or peg down the prices was absent in the policies of Government. In this House, on several occasions, not only by Members from the Opposition Benches but also from the Congress side, it has been said that today while on the one hand, we find mass misery growing, on the other, we find the growth of monopolies. All these things are taking place during the last 15 or 16 years.

Let us all realise this position that the Third Five Year Plan, after so much of expenditure, after so much of tom-tomming, has completely failed to attain its objective. The Fourth Plan is nowhere in sight though we are supposed to be in the second year of the Fourth Plan. This shows that the economic policy pursued by the Government of India so long has gone wrong because it started with a wrong premise, with a wrong idea, with a wrong objective.

Let us examine the tax system in our country. The whole system of taxation, the tax structure in our country, is faulty. It needs drastic revision. A radical change has to be brought about in the taxation system. The taxation system has only helped one class of people, namely, a handful of big businessmen. The wonderful concept of 'tax holiday' has been introduced. Each year the 'tax holiday' is being

[Dr. Ranan Sen]

given to one industry, one section or one category of industry or another. This year there is a proposal to have 'tax holiday' in the cold storage plants, shipping industry and hoteliers. In the name of promoting tourism hoteliers are being exempted. The result is that foreign hoteliers are coming today—Hilton and other firms—to set up hotels in India. That means big business alone can start big hotels to attract tourists and they are being given a 'tax holiday'. There are so many other loopholes. There is the tax relief that is given. There is the raising of ceiling for tax exemption for certain types of people. This is evident from this Finance Bill. This takes place every year when any new taxation is introduced in our country. I will give only one or two examples about direct and indirect taxes. It is good that this time the leader of the Swatantra Party spoke something about indirect taxes also. In the Currency and Finance—1965-66 it is said:

श्री राज मोहन शास्त्रि (वादपी चौक):
समाप्ति नदीय, नदी मे कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

Dr. Ranan Sen: Sir, I was quoting from Currency and Finance. In 1950-51 the direct taxes amounted to Rs. 129,51,00,000. In 1966-67 it has gone up to Rs. 561,39,00,000. That means, there is an increase of nearly four times. In the case of indirect taxes, in 1950-51 it was Rs. 227.49 crores; in 1966-67 it rose to Rs. 1,381.14 crores, which is an increase of nearly six times. Not that the direct taxes are not increased, but the rate of increase is much more in respect of indirect taxes. Salaried employees are fleeced and others evade.

Now, what happens is, every year a particular group of commodities are chosen by the Finance Minister, new taxes are imposed or old taxes are enhanced and we are told that the prices will not rise, because only a tax of so many paise are being imposed on these articles; so, there should be no price increase. But, no sooner has he finished his speech, the prices go up; inevitably, the prices go up. It has been the practice that 2, 3 or 5 articles or commodities are chosen and tax is imposed on them. Naturally, the big businessmen, who are clever enough, know what to do in such a contingency. Whenever any indirect tax is imposed, they pass on the burden to the consumer, the common people.

In the year 1966-67 we find that out of the total revenue of Rs. 1,942.53 crores, indirect taxes account for Rs. 1,381.14 crores. This being so, this year he has exempted certain categories. But, at the same time, I must say that in regard to some very important and very essential commodities for the common people, ordinary people, he has imposed taxes. Take, for example, tea. It was stated by Shri Morarji Desai here the tax is being imposed on certain categories of tea which are exported. But what has happened? He knows it, he ought to know it, within a day or two the price of tea even in the small restaurants in cities and villages went up. It is bound to go up. In regard to coffee also the same thing has happened. In the case of even cheap cigarettes, the prices have gone up. In regard to petroleum products and motor spirit, what is happening in the cities? Already, the transport owners are demanding higher fares. Bus operators have already raised the fares. So, it is no good saying that the prices do not rise because of the imposition of a small tax or enhancement of the old tax by a small percentage.

Therefore, if the government is true to its profession, the profession of

establishing a welfare State, it has to think in a different manner, move in a drastic manner and adopt radical measures. The Indian economy today is in such a bad position that it cannot otherwise recover. The existing system of taxation should be scrapped completely. Here I am going to make some suggestions, because people will ask, if these indirect taxes have to be reduced appreciably, if the government have to hold the price line and bring down the profits, where do the money come from and how could we run the State to develop the national economy, industries, agriculture and other things. My first suggestion is that all income above Rs. 1 lakh per year should be credited to a fund for building up agriculture and industry, for the development of the Indian economy, for the welfare of the Indian people. Such a drastic measure has to be taken today. Otherwise, merely tinkering with the problem in the same old way will not help.

Secondly, all leakages have to be plugged. The number one leakage is tax evasion. Everybody knows that Professor Kaldor nearly ten years back made an investigation at the request of the Government and he came to the conclusion—in his report it is stated—that nearly Rs. 3000 crores of tax evasion takes place every year. The Government of India could not accept that report because it went against the very basis of the policy of the Government of India which tries to appease the big business who are the main culprits of tax evasion. If the Government does not want to appease big business, it should be firm enough and plug all loopholes.

In regard to overinvoicing and underinvoicing it is known to everybody how certain export-import firms go on doing this overinvoicing and underinvoicing with impunity. The Government should take over the whole foreign trade in its hands. But it is known how the Government behaves in this regard. The Bird and Company was fined Rs. 1,60,00,000 for

violating the Foreign Exchange Regulations but the Government was kind enough later on to reduce that fine to Rs. 40 lakhs only. In regard to the McLeod and Company the same thing happened. They were fined Rs. 27 lakhs but now the Government has come to the conclusion that the company has to pay only Rs. 7 lakhs. This is a direct encouragement to all sorts of corrupt practices that are being practised by these firms.

Then, the officer, Shri Srivastava, who found out all these corrupt practices was transferred. He was punished for the honest duty he was doing. Who gets the encouragement? It is only the big business who do these things. The whole taxation policy and everything go on increasing this corruption inside the country.

Then, we hear so much of social control of banks. Mere toying with these words will not do. The Government should take courage in both hands and nationalise banks and oil companies. But what do we find instead? Toying merely with that idea, with that phrase, with those words. Government is putting the representatives of big business in the Boards of Directors of the State Bank and the Reserve Bank. This is another encouragement. That is why I was saying that a very strong and radical measure is needed to correct this stagnation and deterioration in the economic situation of our country.

I make these suggestions in all seriousness. It is not a usual thing. These are very unusual suggestions that we are making on behalf of the Communist Party group here and if the Government really wants the welfare of the people, really wants to proceed towards the establishment of a welfare state, Shri Morarji Desai, as the representative of the Government, should think over this.

Lastly, before concluding, I want to give one warning to Shri Morarji

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Desai. During the discussion on the Labour and Rehabilitation Ministry's Demands the hon. Minister of Labour said that the Government was opposed to any wage freeze. Now in today's newspapers, in more than one newspaper, there are authoritative reports that for a year Shri Morarji Desai—his name has been mentioned—is thinking—he has almost come to the conclusion, probably—of freezing DA and salaries in the name of freezing prices etc. I warn him and the Members of this House to wake up to the situation. If such a step is taken today the working class and the salaried employees, the wage earners, will not take the situation lying down. They are going to fight back. It is an infringement on their legal rights, of their rightful share of what is due to them today in the country. Therefore, I give this warning and I think, Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, will think over the problem and will not go in for freezing DA or salaries or both in the name of lowering the prices or freezing prices.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री तुलसी दास जाखन (बारामती) .
केयरमैन महोदय, जो फाइनेंस गिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है उस में बहुत सी बातें अच्छी हैं। एक बात देखने के माध्यम नजर धाती है कि गये उस बागडू वर्ष में या पन्द्रह वर्ष में इन्फ्लेशन हुआ, पैसा ज्यादा और प्रोडक्शन कम, इस से गरीब लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होगी श्री प्रोग्रेडिस्ट बजट जिस को कहते हैं वह अभी चलना था। हो संकलना है कुछ कारण भी हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ होने से उन के लिए पैसा ज्यादा निकालना पड़ता था और उस का जो रिटर्न होता है उस के धाने से बस बीरह या पन्द्रह वर्ष लगते हैं। इस तरह से पैसा उस समय में ज्यादा लगाने और उत्पादन कम होने से संभलाई ज्यादा से ज्यादा बँदी। इस बजट की पीछे के सब बजटों की तुलना करते हुए देखा जाये तो जो पीछे बजट करने से जो

मुश्किलें हुई और समाज में जो विषमता पैदा हुई। वह दूर करने की बड़ी कोशिश इस बजट में है। वास्तव में देखा जाय तो वाम बड़ने से देश का नियोजन भी बराबर नहीं होता। दूसरी बात वाम घटाना हो तो अपनी जेबों में, जितना पैसा है उस में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय तभी वह वाम घटता है। इस रीति से अपने हिन्दुस्तान में जितने सोर्सज हैं फिर बाहे वह इन्मान की एनर्जी हो या खेती का पैसा हो वही खर्च करे, बाहर का कर्ज या पैसा लेकर खर्च न करे इस धारणा से इस बजट में एक कोशिश ही गई है और उस से जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जरूरत है वह तो पहले खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की गरज है क्योंकि जब तक देश में उत्पादन भरपूर नहीं होना तब तक दूरी चीजों का कोई उपयोग नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों में जितना ख्याल खेती के ऊपर देना जरूरी था उतना नहीं दिया और उस से आज की जो यह आपत्ति पैदा हुई है उस के लिए इस बजट में देखा जाये तो हम की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है। नती, सिचाई, करल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह के लिए ज्यादा पैसा इस बजट में निकाला है। उस से इस बजट में यह प्रशास है कि भगवते वर्ष या दो वर्ष में महंगाई ज्यादा बढ़ी है, उस के ऊपर कुछ कन्ट्रोल आ जाय।

इस बजट में जी टैक्स बढ़ाया है वह एन्वार्मिन्थम पर या जी बीज श्रीमत लोग, धनवान लोग, पूँजीपति लोग इन्तेमाल करते हैं उनके ऊपर दबाया है। प्रोडा सा टैक्स जो सामान गरीब लोग इन्तेमाल करते हैं उसके ऊपर भी या और बढ़ाया है। अभी अभी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने जो रफ़्तक दी है उसमें उन्होंने यह टैक्स कुछ कम किया है। लेकिन मैं उनसे रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि जूता जो गरीब लोग पहनते हैं उसमें पाँच रुपये से काम नहीं लेंगे

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : 5 रुपये का तो एक जूता मिलता है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो बनर्जी साहब कहते हैं उसमें भी सत्य है । लेकिन यहां पर जूता बनाने वाले छोटे धंधे वालों के ऊपर टैक्स का सवाल नहीं है । यह तो फैक्ट्रीज जैसे बाटा बगैरह हैं उनके ऊपर टैक्स है । छोटे छोटे लोगों पर टैक्स नहीं है । लेकिन यह बात सही है कि किसी दुकान में चले जाइए, 12-15 रुपये से कम में कोई जूता या चप्पल भी नहीं मिलती है । बच्चों का भी जूता मंहगा है । इसलिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा मोरारजी भाई से कि 5 रुपये के बदले वह पन्द्रह रुपये तक बढ़ा दें जिससे लोगों को दिक्कत न हो ।

अपने लकड़ारों गुड्स पर जो टैक्स लगाया है, उसके लिये आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । जिसमें खरीदने की ताकत है, उस छोटे बड़े लोगों का वैसा इतने खर्च हो, यह अच्छी बात है ।

16 hrs.

