

Monday, July 4, 1977  
Asadha 13, 1899 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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(ii)

## COLUMNS

[illegible]

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

## LOK SABHA

Monday, July 4, 1977/Asadha 13, 1899  
(Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### **Memo from Tenants' Welfare Association, Delhi**

\*305. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tenants' Welfare Association of Delhi staged a 24-hour dharna outside the house of the Prime Minister on May 29, to protest against their harassment at the hands of landlords;

(b) whether they had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister stating their grievances; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) A few persons belonging to the Tenants Welfare Association, Faharganj, Delhi squatted near the Prime Minister's residence on the 29th May, 1977.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the details in the memorandum is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

1146 LS—1.

Instances of violation of the law and cases of dispute should be taken to law courts for redress/settlement. The suggestions of the Association having a bearing on the Delhi Rent Control Act will be given due consideration before finalising amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act.

### Statement

1. Most of the landlords do not give rent receipts to the tenants in order to save taxes and to keep the tenants under their control.

A survey may be made and action taken against defaulting landlords.

2. An Ordinance may be promulgated, limiting rental claim to two months only, in cases where no rent receipts were issued.

3. In cases where rent receipts are issued to tenants, the landlord wants to get the house vacated, he tries to implicate the tenants in false criminal cases with the connivance of police. Special police should investigate such cases, and the courts should not allow such cases to be registered.

4. There is a general apathy amongst the authorities towards redressing the grievances of tenants.

5. This attitude on the part of the authorities leaves the tenants at the mercy of the landlords, who act in collusion with hooligans and the police in throwing out their belongings and in beating the tenants; more so in the case of poor tenants.

6. Victims of such harassment at the hands of the landlords should be given necessary police assistance to get back their due rights, and action taken against such landlords.

7. A high-powered committee may be set up, which should include the Lt. Governor, Inspector-General of Police, representatives of tenants and house-owners. This Committee may have overall control to investigate false criminal cases registered against tenants by the house-owners and also ensure that rent receipts are issued by every house-owner to the tenants.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** The Tenants' Welfare Association has been facing this problem of rack-renting going on for quite some time. Therefore, they have brought it to the attention of the Ministry; and all that the answer gives us is the information about the statement. I would like to know what steps government intends taking in order to see that this whole problem of very high, exorbitant rents is gone into and the tenants are given protection.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Normally, if there is an instance of violation of the law, the disputes are taken to the High Court by either side; but in this case, suggestions have come from the Association, which have a bearing on the Delhi Rent Control Act; and I can assure the hon. Member that the suggestions contained in the Memorandum will be given due consideration before finalizing the amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act now under consideration of the government.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** One of the points raised by them is that Government should set up a commission to go into the mat-

ter systematically and evolve some scientific basis, on which rents can be fixed, so that adequate return is also assured to the house-owners. The reason why this demand is there, is that irrespective of what has been the investment originally, the landlords tend to harass the tenants, to get rid of them so that the landlords can push up the rents. What is the reaction of the government to the suggestion for setting up a commission with regard to the Delhi Rent Control Act? Are they going to set up such a commission?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The suggestion of the hon. Member in the garb of a Question, has been taken note of. I can assure the hon. Member that it will also be taken into consideration.

#### **Allotment of Land to Societies during Emergency in Delhi**

**\*306. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that more than 40 acres of land was allotted during emergency to 15 societies in Delhi at the rate of rupee one per square yard while the market value in these areas ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per square yard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) As per Government orders issued in February, 1964, land is allotted to recognised schools and colleges and for hospital buildings at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per acre which comes to about Re. 1/- per sq. yd. If any deviations from this policy are brought to notice, this will be looked into.