इस बजट में मैंने देखा है कि 150 करोड़ रुपया आपने अनाज की सर्वसिडी के लिये लिया है—यह अच्छी बात है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी विनती यह है कि हम बाहर से अनाज मंगायें और उस पर रुपये में आठ अनाज सर्वसिडी दें, तो उससे यह बेहतर है कि हम अपने कारखानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें, जिससे कि हमारे देश में अनाज का उत्पादन ज्यादा हो । मंहगाई इस समय भी हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा है—इसका कारण मैं यह समझता हूं कि अभी पिछले दिनों जो अनाज पड़ा उसके कारण हमारे यहां उत्पादन बहुत कम हुआ । फिर भी मंहगाई इस समय बहुत ज्यादा है—मैं जानता हूं कि मोरारजी भाई के दिल में गरीबों के लिये बहुत दर्द है, उनके रहन-सहन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है—मैं उनकी पिछले 40 वर्षों से जानता हूं—और गरीबों को हालत को ध्यान में रखते हुए

उन्होंने टैक्सेज में जो तबदीली की है, उसके लिये वे स्तुति के पात्र हैं । फिर भी मैं उनसे यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मंहगाई बहुत ज्यादा है, मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी से जो पत्र मेरे पास आते हैं, उनसे मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र में तूर की दाल जो एक महीने पहले 135 रु० क्विंटल थी, आज 175 रु० क्विंटल है, चने की दाल जो 175 रु० क्विंटल थी आज 245 रु० क्विंटल है, उड़द की दाल जो 170 रु० क्विंटल थी आज 300 रु० क्विंटल है, मूंग की दाल जो 160 रु० क्विंटल थी आज 250 रु० क्विंटल है । गुड़ जो पहले 120 रु० क्विंटल था, आज 245 रु० क्विंटल है । इसलिये मैं अपने धित मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये तुरन्त कुछ उपाय करें ।

मैं एक बात महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र आज स्वावलम्बी बनने के लिये अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन बहुत जोरों से कर रहा है । वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने एलान किया है कि दो-तीन वर्षों में वह अनाज के बारे में स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा । हाई-ब्रिड के मामले में महाराष्ट्र तारे देश में पहला प्रान्त है जो दो-तीन वर्षों से इसकी सहायता से अपने प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने में लगा हुआ है और एक दिन जल्द ही ऐसा आयेगा जब कि महाराष्ट्र स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा । वहां पर केरल, बंगाल और दूसरे प्रान्तों के लिये घंटों तक बहस चलती है, न आपको सुनते हैं और न स्पीकर साहब की सुनते हैं, लेकिन हम महाराष्ट्र के लोग ऐसा गड़बड़ नहीं करते हैं, हम अपना बात को शान्ति से सरकार के सामने रखते हैं, अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सामने रखते हैं

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बम्बई में क्या हुआ ?

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : बम्बई में गड़-बड़ नहीं है, आप जैसे कुछ लोग गड़बड़ करते हैं ।

[जी सुलसीदास भाषण]

मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र के लोग भाषा हर चीज में सब से आगे हैं—कोषापरेटिव में देखिये, पंचायत राज्य में देखिये, भनाज पैदा करने में भी वह बड़े जोर से काम करते हैं। इसके यह भावने नहीं हैं कि दूसरे लोग नहीं करते, हमारा उनसे कोई कम्पटीशन भी नहीं है, दूसरे लोग भी अपने अपने तरीके से काम करते हैं, वे भी अपने भाई हैं, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र भनाज के मामले में सेंट्रल के पीछे ज्यादा नहीं पड़ा। पिछले साल अकाल होने के बावजूद आपने 21 लाख टन दिया, इन साल उन्होंने 16 लाख टन मांगा था, लेकिन उनकी भी रिबाइज करके उन्होंने 14 लाख टन कर दिया, फिर भी दिल्ली की सरकार ने केवल साढ़े छः लाख टन दिया। बागी साढ़े सात लाख टन भनाज उनकी देना बहुत जरूरी है। मेरी एक्स्पेक्शन मिनिस्टर साहब से विनती है कि बाका साढ़े सात लाख टन उनको तुरन्त दे। अम्बई, नागपुर, पूना, सोलापुर—इन सहरो में राशनिंग है, इनको भनाज देने का कर्तव्य सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है, लेकिन वह भी आप उनको नहीं देते हैं और उनकी पूति के लिये, हमारे यहां जो ज्वार का प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ था, उसमें से बड़े लाख टन देकर उसकी पूति करना पड़ा। बहुत बुरा नहीं है, मेरी आप से रिक्वेस्ट है कि साढ़े सात लाख टन उनको देने की आप तुरन्त व्यवस्था करें।

दालों के लिये महाराष्ट्र के साथ बड़ा प्रत्याय होता है। पंजाब और यू० पी० से जो दाल बाहर जाती थी, उनको बन्द कर दिया गया है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी ताकत का इस्तेमाल इनके ऊपर क्यों नहीं करती हैं। इस किस्य की बातों से भाज प्राप्त प्राप्त के अन्दर मनमुटाव बढ़ रहा है। महाराष्ट्र गुड़ पैदा करता है, यदि हम उसको भी दूसरे प्रांतों में जाने से रोक दें, तो दूसरे प्रांतों को तकलीफ होगी, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र ऐसा नहीं करना

चाहता क्योंकि इससे दूसरे लोगों की तकलीफ होगी। फिर महाराष्ट्र के साथ ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है? महाराष्ट्र में ऊख और मूंग की दाल काफ़ी पैदा होती है, जो हमारे घरों से आन्ध्र, मद्रास और केरल की जाती है, हम भी उसको इन प्रांतों को देना बन्द कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम उनकी तकलीफों को देखते हुए ऐसा नहीं करते। जब हम दूसरों को अपने यहां की चीजें भेजते हैं, तो हमारे प्रांत के लिये दालों को क्यों बन्द किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार दालों के सवाल को तुरन्त सुलझाये।

जने और जने की दाल की भी बड़ी हाजिर है। पंजाब और राजस्थान से गये साल में हम को 29 हजार टन एलाट किया था, लेकिन 8 हजार टन मिला। इस साल 8 हजार टन एलाट किया है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि महाराष्ट्र के लोग आगे हैं या नहीं आते हैं—ऐसा व्यवहार उनके साथ नहीं हूँ ना चाहिये, हम को ज्यादा बना और जने की दाल दिया जाना चाहिये।

तेल की भी बड़ी हाजिर है। गुजरात के पास तेल था, 1964 में गुजरात ने दिल्ली सरकार से समझति लेकर प्रांत बंदी की थी, जब हमने उनसे 1964 में तेल मांगा तो 1966 में देना शुरू किया, लेकिन वह भी धीरे-धीरे देना शुरू किया। इसलिये मेरी विनती है कि तेल के लिये जो आप व्यवस्था करें। हमारे यहां गुड़ ज्यादा होता है, यदि गुड़ बन्द कर दी जाय तो उससे गुड़ हमारे यहाँ ज्यादा होगा, तो लोग उसका इस्तेमाल करते रहेंगे।

एक बात मुझे इरिगेशन के बारे में कहनी है। कृष्णा, गोदावरी आदि सभी नदियों का उद्गम महाराष्ट्र में है, उनका पानी वहां से दूसरे प्रांतों में जाता है, लेकिन

कृषि के सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र के साथ भी सम्बाध हुआ है, उसको देखना चाहिये। 1951 में यह तब हुआ था कि महाराष्ट्र के लिये 400 टी०एम०सी०, मैसूर के लिए 600 टी०एम०सी० और आन्ध्र के लिये 800 टी०एम०सी० दिया जायगा। वह बराबर नहीं था, बाद में वह एबीमेन्ट फिर रिवाइज हुआ। इस समय महाराष्ट्र को 570 टी०एम०सी० इरिगेशन के लिए और हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिकल के लिये 128 टी०एम०सी० यानी कुल 698 टी०एम०सी० की जरूरत है, उसकी इस जरूरत को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। इसका विवीजन ठीक तरह से होना चाहिये। नागार्जुनसागर के लिये पहले ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी देने का इन्तजाम हो रहा है और वह दिया जायगा, ऐसा दिखता है, लेकिन यदि यह मामला आपस में तय नहीं होता है तो इसके लिये आप एक ट्रिब्यूनल एप्वाइन्ट कीजिये ताकि वह इस कृष्णा व गोदावरी के पानी के सवाल को तय कर सके। कृष्णा का पानी आन्ध्र को अगर कम हो तो गोदावरी का पानी कृष्णा को बाइवर्ट कर सकते हैं आज महाराष्ट्र की असेम्बली में यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र के पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं करते हैं। मेरी विनती है कि जैसा मैंने कहा—महाराष्ट्र शांति से काम करता है, धार्मिक पर चलता है, कनिन्सिंग मैनर से काम लेने पर चलता है, इसलिये इस प्रबालम का जल्दी से जल्दी हल करे।

अब मैं सक्कर के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में सक्कर के इस वस्तु सभी कारखाने बन्द हैं। गन्ने की कीमत इस वक्त 50-60 रु० टन के पीछे मिलती है, जब कि कुछ 1 टन गन्ने के पीछे डेढ़ किबटल गूड़ होता है और एक किबटल के पीछे 200 रु० और डेढ़ टन पीछे 300 रु० बाम मिलता है। ऐसी हालत में 300 रु० छोड़ कर किसान 50-60 रु० पर अपना गन्ना क्यों देगा। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि गन्ने का प्राव

बकाना चाहिये सभी वह वस्तु सक्कर कारखानों को मिल सके। सक्कर के महाराष्ट्र में प्राव न बढ़ाने से सक्कर के उत्पादन को नुकसान पहुंचता है और उसकी वजह से सरकार को एक्साइज ड्यूटी में बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। सक्कर के 1964-65 में 34 लाख टन उत्पादन था, जबकि 1966 में 22 लाख टन हुआ, इसके मायने यह हुए कि 12 लाख टन उत्पादन कम होने से एक्साइज ड्यूटी में सरकार को 45 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस साल 15 लाख टन सक्कर पैदा होगी ऐसा प्रत्याशा है यानी इस कमी से सरकार को 72 करोड़ ख़यास तक कम प्राप्त होगा। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार को इस तरह विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात कपास की प्राप देखिये। इस देश में 600 के ऊपर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स हैं। हर प्रादमी के पीछे 15 यार्ड कपड़ा पकड़ने से 65 लाख बेल्स लगती हैं और निर्यात के लिए 10 लाख बेल्स लगती हैं, जिसके माने यह हुए कि 75 लाख बेल्स हम को तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आखिर में चाहिए थी लेकिन 55 लाख बेल्स पैदा हुईं यानि 20 लाख बेल्स कम हुईं। कीटन प्रोग्राम के नीचे 2 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है। हर एकड़ के पीछे 115 पींड कपास पैदा होता है जबकि अरब, यू० के० और अमेरिका में 455 पींड कीटन एक एकड़ में पैदा होता है। इस तरह से देश में कपास का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण हमें 80 करोड़ रुपये की कपास बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि कांस्तकारों को हमें कपास की कीमत ज्यादा देनी चाहिए तब कांस्तकार अपने खेतों में कपास अधिक बोयेंगे वरना उनको इसके लिये उत्साह नहीं होगा। इस तरह से तो कपास हम बाहर से लायें, अनाज हम बाहर से लायें, सक्कर हम बाहर से लायें और हिन्दुस्तान के यह 50 करोड़ लोग बीच बांगते रहें यह ठीक नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को इस बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