## Statement

*Land allotted to societies to Delhi at the rate of Rs. 5000/- per acre during June, 1975 to end of March-1977.*

Sl. No.	Location	Name of Societies	Area allotted in acre	Rate charged per acre
<i>Land allotted by D.D.A.</i>				
1	Janakpuri	Happy Montessorie School Society	4.050	Rs. 5000/-
2	Janakpuri	S.S. Mora Singh (Nila) Charitable Trust	4.000	"
3	Janakpuri	Surajmal Memorial Education Society	8.425	Rs. 5000/- & Rs. 1/- lakh per acre (Hostels & Staff quarters)
4	Janakpuri	Oberoi Education Society	4.000	Rs. 5000/-
5	Safdarjang	Safdarjang Enclave Education Society	1.829	"
6	Safdarjang	Hill Grove Education Society	1.700	"
7	Malviya Nagar Extn. North of Badarpur	New Green Field Education Society	3.450	"
8	Wazirpur, Phase II	Modern Public Education Society	2.000	"
9	East of Kailash	Tagore International School Society	1.180	"
10	Naraina	Gyan Mandir Education Society	1.940	"
11	Zamrudpur	Blue Bell Education Society	1.700	"
12	Rajouri Garden	Cambridge Foundation Education Society	4.000	"
13	Rajouri Garden	New Era Education Society	4.000	"
14	Munirka	J.D. Tytler School Society	1.500	Rs. 5000/- per acre
SUB TOTAL			42.774	
<i>Land allotted by Ministry</i>				
15	Mata Sundri Road	Mata Sundri College (Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee)	0.758	"
16	R. K. Puram	Janta Adrash Shiksha Sansthan	1.611	"
17	New Rajinder Nagar	Sant Nirankari Mandal	3.830	"
18	Tis Hazari	St. Stephen's Hospital Society	1.299	"
19	Chanakypuri	British School Society	1.318	"
20	Dhaura Kuan	Indian Mountaineering Foundation	1.600	"
21	New Rajinder Nagar	J.D. Tytler Schools Society	3.500	"
22	R. K. puram	National Association for the Blind	0.500	"
23	R. K. Puram	Delhi Public School Society	1.412	"
24	Rouse Avenue	Andhra Education Society	1.092	"
Sub Total			16.920	
GRAND TOTAL			59.694	

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया है। इमरजेंसी के दौरान 13 केसेज ऐसे हैं जो कांग्रेस के बड़े बड़े लीडरों से सम्बन्धित थे, और [उसके पहले 300 सोसाइटीज ने प्रार्थना पत्र दिए थे लेकिन उन को न देते हुए इन लोगों को आउट आफ टर्न दिया गया है और उनमें से किसी का नाम इस लिस्ट में नहीं दिया गया है जो हम को दी गई है। जैसे जनता सोसायटी जिसकी अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी हैं, इसी तरह से आप देख सकते हैं जे० डी० टाइटलर युवक कांग्रेस का अध्यक्ष था उन के नाम से दो प्लॉट अलॉट हुए हैं। यह सब इमरजेंसी के दौरान हुआ है और 400 प्लॉट आउट आफ टर्न दिए गए हैं जिसका कोई जिक्र जबाब में नहीं है, बहुत सी सोसायटीज के नाम नहीं हैं। क्या यह सही है कि उनको आउट आफ टर्न दिया है? यदि हां, तो इसकी जांच होने वाली है कि नहीं? एक, एक सोसायटी को 2, 2 दिया हुआ है। जे० डी० टाइटलर, शशि भूषण आदि की जो सोसायटी है उनको आउट आफ टर्न दिया है। यदि ऐसा है तो क्यों आउट आफ टर्न दिया गया, क्या इसकी आप जांच कराएंगे।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member has raised a question about land allotted to societies in Delhi during the emergency. So, I have given a list of the land allotted during emergency. Allotment in the case of Shrimati Subhadra Joshi which she mentioned was prior to emergency, as early as 1974. As far as Shri Shashi Bhushan was concerned, he was not given any concessional rate. He was given at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh. There are two rates, namely, Rs. 1 lakh an acre and Rs. 5,000 an acre. So, no special favour was shown to his society.

MR. SPEAKER: Was any land allotted out of turn to anybody in the Congress?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That information is not available. She asked a question as to whom the land was issued during the emergency, and I have given her the list. As far as Mr. Tytler is concerned, he had also paid at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh an acre. First he was allotted 0.2 acre for which he paid at that rate. After August, 1975 the possession of the land was granted to this gentleman. Then as far as Shri Bhushan's case, on 25th May, 1973 the DDA indicated that half an acre can be allotted to his institution. at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh an acre. On 14th July, 1975 the allotment was made. The money was deposited, the possession was taken and the lease deed executed on 11th April, 1977, that is, after the emergency.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: My question about out of turn has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked that question on your behalf.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That does not arise out of the hon. Member's question.