सोचना चाहिए और कार्रवारों को सभी आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन व सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए ताकि वह अपने क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें और हम इस विषय में आत्मनिर्भर हो सकें।

पावर लूम के बारे में बिल मंत्री ने थोड़ी सहूलियत दी है। उससे काम नहीं होता। महाराष्ट्र में पावर लूम आई गांवों में हर एक घर में है। आज एक किलोग्राम माइज यार्न पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी 5 रुपये 10 पैसे बढ़ा कर दी गई है जबकि पहले केवल 20 पैसे ही होती थी। इससे मतलब यह हुआ कि अभी हर एक किलोग्राम कोटन साइज्ड यार्न पर 4 रुपये 90 पैसे एक्साइज बढ़ गयी है। परिणामस्वरूप यह पावरलूम का धंधा आज बंद पड़ गया है। मेरी विनती है कि यह पावर लूम पर कर कम करें।

आजकल मदी आई हुई है जिसको रिजर्वेशन कहते हैं अर्थात् मान ज्यादा है लेकिन परबोर्डिंग पावर लोगो में उतनी नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो रिजर्वेशन हुआ है उसको भी निपालने की कोशिश करे नहीं तो बेहारी और ज्यादा देश में बढ़ेगी।

मेरी सरकार में प्रार्थना है कि वह उन कृषि गोदावरी के प्रगंडे को देखे। महाराष्ट्र में शक्कर की कीमत बढ़ायी नहीं गयी है जबकि दूसरे प्रांतों में बढ़ाई गई है और उसके फलस्वरूप बहा पर गन्ने की कीमत कम हो गयी है। मेरा कहना है कि किसानों को कपास और गन्ने की कीमत अधिक दी जाय ताकि वह उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सक्षम हो सकें। एक इनिशियटिव चीज है। जितना भी आप किसानों को प्रोत्साहन व सहूलियत देंगे उनको आप इसटिन् देगे उतना ही ज्यादा वह प्रोडक्शन कर के दिखायेंगे और उससे देश की सम्पत्ति बढ़ने वाली है। इसलिए फिर से मेरी विनती है कि सरकार इसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे और

किसानों को सभी आवश्यक सहूलियत व प्रोत्साहन दे ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha (Madhubani): The Bill that is before us in its Statement of Objects and Reasons has stated that it is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government. So, I am sure it becomes imperative to have a look at the general budget and the railway budget before we come to this Bill.

When we come to the budget we find that this Central budget is a dangerous budget. I say that it is a very dangerous budget. There are certain things which are going to boost our economy in such a way that they will blow up our very ideas of socialism and democracy in the long run. I will come to that later.

It has been said that the difficulties of our economy are mostly due to the drought situation, price rise, non-revival of industrial activity, lack of confidence etc. Two other factors—foreign aggression and drought—have also contributed to our economic difficulties. We have to take each of these points, one after another and see how far these things are responsible for the troubles of our economy. The drought situation is one of the aspects of agriculture in our country. The Finance Minister bemoans and laments that agricultural production is not increasing as much as it should. Why is it not going up? What is the trouble? The reason is that after Independence, what we have done in the agricultural sector are mostly quantitative changes. There is very little or no qualitative change in the agricultural sector in the countryside. It has been said that landlordism had been abolished by law which gives them compensation. But there is no change in land relationship and land-ownership. I had asked one question of the Agricultural Minister: If ceilings are put in the country and wastelands are also cultivated, will there

be landless people yet in the country? The answer was: yes, there will be still landless people in the country. There is to be qualitative change. The land has to be given to the tiller; they should feel that land belongs to them. There should be modern scientific know-how and also the panchayat system. By these three things and new life could be brought into the picture. But no law had been drawn up on that. It is possible only when there is grandeur. Only by village ownership of land, you can make the tiller believe that the land belongs to him. You should have scientific means of production and know-how and then the panchayat system. By the combination of these three methods, you can invest a new dynamism in the countryside and a new life will be brought to them and production will also increase.

The price rise is 46 per cent in the last three years. Who is responsible for this? The Government is responsible by its policies of deficit financing and printing notes and conspicuous consumption. The need is to revive industrial activity. In this field also, the picture is a gloomy one. We know from various reports such as the Hazare report and the Mahalanobis report that concentration of wealth is going on and the ring is closing and becoming smaller. If you want to boost industrial activity it becomes imperative that the workers who work in the industries should feel that the industry belongs to them. It means workers' participation in industrial production must be encouraged. No law has been framed on that. The rupee was devalued with great hopes that exports would be boosted. But what has happened? Even after devaluation, it has been found from official records that exports had not increased. Even now the problem is how to increase exports? Follow up action was not adequate. Encouragement had to be given; concessions had to be given to boost up exports. These are the defects of the economy which are pointed out in the general 1966 (Ad) LSD-7.

budget. But these are the secondary ones. The primary trouble of our economy is that it is a capitalist economy. It may look like this that the public sector has grown but at the same time the private sector has also grown. The growth of the public sector is no new thing. In 1929, American capitalism was about to be blown up and it was on the verge of total collapse. American capitalism itself wanted the public sector to grow. Roosevelt started the 'New Deal' policy and J. M. Keynes gave the theoretical background in his General Theory. The private sector itself wanted the public sector for its survival. Indian capitalism, being part of world capitalism, also wanted the public sector to grow. In 1943, the Indian capitalists produced the Bombay Plan where it was clearly mentioned that the public sector—the State should come forward and take up certain activities for helping the private sector. The Bombay Plan also mentioned the social services ideology.

After independence what has been done? The public sector has grown and the private sector has also grown. The public sector has always steered clear the path of the private sector. The result is, the Indian economy is passing through a great impasse, which is being accelerated by the violent contradictions of the growing public sector and the growing private sector. Both are basically incompatible and sooner or later the private sector is sure to collapse. Not only the Indian historical forces, but the world historical forces, are in favour of the public sector. There is no question of public sector being blown up. It is only the private sector which is going to be blown up, whether it is tomorrow or some other time. That is sure. The question is, how and when.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): By whom?

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: By the people of the country.

The trouble of the Indian economy is that it is based on contradictions.

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

Indian capitalism has grown from plan to plan. Every plan has boosted up Indian capitalism. The fourth plan is going to boost it further. As a result of this violent contradiction, the collapse of the private sector becomes rather inevitable.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Let us come to the system of taxes we have and the way it is being tackled by the Finance Minister. Within the last 10 years, indirect taxes have grown 550 times. The Deputy Prime Minister announced some reductions in the indirect taxes on shoes, cheroot, cigars, etc. Despite that, indirect taxes are there and they are going to affect the middle-class people and the common people. Tax on tea will affect the common people.

About direct taxes, I must tell the Finance Minister that a country that stands for socialism, a country that stands for equality and justice, should not have as its principle of taxation 'how much you have got' but 'how you have got it'. All blackmarketeering is to be taxed, all profiteering has to be taxed. That is the principle of taxation. This is not my saying. It has been said by some Liberal of Britain at the dawn of the twentieth century, when he was in the country of the British Fabian socialists and later he became the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The problem before the country is how the projects and plans that we have got are to be implemented, how the resources for them are to be mobilised. The resources are in the country. It all depends on whether the Government has the guts to gird up the loins, to stand up and face the situation. The resources are in the country. How are those resources to be mobilised? There should be a ceiling on incomes in the ratio 1 to ten. The minimum should be 1 and the maximum should be 10. If you put such a ceiling on incomes you will get straight away Rs 1000 crores a year. Professor Paul Baron has

pointed out how much unproductive expenditure is there in the country. He found that Rs. 800 crores a year are being spent in the country on unproductive expenditure. That makes a total of Rs 1500 crores a year. Then there are the privy purses. You are unnecessarily supporting the princely satellites, the vampires, drones, suckers and leeches. You can stop giving them the privy purses. So you have Rs 2000 crores already in your hands. Professor Kaldor has said about tax evasion, that there is the evasion to the tune of Rs. 200 crores to Rs 300 crores a year. You can mobilise that by enforcing strict tax laws. Therefore, the resources are there in the country, it is a question whether you stand for the mobilisation of those resources, whether you are able to mobilise the people in your favour. There was a time when you people were shouting slogans and ideas and the pulsating masses of the country ran after you ready to die for your cause. Therefore, if you make a massive invasion, some economic Normandy Beachhead, on the Indian vested interests, on the Indian bourgeoisie, the teeming millions of India would be on your side. But these things are lacking.

The most dangerous thing that I see in the budget is the concessions to the companies for amalgamations. One company gets amalgamated with another, that gets assimilated with another, then that company gets amalgamated with banks and the banks with the State. What is this? At the present the world, if companies get amalgamated like this the companies with the banks and the banks with the State, what will be the result? It is nothing but fascism. Sir, the Indian budget, the central budget is leading towards the creation of the fascist elements in the country. The hon. Finance Minister may not be aware that he is doing it, but in fact he is helping the fascist elements in the country. Incidentally I may say here that this budget plus the private Bill brought forward by Shri Nath Pai seeking to have the right to amend

the fundamental rights is going to be very dangerous. By that private Bill he is going to have a political weapon. The economic weapon and the political weapon are the two great dangers to our socialism and democracy.

Now, so far as the Finance Bill is concerned, it is just a clumsily-presented rigmarole of the Finance Minister. Just as our economy is complicated, which has become beyond the comprehension of the Finance Minister, so is his presentation nothing but a rigmarole. While going through it, I found that besides amalgamation he talks of repatriates, the concessions he is going to give to the people from Mozambique and Ceylon. I wish he had added in that Fiji and Trinidad because there are many Indians in those countries who want to come back to India and resettle here.

I think it is Marx who said that the department of finance in a capitalist set-up is in fact the plunder of the interior. The Finance Minister has very dutifully and amply performed his duty of plundering the interior of India.

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the amendments proposed by the Finance Minister. He has given full consideration to the suggestions made by the hon. Members in this House and probably the criticisms made outside. I think this is the best we can do under the circumstances. I do not agree with those hon. Members who preceded me that while we are wedded to mixed economy we can do much better than the budget presented before this House by the hon. Finance Minister.

I could not agree with him only on one thing. He has not shown any concession subsequent to the discussion in this House, and that is with regard to export of jute. He has given very high concessions to the jute exporters by reducing the duty on sack-
ing by Rs 150 per ton, on carpet bagging and jute by Rs 300 per ton and other hessian by Rs 150 per ton. This is really a very high concession

because of which we are losing more than Rs 13 crores a year. Therefore, nothing could be done in the revised proposals. I want to request him to see if this concession could not be withdrawn in course of time if the exporters cannot show any good progress in this respect.

So many hon. Members were asking why our economy is not growing properly particularly in the industrial field. I agree with many of the hon. Members that the help and assistance necessary for the growth of industries is not forthcoming in full. The first trouble is devaluation. Because of this, the hon. Members will appreciate, industries which require import of machineries cannot go ahead with their investment. Secondly, there is the restriction by government itself on consumption. Government want that people should not consume more, that their purchases should be cut by a certain limit so that the rise in prices may stop. But I do not think this policy has succeeded. Prices are still rising although investment has not gone up as desired.

Then, industries do not come also because of the foreign exchange difficulties as is well known to you. Besides industrialists find it difficult because they cannot go into industries as they like. We have no doubt, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act under which it is expected that industrialists should be helped, but some industries are banned, some are restricted, others are given priorities and some others are given no priorities. Therefore in a wide field of industries people cannot go ahead as they want. That is one of the reasons why industries are not growing well.