श्रीमती मृणाल गौरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसकी जांच करायेंगे कि नहीं? अगर अभी मालूम नहीं है तो इसकी जांच अब करायेंगे।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The question is very simple. 40 acres of land were allotted during the emergency.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : आउट आफ टर्न होगा तो इसकी जांच करेंगे कि नहीं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is not that I do not have the information. But I have to go through the file.

MR. SPEAKER: We should remember that the concerned Minister is not present here.

श्री बीजू पटनायक : जांच जरूर कराएंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has no information. The concerned Minister is not here, as he is not well. That is what he has written to me.

श्री उग्रसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल को इस समय टाल दिया जाय, जब मंत्री महोदय आएंगे तो जवाब देंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: No. All the questions today are in the name of this Minister. He is not well. Therefore, we cannot postpone them now. To that extent we will lose other questions.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : इन सब चीजों के बारे में दिल्ली मेट्रो-पोलिटन काउंसिल के एक एग्जीक्यूटिव काउंसिलर श्री मदन लाल खुराना ने होम मिनिस्टर को एक खत लिखा है, क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि ऐसा मैमोरेण्डम आया है ? उन्होंने यह मैमोरेण्डम 11-5-77 को भेजा है, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसके बारे में जांच होगी या नहीं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member is straying from the point. I did not want to raise it because her question would have rebounded on her. The total number of applications by recognised societies for which such land can be allotted lying with the DDA does not exceed 20 in number, not 300, and those with the Ministry number 12. About Mr. Khurana having written a letter to the hon. Home Minister or somebody else, we have no such information.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : डी० डी० ए० के अलाटमेंट के कुछ रूल्स हैं कि, किन सोसाइटीज को उन्हें अलाट करना है । जो स्कूल, कालेज या पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट की चीजें हैं, उनको अलाटमेंट 1 रुपए गज कर दिया जाता है । टाइलर साहब जो यूथ कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, उनका स्कूल प्राइवेट टीचिंग शाप है ।

That is a private teaching shop. It is not recognised. It may be a registered trust, but all the benefits go into the pockets of one person. There are some other persons like him who have been allotted land. Will he hold an enquiry into all such cases, whether during the emergency or prior to that, right from 1972 to 1977 to see whether there are irregularities, and can he assure us that if there are irregularities, necessary action will be taken?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I cannot only appoint a committee, but Government can assure the hon. Member that wherever illegalities are found, they will be corrected.

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: Government orders regarding allotment were made in 1964. May I know whether these orders were operative during 1975-77 and whether these orders were meant only for the then existing societies or for future societies as well? As the matter appears to be fishy, will the hon. Minister institute an enquiry because this involves a terrible loss of money to Government?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It was the policy of the Government to allot land at a cheap cost to institutions recognised by Government, like schools, hospitals etc. In fact, even in the case of hospitals or institutions where hostels are to be built, that area is charged at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh per acre i.e. instead of Re. 1 a sq. yard, it is about Rs. 20 a sq. yard. In the list

which I have submitted to the House, land was given to societies or institutions which are recognised by Government. As far as Mr. Tytler's school society is concerned, I understand that the school is not yet recognised by the Government. I have already answered that if any illegality has been committed, that will be looked into and corrective steps will be taken.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** Whether it is a fact that the allotment of land is benami and the real allottee is somebody else and that gentlement is now trying to dispose it of at a higher rate in order to earn profit.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** That cannot be disposed of without the concurrence of the Government.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शर्त लगाई है, और क्या वह सजग रहेगी कि यह जो जमीन दी गई है, जिस काम के लिए वह दी गई है, उसी काम के लिए उस का उपयोग होगा और किसी दूसरे काम के लिए नहीं होगा ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Yes, Sir.