Again, from the point of view of finance, financial institutions are not getting sufficient help and encouragement from the Government because we want less and less investment so that the purchasing power of the people may not increase. Therefore financial institutions have not been able to fulfil certain commitments made

[Shri J. N. Hazarika]

previous to devaluation. Therefore this aspect should be considered by Government.

Another difficulty that the industrialists say they have is about tax on dividends. That should not be collected from source, rather from the company; it should be collected from the shareholders. In that case, the shareholders will have less difficulty in getting the dividends to their benefit.

Last of all, recently gherao came. Gherao has one of the most retarding effects and industrialists do not know what they will do tomorrow. Therefore all these factors are responsible for the slump in the industrial growth.

Now, conditions should be created by Government to see that industries grow well; at the same time, full employment is provided. Taxation should be so organised that the burden falls on all sections of the people. Excise duty should be imposed on all consumer goods so that every buyer has to pay something by way of duty and not on one or two commodities raising the price of that particular commodity to a very high extent. I hope, the Bhoothalingam Committee, which hon. Members mentioned, would do something about this.

These were some general remarks that I wanted to make. Now, if you will allow me, I want to say something about the State of Assam because Assam is in financial difficulties for some time past. The Assam Government came to the Planning Commission with a draft outline of the 4th Plan for Rs. 300 crores but it was drastically cut and brought down to Rs. 190 crores. Last year, in 1966-67 only Rs. 27 crores were granted by the Central Government and some portion of it was given as ways and means grant so that before the plan could be finalised at the Centre Assam Government could go ahead with planning on their own. Later on, floods came in Assam for which pro-

bably more than Rs. 5 crores had to be made available by the Assam Government from their own resources. Later on, of course, half of it, that is, Rs. 250 lakhs, was paid by the Centre and Rs. 250 lakhs still remain to be paid. The Government of Assam have approached the Centre off and on and I hope this will be paid to the Government of Assam as early as possible.

The Assam Government has an annual plan of Rs. 30 crores only at present. With this provision, Assam cannot develop properly. It is impossible; it has various difficulties. Therefore, the question of Assam's financial difficulties should be sympathetically considered by the Government so that that frontier State may not get into difficulties.

You will appreciate that Assam Government had to spend about Rs. 2 crores to fight the Mizo rebels. Assam had also to spend more than Rs. 200 lakhs to meet the expenses in respect of police on the border security. All these moneys had been spent by Assam itself and they approached the Centre several times but the Centre has not yet sanctioned the money required for this purpose. I, therefore, request that the Finance Minister may kindly have a sympathetic consideration to the needs of the State of Assam and see that in all matters of economic development, every assistance that is required is given to the State.

Then, some provision should be made liberally in the hands of the State Finance Corporation, the Mineral Development Corporation and the like so that the industries could grow with their assistance and help. On the other side, certain industries like cement and paper should come in the public sector and the industries like sugar mills and jute mills in the cooperative sector. The public sector industries should be allowed to come in with the Central assistance as early as

as possible so that the present difficulties of the State of Assam are met without any further difficulties.

In the cooperative field, we have only one sugar mill and only one jute mill that has recently been started. These are in a very tender stage and, therefore, they require nourishment. But Assam Government has no money to give help to these industries. I request the Finance Minister to consider sympathetically the case of these industries.

Lastly, I want to refer to one small thing and that is with regard to the royalty on crude oil. There has been a long standing dispute between the Government of India and the Government of Assam. The Assam Government was getting Rs. 10 per tonne of crude oil since pre-Independence time. But recently the Government of India has reduced it to Rs. 7½ per tonne of crude oil. The Assam Government has been requesting the Government of India that it should be at least Rs. 15 per tonne of crude oil produced in Assam so that Assam may thereby increase its revenue for development purposes. This has not yet been agreed to by the Centre. I hope that some compromise is made and, I hope, if the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister gives a personal attention to it, he can solve this problem once and for all. On my own, I suggest let it be Rs. 12½ per tonne of crude oil as royalty. I suggest this as a *via media*.

The Centre has to give special consideration to Assam in the matter of railways also. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, who was the Finance Minister and who thereafter became the Minister without Portfolio and to whom some matters involving economic and finance were entrusted by the late Prime Minister, visited Assam and he recommended that the B.G. line should go upto Bongaigon. Now, I request the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to view the matter in this way—he should once go to Assam—and see that the broad-gauge railway line is extended upto Gauhati at least and also that

the broad-gauge line should be connected between Barauni and Katihar so that the people and goods from Delhi side could go straight to Gauhati. I am referring to this because it relates to the Ministry of Finance and because all the recent railway development in Assam was done from the General Revenues and not from the Railway Revenues. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Finance Minister to these matters so that whatever request comes from Assam in this matter should be given sympathetic consideration.

The Government of Assam have approached the Central Government to give them some concessions in respect of the repayment of loans. On more than one occasion ways and means advances were given to the State Government, but later these were converted into short-term loans. I would submit that short-term help is really no help to the State, and, therefore, these should be converted into long-term loans. Just as the Government of India have got a moratorium from the World Bank likewise the Assam Government also should get some sort of concession in the matter of loans.

Shri C. K. Chakrapani (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, all the Finance Ministers since 1962, at the time of the presentation of the budget, have been saying that their budgets are production-oriented and they say that they want more taxes; they say that the country's economy is at the take-off stage.

With regard to the taxation, I would like to say that India is the only country that taxes the people so much. No other country in the world has taxed the people so much as India. India stands at the top as far as the taxes are concerned. Everybody admits that India's economy is in peril or in crisis. Government seem to blame the monsoon or the notorious devaluation for the present crisis. But it should be clear to anyone that the tax policy followed by the Government of India is mainly responsible for increasing prices, inhibiting ex-

[Shri C K Chakrapani]

pansion of production and reducing the savings of the people and rendering the capital market to a lifeless condition I would like to ask the Finance Minister why despite these taxes our economy is going down, why despite these taxes our economy has not developed and why the rate of production is going down Unless these questions are answered, it is very difficult for Government to come out of the present crisis

At the same time more tax concessions have been allowed to industrialists and bigger companies Rs 4 crores collected in the name of direct and indirect taxation has been spent for concessions to industrialists and bigger companies Government have never answered this question This is the crux of the whole problem Government have not learnt any lessons out of this sad experience Instead of taking lessons from this sad experience, they go on saying that they are pursuing a policy which will satisfy big business, vested interest and monopolists

The second point that I would like to highlight is that the burden of taxation has fallen on the common people In the name of direct and indirect taxation, only the common people have been badly hit Because of the heavy taxation, their purchasing power has gone down The prices are going up like a rocket The reality is that people have no money to purchase things The prices are very high and the burden is on the people

What practical measures have Government adopted to check the rise in prices? Every year Government come out with certain suggestions to check prices When they try to implement them, suddenly prices go up Now there is a 40 per cent rise in prices

It is a fact that now 60-70 per cent of the budget of middle class and working class families is spent on food. Where is the money then for them to purchase consumer goods?

Coming to the national income, what was the object of our Plans? The Government boasted that they would double the national income within 35 years Three Plans have been implemented by Government. Now where do we stand? During the last 10 years, the rise in the national income is only 18 per cent, 82 per cent has to be covered in 9 years Our experience is that we have a rise of one point something with regard to national income 9 years are left to fulfil the target of 82 per cent Is it possible to do it? Definitely no

How much has the national income increased during the Third Plan? Government records show a rise of 17 Is it possible to have a rise of 9 per cent per year to reach the target? No

The Fourth Plan has become a ridicule Only jugglery of words is there The Plan has not reached the final stage so far Nobody knows what will be the future of the Fourth Plan Despite the failure of Government all these years, we are hearing of course that we are wedded to democratic socialism What is happening in the country? This must be an eye-opener to Government The poor have become poorer and the rich richer This is the reality This is the democratic socialism we have achieved.

If Government want to come out of the present crisis, they should nationalise the banks and foreign oil companies That is the only way out

I shall now deal with some of the problems of Kerala State from where I come In all Plans we are being neglected We earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 120 crores a year Still we are starving In the morning in reply to a calling attention notice, the Food Minister repeated the same answer he had given some months back Our problem in Kerala has become very serious The food problem is very acute The rationing system has virtually broken down. People have begun looting Students have come out of their schools and

colleagues. They have no food. They are parading the streets in Cannanore district, 13,000 bidi workers are on strike. In Quilon, about one lakh cashew workers are thrown out of employment.

How has this situation arisen? Due to the non-fulfilment of the commitment of the Centre regarding food. As usual, the Food Minister has failed to keep his commitment. If the Centre will not pay attention to this problem, I fear it may lead to social anarchy. If people go to that extent, they cannot be blamed. It is for the Centre and Centre alone which is responsible for such a state of affairs to avert this contingency.

We want a portion of the foreign exchange earned by us to buy food. When we say this, Government seem to ridicule us. We are ready to import rice from anywhere in the world on a commercial basis. We know that foreign trade is a union subject, but as the problem of Kerala is special, I would like the Government should allot us a portion of the foreign exchange earned by us and allow us to import rice from foreign countries. Our people are suffering. Kerala will have starvation deaths in the near future if these demands are not met by the Government. This is about rice.

In various other fields also we are being neglected. You know about the Cochin Shipbuilding yard. We do not know at what stage it stands now. Nothing substantial has come out of it so far. We have been pressing for this shipyard for the last 11 years. Nobody knows the future of this shipyard. We do not know whether we will get it.

Another problem is the Idikki project. It seems the Idikki project is in the air. So I am glad to note that our Finance Minister has assured the Chief Minister of Kerala that he will take up this matter with the Canadian authorities when he goes on tour.

During the third and fourth plans we have been neglected as far as railways are concerned. No railways have been sanctioned to us during the third and fourth plans. Why this neglect?

I would like to say this much to the Finance Minister that there is a limit to our patience. If that is crossed, there will be pernicious consequences.

I would like the Finance Minister to reply to all the points I have raised.

Shri S. R. Damani (Sholapur): At the very outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Deputy Prime Minister for announcing concessions on several items which were essential, and giving a relief this year of more than Rs 11½ crores, and in a full year of more than Rs 15 crores.

श्री सु.रा. दामनी (शुलपुर): उप-प्रधान मंत्री, इतने अच्छे कृपा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन रुदन में गणपति नहीं है।

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Shri S. R. Damani: I think this relief will help industries and consumers both.

Secondly, the deduction at source has also been revised and modified, and it will be easier to put it into practice. About this I will make some suggestions later on.

Similarly, some steps are being taken to see that the recession in industrial production is arrested.

17 hrs.

I think all these are important points, and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has to be given full support on these points.

This year, to frame the budget was not an easy task, it was a very difficult task. According to me since independence no Finance Minister would have had to face so many diffi-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

culties in framing a budget as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister had to face this time. He took several things into account to avoid deficit financing. It was essential to arrest the rising prices and also to reduce expenditure and to give incentive to exports also and then to give an impetus to increased production. On many things, the Finance Minister had been successful. If we examine the budget proposals, we see that there is no increase in taxation and there is reduction in expenditure; after allowing concessions the net increase in taxation will be less than Rs. 60 crores. Against Rs. 60 crores, Rs. 108 crores had been provided for public utility: Rs. 10 crores more for education, Rs. 12 crores more for agriculture, Rs. 13 crores more for scientific research and Rs. 10 crores more for multipurpose river valley projects and Rs. 3 crores for medical facilities and Rs. 55 crores to States. In fact, all these are for the States; it makes an addition of Rs. 103 crores as against a tax increase of only Rs. 60 crores. There is also a reduction in expenditure under miscellaneous by Rs. 10 crores. The administrative expenses rose from Rs. 133 crores last year to Rs. 134 crores this year, such a small increase of Rs. 1 crore, compared to the normal increase annually.

I want him to consider one point. We are collecting Rs. 2400 crores by way of taxes but we are spending only Rs. 34 crores on the collecting staff. It is less than 1.5 per cent of the total taxes collected. The workload in this department has increased considerably. In 1964 the total number of assesses was 15.60 lakhs as against the present figure of 27.40 lakhs—an increase of 80 per cent in about two years. But the total number of income-tax officers and other officers rose to 1856 in 1966 from 1524 in 1964—an increase of about 20 per cent. So that, their work has increased very much. This deduction in tax

is also going to increase their work and therefore, the number of officers should be raised. By not increasing the number of officers, arrears have increased considerably. In 1964, the number of pending assessments was 12.50 lakhs. In 1967 it has gone up to 23.50 lakhs; i.e. 90 per cent increase. So, I suggest immediately a 25 per cent increase should be made in the strength of officers to clear up the arrears. Every year there should be an increase of 10 per cent in the strength, so that they can cope up with the increased work. This will be helpful, because this will help in recovering the money quicker.

About deduction of tax at source, I suggest that the new provisions should be further modified. When a person is paying tax and is an income-tax assessee, deduction should not be made at the source. Whatever amount is paid to the company or individuals by a party, that may be intimated to the income-tax department, as is being done at present, so that at the time of assessment, it can be checked up. It will reduce the work considerably. Our aim is to check tax evasion. In the case of those who are not paying the tax, deduction should be made at the source. In the case of those who are paying taxes, deduction at source should not be made. This will reduce the work.

I am also happy that simplification in income-tax has been made. Many new taxation proposals will prospectively come into force abolishing the old system of retrospective effect. It is very good because it will do away with the uncertainty in the mind of the taxpayer about the tax liability. This is a very good step taken by the Deputy Prime Minister.

Coming to exports, although this year export duty on jute and tea has been reduced to the extent of about Rs. 19 crores, I cannot say whether this will be sufficient to maintain our exports.

Our exports are falling. In 1964-65, our total exports were Rs. 816 crores. In 1965-66 it went down to Rs. 810 crores and this year the estimate is it will not be more than Rs. 700 crores, even after devaluation, which was expected to boost up our exports. Therefore, it is very essential that some measures should be taken to improve our exports. According to me, the reasons for the fall in exports are these. The cost of raw materials and the cost of production of the items which we are exporting have gone up. Railway freight has gone up. Thirdly, because of the closure of the Suez Canal, the ocean freight has gone up. Fourthly, those countries which were importing from us have started the production of many of the items which they used to import. Now you have many competitors in export market. Hong Kong has come up. China and Pakistan are also there. There is keen competition and it is difficult to compete with them. Therefore, this matter should be looked into properly. It should be seen as to what are the difficulties, which price will be remunerative to the exporters and what should be done. Some schemes should be drawn up so that we can maintain our exports. It is very difficult, according to me, to reach the target fixed in the Fourth Plan in respect of exports. If we can maintain our exports I think it would be very good. Therefore, my suggestion is that this question should be looked into properly.

I now come to imports. Our exports are going down whereas our imports are going up. In imports, a big amount is for the import of foodgrains which we cannot avoid. But, apart from foodgrains, our imports of capital goods, our imports of raw materials for industries and our imports of intermediate goods are also going up. This requires consideration. In 1961-62 our import of capital goods was to the tune of Rs. 197 crores. This year, after having so many engineering industries, it has gone up to Rs. 206 crores. Similarly, inter-

mediate goods also have gone up from Rs. 190 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 235 crores this year. Import of raw materials has remained the same level of Rs. 355 crores.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, in order that the country can manufacture capital goods, raw materials and intermediate goods, some steps have to be taken. We have the capacity to manufacture many capital goods. Our engineering industry has expanded. It is not in a position to utilise at this stage its full capacity and many items which it can produce are being imported. In this connection, my submission is that increased depreciation and development rebate should be allowed on the machines and plants manufactured in the country so that the industrialists get the attraction that if they install machines produced in the country they will be benefited and that will help in obtaining more orders for our capital goods.

At present there is an imbalance. Our consumer industries like textiles, jute and others require modernisation. There are many units with old machines and they require modernisation. These machines can be produced in our country if proper efforts are made. They can produce quality machines also. But on account of shortage of funds these industries cannot afford modernisation. Therefore, my submission is that if Government can arrange finance either for the engineering industry to produce it and sell it on deferred payment or for the industry which require modernisation, it will have the double effect of giving work to our engineering industries and modernising our consumer industries. It is a thing which requires attention and I hope the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will take full care of it.

Shri Himmatnagar (Gadda): That has been indicated today.

Shri S. R. Damani: It requires further consideration.

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Then, the textile industry is passing through a difficult time, as I have mentioned many times 52 mills have already closed down and many more mills are on the point of closure. The establishment of the Textile Corporation is not going to help, because its paid-up capital is very small. Therefore, my suggestion is that the textile industry should be included in the list of priority and basic industries so that it can get finance and priority and it can modernise. It is a primary industry, one of the biggest industries in the country, and when caustic soda and similar items are included in the list of basic industries, the textile industry has got every right and justification to be included in the list of basic industries.

Lastly, coming to recession, I think we can adopt some of the methods adopted by the United States of America. There was recession in USA, UK and other countries. We can study what measures those countries have taken to overcome recession and adopt them so that we could also overcome it.

For want of time, I am not dealing with other points.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) May I know how much time I will have?

Mr. Speaker: He will have 12 minutes today.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: And then continue tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: For a number of years the Finance Acts have been passed and for a number of years we have been hearing similar speeches from the Finance Minister. But what is the direction in which these Finance Acts have taken us? The Government have always said that the direction is towards socialism. But in the result which has been the direction? It was

the direction shown by the Mahalanobis Committee, the Monopolies Commission, the Hazari Report and, I am told, another commission will also be appointed to show that direction further. Why is this happening? This is happening because the government say one thing and do another thing. As I said on another occasion, to the electorate and the opposition they show one face and to the other kind of people they show another face and their favours. That is the whole trouble. That is why there is no happiness in the country, there is restlessness in the country, in all sections of the society.

Hopes were raised during the independence struggle that after independence many things would be achieved. People do not always demand that the achievements should be there, but the people are anxious to know whether there is any sincerity of effort in going towards the direction which was proclaimed. After three Plan periods the people have found that the government have not taken them in the direction in which they promised to take them. That is why there is unrest, nothing more. The difference between practice and profession is responsible for this great unrest.

Added to that, the country has been suffering on account of malnutrition. Our malnutrition began during the war, and after the war we had controls and these controls, as people who are old enough know, led to a very major defeat for the Congress Party in the 1952 elections. Then, the Government should have learnt the lesson and they should have increased our food production. But what did they do?

We go on importing. We seem to have a great belief in import rather than in production. When criticism is made from the Opposition side or in the country, they say, "We are very anxious to produce food." But what do they do actually? In the various

States even when small schemes are put up they are turned down on the ground that they do not give a 4 per cent return. Is it 4 per cent return that they want or is it food that they want?

On major schemes also what is happening? Take, for example, the Nagarjunasagar Project about which you know all the details but, I think, I shall say a few words as, there is some kind of a misapprehension in this House. There was an agreement in 1951. The Planning Commission called an inter-State conference at which the ministers of the various concerned provinces were present and the engineers were all present. They had a discussion in the morning and in the evening they asked the engineers to sit apart and make a memorandum of agreement in the light of the discussions held in the morning. For two days the conferences were held. The engineers sat and all the engineers produced a memorandum of agreement. That was the 1951 agreement. It was not produced by politicians; it was produced by the various engineers coming from all the States—Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, Madras. Subsequently it was all ratified.

Some time some wrong information was given to the Mysore gentlemen that the Mysore Government did not ratify the agreement. Actually, the Planning Commission has in its file three or four letters in which Mysore said, "We are agreeable to the allocation, to the percentages, but one figure there about the existing cultivation is wrong; please correct that figure." This was done in 1951.

But what happened later? By 1960, as a result of the readjustment of the boundaries, the Planning Commission suggested, "Let us have a re-allocation of these waters." It is not as if in 1951 any extra water allotted to that particular portion of the country, to that particular portion of India, which is now geographically called Andhra Pradesh. People forget when talking

about this problem, as if we are different countries or different nationalities. It is just by accident that one day an area was called Andhra, on another occasion it was called Mysore; on one occasion it was called Hyderabad and on another occasion it was called Marathwada. It is just a political boundary. These boundaries were changed on account of the re-organisation of States as a matter of policy, but the water that was given to this particular area which contains 69 per cent of the commandable, cultivable area under the whole the Krishna basin—in the Krishna basin 69 per cent of the land is in this area called Andhra Pradesh; but only 47 per cent of this water was given and even that was sought to be reduced in 1960. The Planning Commission, instead of telling the various States, "We are anxious to produce more food; do not disturb the arrangement; there is an inbuilt machinery to revise the agreement or memorandum; after 25 years we can do it"; produced from its pocket another alternative proposal, the appointment of a technical committee, on the ground that Mysore and Maharashtra did not agree to the 1951 agreement.

Is that the way to improve the food position of this country? There may be a dispute, but now in the face of this acute food shortage, what is it that as a statesman the Government should do? Leave alone the dispute, here is land and there are tenants or ryots there is water but no irrigation. Here in Andhra Pradesh the cost of production per tonne would not be more than Rs. 400 or Rs. 500; at another place it would be Rs. 600, Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 per tonne. Your mind is not Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 nor Rs. 400; you are anxious to import food.

You do not supply water. If you give water and if you make your financial assistance regularly and in time, this Nagarjunasagar even under the truncated scheme, that is, under the 1960 proposals, which itself was a revised scheme under the award of the Central Government

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

pending final decision of the dispute, would have by now brought 22 lakh acres under cultivation. Sir, are we anxious to produce food or are we anxious only to produce quarrels? Let the Government understand this. Let the Finance Minister see what it means when he says, "I cannot provide for more than Rs. 10 crores this year also for Nagarjunasagar" when the project has come to a most advanced stage and within two years it is possible for you to bring 22 lakh acres under cultivation and produce nearly 6 to 7 lakh tonnes of rice besides other cereals which is more than the quantity of rice which you are obliged to import. I am told, I do not know whether it is right or wrong, this year we are obliged to import rice at a rate of nearly Rs. 1,200 per tonne. What is to be the extra cost which you are giving to foreign countries? Year after year, you have been giving money freely to foreign steamers on freight. We are asking for only Rs. 17 crores. In a budget of Rs. 3,000 crores. The Finance Minister is not able to find Rs. 17 crores. Look at this great difficulty. If you give Rs. 17 crores in a budget of Rs. 3,000 crores for an advanced project for two years, you will not have any necessity to import rice. But you don't do that. That is our difficulty.