#### **Housing Scheme for poor in Gujarat**

\*307. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the housing scheme for poor in Gujarat State is reported to be in doldrums;

(b) if so, whether hundreds of half completed houses in the rural areas for poor in the various districts of Gujarat are likely to be damaged and reduced to rain-soaked rubble during

the coming monsoon season because of lack of funds;

(c) whether this is due to the lukewarm attitude of nationalised banks who have given loans only to 5000 people out of 16,000 applications;

(d) whether the State Government have requested the Centre for more funds so that the people may not suffer; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government to their request and steps being taken to help the poor people to set up their houses?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) No such report has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The banks have speeded up their work and have sanctioned 7,250 loan applications out of 17,721 loan applications.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** During my election tour and post-election tour I have seen hundreds of half-completed houses of the homeless rural poor in my district and similar situation prevails in various districts of Gujarat. The same thing is also reported in the Economic Times dated 8th June, 1977. It will be observed from my question that the previous Congress Government have completely neglected this housing problem of rural poor and have not paid due attention to this problem. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister (a) whether or not it is a fact that only 34301 houses have been completed out of 65464 houses which were in progress; (b) the progress of granting loans is found to be poor and very slow and (c) the proper communication between the head office, regional office and field offices is found to be poor and that has worsened the situation.

If so, what concrete steps Government now propose to take to protect and preserve these half-completed houses during the current monsoon season?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. Member knows very well that these schemes have several organisational difficulties because the execution of these schemes is through the district panchayats. Various voluntary organisations and agencies have also to provide certain amount of funds. Out of a total estimate of Rs. 1800, the nationalised banks will give a contribution of Rs. 1000/-, by the beneficiaries by way of manual labour—Rs. 150, by district panchayats and voluntary agencies—Rs. 250/-, by Government by way of subsidy—Rs. 400/-. Now, these things have to be met in this scheme. Under the Scheme, the Government of Gujarat propose to construct about three lakh of houses in a period of four years. Out of this, the target for 1977-78 is 75,000 houses and work on 60,000 houses is in progress and would be required to be completed before monsoons. That is the programme. There might be defaults in view of the various agencies involved in it. That is the nature of things. But the Government will try to assist the Gujarat Government and, by our intervention, the nationalised banks have expedited their loans and, we hope, the scheme will be expedited.

**SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that a scheme to construct 25,000 tenements for the economically backward people, the low income and the middle income people, at Bhavnagar is pending since very long for want guidelines from the Central Government to the State Government and, if it is so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Union Government will direct the State Government to formulate the guidelines and go ahead with the scheme and, if not, when the Union Government

will issue the guidelines so as to complete the proposed scheme. I also want to know the causes for the inordinate delay to issue the guidelines and whether any action will be taken against those persons who are found responsible for the inordinate delay.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** There have been some complications. When the scheme was drawn up, the banks were asked to provide Rs. 1000/- per tenement. The banks in the meantime expressed their inability to provide so much funds and the correspondence has been going on between the Government of India, the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank and the bank to expedite the entire loan content of this project. The banks, I am afraid, have not been able to find all the required funds. They are giving money in piecemeal and hence the major delay in executing the project in its totality. But we hope that this thing will be sorted out and the project will be expedited.

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** In view of the importance of the problem and the fact that the Government find it difficult to provide for funds, will the Government consider the constitution of a Rural Housing and Development Board?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I hope, the hon. Member knows it very well how difficult it is just to form a board and to take care of millions of houses. That is not a practicable proposition.

**SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:** You have got the Urban Housing and Development Board.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Yes. But to form a rural housing and development board to look after millions of houses scattered in the rural areas will be difficult and will not be a practical proposition.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** The hon. Minister knows very well the problem of poor housing conditions in both the rural areas and the urban



areas, particularly of the people living in slums. He comes from Orissa, and the problem is even more acute in Orissa, as compared to Gujarat. In view of the fact of a large number of poor people, both living in the rural areas and in slums and half-slums in cities, will he see to it that the nationalised banks' procedure for giving loans is speeded up? He just now informed us that out of 17,000 and odd applications received, only about 7,000 and odd were attended to, which means that a large number of applications are still pending. Further, will he also take care to see that the loans are given in such a way that the houses are completed before the monsoons start because, once the monsoons start, whatever is completed is demolished and the people require further money for the same type of demand and for constructing houses. Will he look into this question to see that not only the money is given but is also better spent?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I have already answered that question saying, I am expecting that the applications will be sanctioned, the money will be spent and the houses will be constructed before the monsoons start. I have also said that the banks are finding it difficult to find more funds and considering the fact that they have taken about Rs. 2500 crores for Food procurement, they are demanding more and more percentage of the reserves with the Reserve Bank. They are finding it difficult to finance such a huge project.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Generally, the house sites are given to the weaker sections in the low lying areas. Yesterday I visited the area where 140 house sites were given to the weaker sections where only two houses have been constructed (in my constituency). Out of 140, these two houses which have been constructed have fallen down because of the rains, because they are in the low lying area. May I know from the hon. Minister