There is no money for minor irrigation; there is no money for major irrigation and there is no money even for other things. If we ask for hospitals, they say, there is no money; for schools, there is no money. I do not know what is happening. Year after year, in the Third Plan, there is a progressive increase in revenue receipts. When we ask for money, they say, there is no money. But the Civil Audit Report shows that there is a saving of 740 or Rs. 800 crores in the Third Plan. But when you ask for a little money for Nagarjunasagar project or it may be for some other irrigation project elsewhere, in northern India, they say, there is no

money. But the accounts show that there is a saving. Unless the Finance Minister exercises a little more imagination than his Department allows, India cannot be saved.

Sir, people with mal-nutrition are bound to become restless. There is no use of complaining students' restlessness or about others getting restless, the Naxalbari restlessness, the ryots restlessness and all that. Don't we know the pangs of hunger? Whenever we get hungry, we become angry. A hungry nation is an angry nation. There has been continuous mal-nutrition for many years and the Government has not yet taken care to see that our country is made self-sufficient in food. It was in 1963 that Pandit Nehru in a Television Interview at New York had said that in two or three years India was going to become self-sufficient in food. He said it in 1963 and today it is 1967 and now they promise that we will be self-sufficient in food by 1971. By all means, let us have the target of 1971. But how can you reach it if you do not complete irrigation projects on the Gandak or on the Sarayu or if you do not improve Sarda canals are you do not allow disputes to be settled? You need not settle disputes; for the present; it is enough if you just give water. Let those people who fight for water take the rice that is produced. I am giving this offer—although I am a single individual—let us produce where it can be produced cheaply and extensively and let those who fight for water take the crop. I have no objection to that. But they do not want to produce. The planning itself is wrong. Where we can produce most, we must produce. Even in the matter of sugar—my friends from northern India may not become angry—we spend a lot of money on sugarcane where there is 7 per cent recovery and we spend less where elsewhere there is 12 to 13 per cent recovery. We are not planning properly. That is our difficulty.

Our money does not produce the proper results. It has been so all these years.

I would like to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right. You may continue tomorrow.

17.29 hrs.

'CONSTRUCTION OF ANNEXE TO ASHOKA HOTEL

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

I have got 13 or 15 names and I do not know how to accommodate all of them.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): This is a very important discussion. It should be extended by 15 minutes or so.

Mr. Speaker: No. It is a Half-an-Hour Discussion. You can take 10 minutes and others will only put questions.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: (Diamond Harbour): You may give us a chance to speak.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): This notice was first in my name. But then they said that there had been a certain mistake and it was balloted. This is how it has come now.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. The normal practice is that the first Member takes 10 minutes, the others put questions and then the Minister replies. There are about 13 or 15 names. I do not know how anybody can make speeches. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: There will not be more than 6 or 7 Members present. You may kindly give us a little time.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call the hon. Minister at about 5.50 p.m. I think he would need about five to ten minutes for his reply. Meanwhile, the other hon. Members can only put questions.

Shri Samar Guha: This Half-An-Hour Discussion Notice was first issued in my name. Perhaps there may have been a mistake on the part of a newcomer like me. But I was given an assurance that I would also be given about seven to eight minutes' time.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): After I reply to the discussion, hon. Members can put questions if they want.

Mr. Speaker: That has not been the practice so far.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): The House must adjourn at 6 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: I know that; otherwise, the hon. Member will raise the question of quorum.

Shri Samar Guha: The notice was first issued in my name some twenty days back so that I was to be first person to initiate the half-an-hour discussion. Then, suddenly the Secretary told me that there had been a certain mistake and I was asked whether I would agree to a ballot because it appears Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta had also submitted a similar notice almost at the same time. I was told this only ten or fifteen days afterwards. Then, I was told that both of us would be speaking since only two names were there. Anyhow, I hope that you will give me also some time, because that would simplify the whole thing in view of this background.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so. Anyhow, his name is there in the list. I cannot change it now sitting in the Chair and it will not be proper for me also to change it now.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The problem can be solved if you give us also some little time.

Mr. Speaker: Questions can be put and no speeches, should be made

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: You can give us about five minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): As a compromise I would suggest that you may give Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta ten minutes and Shri Samar Guha five minutes, other Members may put questions and then the hon Minister may reply

Mr. Speaker: Yes, let the others put questions I would allow them to put questions

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Do not be so strict in regard to the time. If necessary, you may extend it by 15 to 20 minutes

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of being strict, but there must be some limit about it. Now, let him go ahead with it

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Now let him begin

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रसोक होटल में कुछ कमरे, कुछ टावर और कान्स्ट्रक्शन बनाने के लिए 2 करोड़ 29 लाख का टेंडर निकाला गया। मुझे इस से कोई मतलब नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि टेंडर किस को मिलता है, ए को मिले या बी को मिले, उस से मतलब नहीं, पर मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ और सदन भी मुझ से इस बात में इत्तेफाक करेगा कि उसका प्रोसीजर ठीक होना चाहिए। वह कानून के हिसाब से ठीक जिस को मिलना चाहिए उस को मिले और उस के धर्तिरिक्त जिस को न भी मिले उस को यह विश्वास हो कि ठीक सिस्टम से ठीका प्रोसीजर के हिसाब से वह टेंडर दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पक्षी मेरी धार्पित जिस को मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब

जवाब दें, यह है कि प्राप ने 24 फर्मी को छांट कर के कि यह प्राउप्टेस्टिंग मेरिट के हैं, यह निश्चय किबार्कि इन को टेंडर का नोटिस जेंमें। प्राप ने प्रचवारी मे टेंडर क्यों नहीं भेजा कि जो उस का कानून है ? हो सकता है कि दो बार जो बड़ी फर्में हैं जिन को प्राप के प्रकसर न चाहते हो उन को टेंडर नोटिस न भेजा गया हो। प्रच्छा यह होता और सिस्टम भी यही है कि समाचार पत्रों में प्राप प्रमिस करते हैं और उस मे जो लोग भी टेंडर देना चाहें वह टेंडर दे सकते हैं और जो सब से बड़ी इर्रेगुलैरिटी हुई है वह यह हुई है, ऐसा सुना है कि मिनिस्ट्री ने ऐडवाइज किया कि प्रोपेन टेंडर न करे, सेलेक्टिव टेंडर करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री मे भी जिस किसी ने यह कहा है वह बड़ी जबरवस्ती गलती है और इर्रेगुलैरिटी है। दूसरी चीज कि जो टेंडर प्राप के पास प्राये हैं उन मे से लोएस्ट टेंडर को प्राप ने कान्ट्रैक्ट नहीं दिया। सेन्ड लोएस्ट को प्राप ने कान्ट्रैक्ट दिया। उन्हो ने कुछ कडीवाज लगायी और उन का इनकम्पलीट टेंडर था यह मैं मानता हूँ कि जहा तक इनकम्प्लीट टेंडर का सबाल है कुछ और लोगों ने भी इनकम्पलीट टेंडर दिये लेकिन उन की इनकम्प्लीटनेस केवल उसनी हद तक थी कि जितनी हद तक प्राप ने डिटेल्स नहीं देखे थे। लेकिन यह जो दूसरे से सैकंड लोएस्ट टेंडर उन्हो ने 36 प्राइडरम्स के बारे मे कोट नहीं किया और इन्होने कुछ शर्तें लगायीं अपने फारवर्डिंग लैटर मे जो कि मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि बाद मे हम ने वह शर्तें नहीं मानी। लेकिन जो प्रोप्राजनल टेंडर है उस के हिसाब से, अगर प्राप कहें तो मैं पक्क सकता हूँ, समय थोडा है इसलिए नहीं पढ़ना चाहता, उस मे दो बातें हैं कि अगर कोई शर्त लगाएगा तो वह टेंडर रिबैन्ड हो जायगा और दूसरी चीज यह कि अगर इनकम्प्लीट होगा तो उस को कसीडर नहीं किया जायगा। मेरे खयाल से तीर्थ राज आहुजा ऐंड कंपनी को जिस को प्राप ने यह टेंडर दिया है, वह गलत

दिया है। बाकी पांच लोगों को भी कंसीडर करना चाहिए था और लोएस्ट टेंडर को देना चाहिए था : लोएस्ट टेंडर को क्यों नहीं दिया गया उस के बारे में जो कहा कि लोएस्ट टेंडर में और सेकंड लोएस्ट में 1 लाख 20 हजार का डिफरेंस था, उस को बदलना टेंडर की सैमिटि की जरूरत करना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। जब आप ने एक प्रोसीजर दिया है तो उस के हिसाब से काम करना चाहिए। उस के जो रीजन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिए थे कि क्यों नहीं दिए लोएस्ट को वह एक तो यह कहा कि हम ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर से और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कन्सल्ट किया...

Shri Jaganath Rao: Not Prime Minister.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I can quote him

Shri Jaganath Rao: I have corrected it. I said Deputy Prime Minister.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : तो आप ने कहा कि एक तो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से आप ने सलाह ले लिया था . (३१ धन) . . डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर एक हो हैं, सरदार साहब को मालूम होना चाहिए।

दूसरा यह कहा कि लोएस्ट टेंडर जिस का था उस को पास्ट परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं थी। मैं यह पूछता हूँ कि अगर उस की पास्ट परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं थी तो आप ने उस को टेंडर इश्यू क्यों किया ?

Shri Jaganath Rao: That also I explained.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : तीसरी चीज, आप ने यह टेंडर रिजेक्ट किया उस के बाद मेरी इन्फार्मेशन यह है कि कई करोड़ रुपये के टेंडर उस को दे रखे हैं। पहले भी दिए और बाद में भी दिए। तो जब आप उस को दूसरे टेंडर दे सकते हैं, तो उस को टेंडर नोटिस इश्यू कर सकते हैं तो केवल इसीलिए कि यह टेंडर उस को बचिले इन्फॉर्मेशन का पास्ट परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं था ? यह मैं समझता हूँ

कि मिनिस्टर साहब मुझ से इतिफाक करेंगे कि वह खाम्यमेंट ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी चीज आप ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से पूछा उन का जवाब लिया, उस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। जो कानून है, प्रोसीजर है, उस में प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों या आप हों या कोई हो, उस के कहने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। प्रोसीजर के हिसाब से करना चाहिए था। दूसरी चीज लोएस्ट टेंडर का पास्ट परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं था उस को हटा दें, उसका क्या किया ? आप ने कंसल्टेशन कर के उन से कहा कि 2 लाख 40 हजार रुपये कम कर दीजिए, बाकी चार को क्यों नहीं कहा ? बाकी लोगों को क्यों नहीं कहा ? जिस का पास्ट परफार्मेंस ठीक नहीं था, मान लिया मैंने उस को निगम देते लेकिन बाकी लोगों को तो मौका देना चाहिए था। इन से 2 लाख 40 हजार कम कराया, हो सकता है 3 करोड़ कम करने वाला कोई मिल जाता। तो इस का भी जवाब माना चाहिए। हुना यह चाहिए था कि धा तो आप नया टेंडर इश्यू करते या फेस टेंडर अगर जल्दी की बजह से नहीं कर सकते थे तो सब को बुला कर के उन को कहते कि यह पोजीशन है, आप बताइए कि कितना रिडक्शन करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? यह कुछ नहीं किया। यह एक बोली, सेबी, बेबी वील या जो कुछ भी कह लीजिए ऐसा है कि जिस के बारे में सुझा लोगो को है और मैं तो अध्यक्ष महोदय यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक कान्फिडेंस है जिन में इन मिनिस्टर के अफसर, आर्किटेक्ट, अशोक होटल के चेरमैन और कान्ट्रैक्टर शामिल हैं। मिनिस्टर को इसलिए शामिल नहीं करता कि उन्होंने गवाही प्राइम मिनिस्टर की और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बनाई और उन से सलाह ले लिया लेकिन वह जो अफसर है उन्होंने इस तरह से उन को बहकावे में रखा और इस तरह से उन के सामने चीज रखी गई कि वह उस के जमान में कुछ कर गए। यह कान्फिडेंस में किस स्थिति कह रहा हूँ कि जो लोगों के सामने

[श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त]

बीज धाई है वह यह है कि यह जो चैबरमैन है भ्रष्टाचार होटल के इन का एक मकान लाजपत-नगर में बना, इन्ही कान्ट्रक्टर की देख रेख में वह बना। घोपाल हैवी एलेक्ट्रिकल के धन्दर जब यह पदाधिकारी थे तो वहां उन्होंने ठेका लिया...