whether the Government is going to give some monetary help to the States so that the plinth level can be raised adequately where house sites are given in the low lying areas?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. Member should divert this question to the State Government. I am talking of the funds. The Centre does not have funds, apart from what has been contributed.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** It is obvious from the reply of the hon. Minister that he is carrying his colleague's baby so that we are not able to know whether there are guidelines on the subject from the Centre. This question was persistently asked by my hon. friend Mr. Prasannbhai Mehta. Now, this is a very important subject for there must be a national perspective plan for housing the poor. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government has got any national perspective plan; if not, whether Government would consider applying its mind to it and ask the Planning Commission to formulate a plan on the subject?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** I do not know what the hon. Member wants. I have already answered the question. The guidelines are: loan from the nationalised banks—1000, etc.—and that three lakh house sites are to be taken up in Gujarat in four years. 60,000 are under construction. Certain loans have been asked for 17,000 and odd applications were sent to the banks. The banks have just sanctioned 7250 and they are finding it difficult to find the rest of the money. The Finance Ministry with the help of the Reserve Bank are trying to locate this fund.

**श्री उपसैन :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि ठीक समय में रुपया नहीं मिलता है, बैंकों को कठिनाई है और सरकार को भी कठिनाईयाँ हैं, तो मैं एक सीखा सुझाव दे रहा हूँ क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार गुजरात सरकार को

इस बात का आदेश देगी कि वह एक कमेटी या बोर्ड बनाए और उसको पैसे देकर गरीबों के मकान बनवा दे ? बाकी जो पैसे बैंक से लेने हैं या मैचिंग ग्रांट लेनी है वह बाद में सरकार माल-गुजारी की तरह वसूल कर ले ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member knows it very well that one cannot go beyond the plan ceilings. Well, all that is taken care of. What the hon. Member seeks to achieve in one year will take probably ten years. I am sure, the hon. Member and the House will have patience. We all want to build for the rural people. In this budget, we have given clear directions on more financing of the rural sector, and after the budget is passed here, I am sure, some extra fund would flow to the Gujarat like any other backward State of India.

श्री राम कंवार बेरवा : गुजरात ही नहीं, पूरे भारत वर्ष की यह समस्या है। गरीब लोगों विशेष कर अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के लिए जो मकान बनाने की योजना सरकार ने बनाई है इस योजना के कारण उन लोगों में मकान बनाने की इच्छा जागृत हो गई है। उन्हें यह मालूम है कि सोसाइटी बनाने के बाद सरकार कुछ तो सब्सिडी देती है और कुछ पसा कर्ज के रूप में देती है, तो वे लोग काफी सोसाइटियां बना बैठते हैं और नए मकान की आशा में ये लोग अपने टूटे फूटे घरों को भी तोड़ देते हैं, तो क्या सरकार इनके लिए कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध ताल्लुका या जिले के स्तर पर करेगी जिसमें इन्हें दफ्तरों और हम लोगों के घरों के चक्कर न काटने पड़ें ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please make note of the points he has raised.

## ICAR

\*308. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news which appeared in the *Times of India* dated the 5th May, 1977 under the caption "ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) bid to discredit N-Physicist's work"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India are aware of the news item published in the *Times of India* dated the 5th May, 1977.

(b) A statement containing the Government's reactions to the points raised in the new item is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Statement

*Important points raised in the news-item which appeared in the Times of India on 5.5.1977 and comments thereon:*

1. "In 1974, Dr. P. N. Tiwari, Senior Physicist, NRL, developed the pulsed NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) technique for the rapid and non-destructive determination of oil in oil-seeds". He published a paper on this subject.

## Comments:

(i) The International Atomic Energy Agency authorities in their letter dated 3.5.1974 stated as follows:

"In view of the nature of the problem under consideration, Dr. Tiwari's paper was referred to our technical staff for their comments and advice on the matter. Due to

the apparently inaccurate information given in the paper concerning the development of the NMR technique in relation to the oil crop breeding programme, the Agency feels that the use of project funds to meet the costs of the required 300 reprints cannot be justified".