Shri Jaganath Rao: He is making an allegation against a person. Under rule 353, if any member wants to make allegation against a person who is not present, he must give previous notice.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I am not naming any officer.

Mr. Speaker: The convention is not to make any allegation against a person on the floor of the House when he is not present here to defend himself.

श्री कंदर लाल गुप्त : श्रीरामजी बीज यह—मैं एक सवाल मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह साइट स्लीपरस और साइट लेबल का काम तीन लाख रुपये का धापने दिया वह इसी कान्ट्रक्टर को दिया इसी भ्रष्टाचार होटल के बारे में, वह क्यों दिया? इसका कोई टेंडर इन्वाइट किया या धापने? कोई टेण्डर इस का इन्वाइट नहीं किया गया—न सीलेक्टेड टेण्डर हुआ और न प्रोपन टेण्डर हुआ, अपनी मर्जी से एलाट कर दिया गया। पहले से ही यह चल रहा था कि यह टेण्डर इन्ही को देना है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह एक फिट केस है, जिसको सी० बी० धाई के पास भिजवाना चाहिये। सी० बी० धाई के पास भिजवाना कोई पब्लिकसेन्ट नहीं है। अगर धापको विश्वास है कि श्री धापके कार्ड्स प्रोपन हैं, प्रोसीजर के हिसाब से ठीक हैं तो इस में धापको कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी लेकिन देखा करने से जो मुझ्हा लोगों के मन में है वह दूर हो जायगा और आदमी जो भ्रष्टाचार इस तरह से वांछनी वाली करते

हैं, सेबरेटिव्ज करते हैं, करप्शन करते हैं, मिनिस्टरों को भी जाल में फंसाते हैं, वह रिपीट नहीं होगा। हम इस में इन्टरेस्ट नहीं हैं कि यह ए को मिले या बी को मिले या सी को मिले, लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि ठीक प्रोसीजर से दिया जाय। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी धाफिसर को डिमोरलाइज किया जाय, बेकसूर को सजा नहीं देनी चाहिये, लेकिन जो कुसूरवार है उसको सजा नहीं दी गई तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

इस लिए मैं यह प्रपोज करना चाहता हूँ कि धाप इस को अपनी पर्सनल प्रेजिडेंट का सवाल न बनाये। अगर धाप कुसूरवार को प्रोटेशन देगे तो देश की यह डेमोक्रेसी नहीं बनेगी, देश धागे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। अगर इस में खुद को इन्वाल्व कर लेंगे तो उस का नतीजा भी ठीक नहीं होगा। यह केस सी० बी० धाई को जाना चाहिये ताकि सारे फेक्ट्स सदन के सामने आजायें, ताकि सी० बी० धाई को रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आ जाये।

Shri Samar Guha: At a time when the country is passing through an acute economic crisis, this project of revolving tower seems to me to be an example of towering immorality on the part of the Congress Government. When our country is going all over the world for rice with the begging bowl and has become almost a global beggar, it is extraordinary that international dignitaries will be shown the panoramic view of Delhi and the splendours of our country from the skyscraper like this revolving tower. I think it is a shameful act on our part.

I will now come to the contract part. I have carefully gone through all the papers. It seems the whole deal is a backdoor black business. I repeat the whole deal is a backdoor black business. The tender was invited from selected contractors. The

tender was incomplete when it was given to Ahuja & Co. Again, I should say there is reason to believe that there had been some underhand interests between this Tirath Ram Ahuja and the Chairman of the Asoka Hotel. The Chairman of the Asoka Hotel, when he was Chairman of Heavy Electricals, . . .

Mr. Speaker: Do not bring in names.

Shri Samar Guha: Because there is a past connection. He was Chairman of Heavy Electricals, at that time also he gave tenders to this very company at a higher rate of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Mr. Speaker: That you can say.

Shri Samar Guha: This gentleman had a bungalow constructed recently in Lajpat Nagar, and this company supervised or constructed the bungalow for him at a very cheap rate. Again, this company was offered the contract for excavation in Asoka Hotel.

Therefore, we have reason to believe that there has been an underhand and shady deal with the contractor (*Interruptions*). Through you I make a request to the present Minister that this illegitimate and corrupt product of the last ministry should be considered as a fit case for investigation by a parliamentary committee.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of any party here; if so only two or three people will be allowed. The names are here. If hon. friends will confine themselves to questions, we should be able to finish.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, this is a hare brained scheme and Parliament, I believe, has a right to refuse to pay funds for schemes which are not well considered. In fact it is no exaggeration to say that the whole project is against

public policy as it is understood by us in the Opposition at least. It is called a rush-job for the purpose of welcoming the guests from abroad. I spent sometime in Czechoslovakia at the time of Sparta Kiad where a number of guests were housed by the citizens.....

Shri C. C. Desai (Sabarkantha): These are things of a personal nature; the person's name should not be brought in her... (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. L. Sondhi: There is some misunderstanding. It is the name of a festival there, not of a person. Will the Minister kindly explain why in this major construction project at public expenses all rules had been thrown to the winds merely because it was defined as a rush job? Why was it not possible for the Minister to solicit public co-operation to house these people who are coming here as paying guests? My reference to Czechoslovakia was only intended to suggest that they had followed the same practice at the time of that festival.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore). The answer given by the hon. Minister is that the lowest tenderer had a shady past and so the second lowest tenderer had agreed to execute the work at the lowest tendered rates and so he got the sanction of the Deputy Prime Minister. The whole thing is a coloured transaction. The facts placed by the Minister reveal that he has an invisible thread or connection between himself and the contractor, the second lowest tenderer. Normally when the works are executed, they are published in various papers but for a work here involving more than 2 crores, there is no procedure followed. This must be sent to the CBI who must enquire into all the files thoroughly..

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kothari. You want the case to go to the CBI?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Why are you trying to protect the Ministers?

Mr. Speaker: So many of you have said the same thing. You give a big background instead of putting a question.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Caesar's wife should be above suspicion and that applies to the government. The procedure laid down with regard to the acceptance of tenders should be rigidly followed in all cases so that justice may be done and justice may also appear to the public and Members of Parliament to have been done. In view of the shady atmosphere surrounding this deal, would the Minister consider the appointment of an ad hoc committee to enquire into this matter? What steps does he propose to take to ensure that in future the procedure laid down is rigidly followed in his department, because we receive so many complaints about this department in particular?

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा (धर्मपुर):
प्रधान महोदय, यह ठेकेदार प्राकटिक और चैयरमैन के बीच घोटाले के संबंध में क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलावेंगे कि प्राकटिक महोदय ने क्या यह सिफारिश की थी कि ठेका इसी ठेकेदार को दिया जाय और अगर इस प्रकार की कोई सिफारिश थी तो क्या इस सारे मामले से एक घोटाले की गंध नहीं आती है और अगर आती है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सारे मामले की कोई सही व्यवस्थित जांच करेंगे?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This is quite a delicate matter. I hope you will not make a rush job of me, Sir. We find on the one hand corrupt officials and on the other hand, the owner of a private sector luxury hotel has a hand in this matter. This business was dished out by two officers—the Secretary of the department and the Director. Let us go to the background of the Secretary. I am not mentioning any name.

Mr. Speaker: Even then, we are not discussing the Secretary's background.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: This man was so corrupt that he could not resist the temptation of stealing the silverware of our embassy while he was the Ambassador there. I have got the PAC report, Sir. It says, "A silver fruit set of 12 pieces purchased by the Indian Embassy in April 1961 for the Ambassador's use was replaced by another inferior set."

Mr. Speaker: Please put a question

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The people who have dished out the business were thoroughly corrupt.

Mr. Speaker: You want CBI or parliamentary committee?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The total business is valued at about Rs. 1 crore. On enquiry, we have found that the contractor is making a profit of Rs. 20 lakhs, out of which Rs. 5 lakhs have been given as baksheesh to those persons from whom he is getting the business. Sir, it will be a drop in the ocean because the CPWD is a monument of corruption.

An hon. Member: You are all angels!

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: In this case, let there be a judicial probe.

श्री श्री० प्र० स्वामी (मुरादाबाद):
आज केवल यही का केस नहीं है बल्कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में जितने भी गवर्नमेंट के बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स चलते हैं वहां क्लर्क से लगा ऊपर तक रिश्ते बढ़ी हुई हैं परसेंटेज के हिसाब से। जहां तक कंस्ट्रक्शन का संबंध है यह केवल यही नहीं बल्कि हमारे भारतवर्ष में व्याप्त है बाकी ये कहना है कि जब जहां सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे प्रभोक्त होटल में कंस्ट्रक्शन का एक बहुत बड़ा केस आप के सामने आ चुका है

तो वे क्या प्राणा कंक गवर्मेन्ट से कि वह इस की वकालत इन्कवायरी सी० बी० आई० के जरिए कराने का साहम करेगी ?

Shri C. C. Doshi: Now that the work is progressing and it is likely to bring in valuable foreign exchange, will the Minister take steps to see that if the work is not properly executed, there is a penalty clause which will cover the cost of rectification of the mistake? If this revolving tower turns out to be static God help this ministry!

Shri Nath Pai: Under the directions issued by this ministry regarding such contracts, is it not the rule that the Contractor should fill in the rates tendered in figures as well as in words? The amount for each item should be worked out and the requisite total given. Tenders which do not fulfil these requirements are liable to be summarily rejected. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Managing Director. Tenders in which any of the prescribed conditions are not fulfilled or are incomplete in any respect are liable to be rejected.

In their letter to this concern, the Managing Director wrote to this effect.

"Para 13 of your above mentioned letter relates to the sky rostrum and you have not quoted detailed rates for the construction thereof above the third floor. As these are, however, similar items in the tender the rates for these items quoted by you will be the basis for working out the rates for the various items."

May I know, when the rules categorically state that if the items are not filled the tender will be rejected, why the Government went out of its way in this particular case to do the work which the contractor is supposed to do? Why did it take it upon itself to do this work? May I know why this special tender kindness was shown to this firm?

श्री रमेश राव (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मेरा यह कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान देश की तरफ़ के धूँ के बग़ीब मुल्क में इस तरह का कोई खर्चीला प्रोजेक्ट जैसा कि प्रशोक होटल में किया जा रहा है वह करना नहीं चाहिए।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या जब यह पालियामेंट में बहस हो रही है और मदेह भी प्रोजेक्ट के सिमसिले में पैदा हुआ है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको पालियामेंटरी कमेटी को भेजेंगे ?

इस के साथ-साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह भी सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार के जो वर्कर्स के मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने यह सारे के सारे कन्स्ट्रक्शन् सिस्टम को खत्म करने की पहल की है क्योंकि इस कन्स्ट्रक्शन् सिस्टम के चलते सारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार पैदा हो रहा है तो मंत्री महोदय क्या उसको खत्म करने के लिए यह कार्रवाई करेंगे ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any precedent to show that although the contractor did not fulfil all the conditions and tendered an incomplete tender his tender was accepted ignoring all other tenders; and secondly, may I know whether the Minister or the Government has enquired what are the antecedents of this particular firm to which the contract was given, what was the connection between the contractors and the present Chairman of the Ashoka Hotels and whether the Secretary of the Ministry had anything to do with him?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): Sir, the first question raised in this half-hour debate is about the propriety of issuing a limited tender notice. May I refer, at the outset, to the background of this whole

[Shri Jaganath Rao]

matter? On the 29th December, 1966, the Tourist Department wrote to the Ashoka Hotels Management that the tourist traffic is increasing and by 1970-71 it is expected to be doubled and the accommodation (Interruptions) Let me be allowed to proceed. If hon. Members are not satisfied with my reply they may put a question and I will answer. The Ministry of Commerce wrote to the Hotel Managements that the UNCTAD Conference was going to be held from February to March in 1968 and about 2500 delegates are expected to be in Delhi. The hotel accommodation available in Delhi—posh hotels—is 435 beds in Ashoka Hotels, 202 in Claridge's, 150 in Imperial and 604 in Oberoi International. Therefore, there was a need for expanding the capacity of hotel accommodation (Interruptions).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Where is the need?

Shri Jaganath Rao: There is the need and that is why we are expanding. You may not agree, that is a different point (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members do not want to hear the hon. Minister, I will adjourn the House. If this happens again I can only helplessly adjourn the House.

18 hrs.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Therefore the Asoka Hotel management came to the Government for permission to extend the hotel. The Government of India gave permission in January 1967. The expansion project has to be completed by the end of this year. Therefore, on the 25th of March, a limited tender notice was issued on the advice of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Of the 24 notices issued to the important contractors in this field of building construction in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, none of them took any interest; only five of them responded. Firms like Gamons, Martin & Burns

and other important firms did not evince any interest.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was not advertised.

Shri Jaganath Rao: It is my case that it was not advertised. We issued limited tenders to the noted building contractors in the country 24 only and out of them only 6 purchased the forms. Five of them submitted their tenders. The tenders were opened on the 10th of April. Then they were sent to the architects for scrutiny. The architects on examination found that this is a special job, a structural job which only Messrs. Tirath Aam Ahuja and Company could do, because they had constructed the original Asoka hotel building. Considering their high standard of performance, reputation and experience, particularly in the architectural building works and taking into account the nature and complexity of the Asoka Hotels Annex project, the management accepted the second lowest tender, because they did not consider the lowest tender as competent. Then it came to me.

Shri S. S. Kothari: The explanation makes the case worse.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Listen to my case. They accepted the second lowest tender. When it came to me, I came to the conclusion.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Entirely a cock and bull story (Interruptions).

Shri Jaganath Rao: I came to the conclusion.

An hon. Member: We are not satisfied.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Don't be satisfied. I do not want you to be satisfied (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Will you all kindly sit down? Otherwise I will have

no alternative except to adjourn the House. (Interruptions) **

Mr. Speaker: Nothing will be recorded.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो यह कहा कि पे इस में इंटरस्टेड नहीं हूँ कि आप का सैंटिफिकेशन होता है या नहीं, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब का फर्ज है कि वह मेम्बरो को सैंटिफाई करे। वह पालियामेंट के लिये जबाबदेह है और जो भी ऐशन उन का होगा उन के लिये उन को पालियामेंट को जबाब देना होगा।

Mr. Speaker: I have not come across one Minister in any democracy who can satisfy the whole House. He may partly satisfy one section and partly another section, but not fully the whole House. Now, let the hon Minister continue his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He must explain why the second lowest tender was accepted.

Shri Jaganath Rao: I am stating the facts. The Asoka Hotel management accepted the second lowest tender on the ground that they have confidence in this contractor, because he has constructed a number of such buildings and the main Asoka Hotel was constructed by this contractor in the year 1956-57. Then it came to me when I came to this Ministry. I thought that Asoka Hotels being a public sector undertaking, which autonomous, it has the right to choose its own contractor.

As regards the tender amount, when there was the lowest tender and the difference being Rs. 2.12 000. I thought I should consult the Finance Minister. I went to him and he also agreed with me. On his advice I directed the Ashoka Hotel management that if they were interested in accepting the second lowest tender he should be asked to reduce it by Rs. 2,20,000.

**Not recorded.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: You cannot do it.

Shri Jaganath Rao: We can do it and that was done. The contract was given to Tirath Ram Ahuja and Company.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The only question is why others were not given the same privilege.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Technically the architects who examined all the tenders (Interruption).

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Not all. The architect has given remarks about Sardar Uttam Singh Duggal and Company, not about others.

Shri Jaganath Rao: On the advice of the architects this tender was accepted and because of my intervention the amount was reduced by Rs 2,20,000.

Then, as regards the point that the lowest tenders should be accepted, where the tender is incomplete it is liable to be rejected, I may say that Under condition 14 of the tender notice the Managing Director has the right to reject the lowest tender without assigning any reason. That is the general condition which you find in any tender notice.

Another thing is that it is open to the Managing Director to accept the whole tender or only in part. The power or right to accept the tender in whole or in part vests with the Managing Director.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is quite different.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: But you are a Minister. You should accept ..

Shri Jaganath Rao: Where the tender is incomplete it is liable to be rejected. It does not mean that ipso facto it shall be rejected.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Why did you consult the Finance Minister?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Why are you passing the buck to others? You take a decision.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It is a case of corruption and stealing

Shri Jaganath Rao: We shall come to the corruption aspect later

As to why I consulted the Finance Minister, I thought I should accept the recommendation of an autonomous body but, at the same time, because a large amount was involved I thought I should consult the Finance Minister. I sought his advice and on his advice I directed them to see that the tender was reduced by Rs 2,20,000

Shri S. S. Kothari: You are exonerated

Shri Jaganath Rao: There is no question of insinuation or exoneration

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: He wants to involve himself.

Shri Jaganath Rao: That does not matter. If anybody can involve me, he can involve me

Then, all this is attributed to two persons—one is the Chairman and the other is the Secretary to the Ministry. Answering a short notice question in this House I said that the Secretary did not figure in the transaction at all

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : माहट क्लरेम का कास्टिंग आप ने

Shri Jaganath Rao: I am answering one point. Why do you raise another point? Let me finish this point

The Secretary of the Ministry had nothing to do with this. When the papers came to me straightaway without even telling the Secretary I went to the Finance Minister

Shri M. L. Sondhi: It was behind the scenes influence, not on paper

Shri Jaganath Rao: About the Chairman, Shri Rathnam, he was only a Director of the Ashoka Hotels management in 1955-56 when the hotel was constructed

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह साक्ष्यजनक है कीटी बनी तब क्या है ?

Shri Jaganath Rao: At that time nobody could have imagined that Ashoka Hotel would expand in 1967 and that this project would again be given to a contractor. In the mean while even if Tirath Ram Ahuja and Company had constructed his house—I do not know; but even, for the sake of argument, supposing he did it—could it be assumed, much less presumed that this contract was given to Tirath Ram Ahuja and Company because he had constructed his house? Is there any evidence to show that?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Send the case to CBI. CBI will tell you

श्री रबी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद कागजात देख लें ।

Shri Jaganath Rao: Wild allegations against persons

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Not wild, specific

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: There is a prima facie case for a CBI inquiry

Shri Jaganath Rao: I am coming to the other point

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Sir are you convinced?

Mr. Speaker: He is replying

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Nobody is convinced, not even the Minister himself

Shri C. C. Desai: Was the contract awarded by the Chairman or by the Board of Directors?

Mr. Speaker: Let him complete the main points

Shri Nath Pai: The incomplete tender is the whole thing.

Shri Jaganath Rao: These tenders were considered by the Board of Directors at a meeting on the 20th April after the tenders were opened and examined by the architects and the Board of Directors decided that it

should be given to the second lowest tenderer.

Shri C. C. Desai: It was not the Chairman but the Board of Directors who accepted it.

Shri Jagannath Rao: By the Board of Directors.

Then, two hon. Members raised the question as to whether we should go ahead with a project of this type at a time when we are passing through a financial stringency.

The hotel industry is a very competitive industry. The Asoka Hotel was constructed in 1965-66. For the last ten years, it has been there. If the Hotel is to exist, if it has been doing well for the last ten years and earning foreign exchange, it has to compete with other Hotels in the private sector.

Shri C. C. Desai: What is the dividend declared by them?

Shri Jagannath Rao: I can give you the figures of profits roughly. It has been earning good profits and valuable foreign exchange. About occupancy, 75 per cent of the occupancy is of foreign tourists which means that we are earning foreign exchange. That is why this Hotel has to expand. It can expand either horizontally or vertically. In the vertical expansion, they are going to have 9 luxury suites and a revolving restaurant. This public sector Hotel cannot think of having a night club or other attractions that go with a night club. While Oberoi has got a night club we cannot think of having a night club. There should be some novelty to catch the attention of the foreign tourists. (Interruptions)

Shri Samar Guha: The idea of novelty, etc., is nonsense for a poor country like ours.

Shri Jagannath Rao: There is nothing wrong in that. If we simply say ours is a poor country, there is financial stringency and that we

should not do anything, how is this industry to progress and to compete?

About the revolving tower, that portion of mechanism is going to cost about Rs. 5 lakhs or so (Interruption).

The important thing is not so much about the tower that revolves but two other important questions. The first is the question of the autonomy of the public sector and second the extent of parliamentary control that should be exercised in such cases. This question came up before the House in 1960 and late Mr. Mavalankar who was in the Chair observed as follows. I would like to quote it for the benefit of the House. He said:

The House has certainly got the right to enquire into any detail but then for the purpose of exercising the jurisdiction, we must have the balance as to how far we should interfere in the autonomy of these bodies."

Then, in 1962 again, a similar question arose. (Interruptions)

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Do you mean to say they can misappropriate money and Parliament will not say anything?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Sir in the guise of replying to the Half-an-Hour Discussion, he is questioning the very sovereignty of this House. (Interruptions)

Shri Jagannath Rao: In 1962 again, another question arose.

Mr. Speaker: As to what extent they have got the powers, and all that, you are trying to defend that. Why should they come to the Government? The moment they come to the Government, naturally the Parliament can have control.

Shri Jagannath Rao: I am explaining the position.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is completely out of order. Since you have permitted this matter to be discussed the question now whether Parliament can go into it is completely irrelevant. (Interruptions)

Shri Jaganath Rao, Parliament can, by all means, go into this question, not the day-to-day working of the public undertaking. (Interruption)

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: This is not the day-to-day working.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: A bad precedent is being created. (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, if this is the way, we better adjourn and go. If this continues I am going to adjourn the House. Please conclude now.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Sir, Parliament comes into the picture at a late stage. The transaction has been entered into, the Minister-in-charge is satisfied and the Government is satisfied. Still the House may question

the propriety of the transaction. Parliament comes into the picture when the Committee on Public Undertakings enquires into it. (Interruption)

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Why should you wait for the Public Accounts Committee? Can this House tolerate corruption?

Shri Jaganath Rao: whether something fishy has been done I can assure the House that nothing fishy has been done, nothing unholy has been done and there is no suspicion of that at all.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What about having a CBI enquiry? (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: He has not acceded to that. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18 15 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 25 1967/Sharada 3 1889 (Saka)