(ii) Professor Lars Fredriksson, who was at that time Project Manager of the UNDP Project in the Nuclear Research Laboratory of the IARI, under which the research by Dr. Tiwari was carried out, stated that both he and Prof. Lars Ehrenberg "as responsible scientists under obligations as IAEA employees could not accept claims that the pulsed NMR technique had been developed under the project. This would be an unnecessary and totally unfair claim".

Since the controversy pertains to the International Atomic Energy Agency, it is proposed to refer the matter to the Department of Atomic Energy, which is the nodal department of Government in respect of IAEA.

2. "One foreign Scientist did, however, pass on to him a copy of a letter of doubtful authenticity which is "mischievously" vague when it talks counter his work. Dr. Tiwari was informed in the research paper produced by the Scientist. At no stage has the Physicist been confronted with the scientific evidence to counter his work. Dr. Tiwari was informed unofficially by Dr. Fredriksson that the letter was sent by Dr. L. Ehrenberg "at the instigation of Dr. Swaminathan".

#### Comments:

On being informed of this news report by the Swedish International Development Agency, Prof. Lars Fredriksson of the Agricultural College of Sweden, Upsala, has stated as follows:

"The statement that I should unofficially have informed Dr. Tiwari that a certain letter had been sent

by Dr. Ehrenberg at the instigation of Dr. Swaminathan is fully and totally false."

"Dr. Ehrenberg and myself had together informed Dr. Tiwari that in our opinion certain statements made in his paper about the NMR-work carried out under the project were misleading. I also stated that it was to be regretted that Dr. Tiwari had not consulted either me or Dr. Ehrenberg before the article was published as according to administrative rules no project produced results should be made public without the consent of the executing Agency. It was also my duty to inform the IAEA about the matter. The agency directed that in view of the circumstances project funds were not to be used for purchase of reprints. I got instructions accordingly through an official letter and naturally I gave Dr. Tiwari a copy for information. There was certainly no "foul play" made in this connection."

3. In April, 1975 a paper published in "Analytical Chemistry" contained the following:

"A pulsed NMR technique for rapid and non-destructive determination of oil in oilseeds was developed by Tiwari et al with a description of effects of various parameters on the analysis."

Dr. Tiwari brought out a book on "Fundamentals of Nuclear Science".

#### Comments:

The journal "Analytical Chemistry" is a reviewing and abstracting journal. The article referred to catalogued nearly 500 references with abstracts reproduced as provided by the author themselves without any comments.

With reference to Dr. Tiwari's book, the former Director of IARI (Dr. A. B. Joshi) drew attention to the following review which appeared in the Physics Bulletin Vol. 27; page

(February, 1976) published by the Institute of Physics, London:—

"This is a low level introduction to nuclear physics followed by a chapter on 'Radiation protection' and a chapter on 'Applications of nuclear science in agriculture and biology'. In principle, the book looks an attractive proposition for an introductory course at technical college level; however a closer inspection brings to light a number of rather alarming statements for example 'the size of the electron 10—8 cm) is much bigger than the nucleus 10—12 cm) the average binding energy in 160 is 127.68/16-7.06. In talking about 'applications' of nuclear science the author appears on firmer ground; unfortunately the discussion is extremely qualitative and rather superficial."

4. Souvenir published on the occasion of the International Symposium on "Improving Crop and Animal Productivity by Nuclear and Allied Techniques" organised by the Indian Society for Nuclear Techniques in Agriculture and Biology.

#### Comments

'The Indian Society for Nuclear Techniques in Agriculture and Biology, which is a professional scientific Society, organised an International symposium on "Improving Crop and Animal Productivity by Nuclear and Allied Techniques" during which a souvenir was published. In an article in the recent issue of the journal of the Society, the Editor-in-chief of the journal has clarified the position as follows:—

"The Souvenir highlighted the major research findings of the project—Nuclear Research in Agriculture and the information was received for inclusion in the Souvenir from Nuclear Research Laboratory, IARI, Delhi, NDRI, Karnal and IVRI, Izatnagar. In this endeavour, emphasis was laid on the research contributes of the Laboratories as whole and no attempt

was made either to highlight or belittle any individual scientist's contribution. The material received for inclusion in the Souvenir was edited to keep uniformity of presentation and the scientific contents were not modified by the Souvenir Committee.

The Society has no intention of belittling any scientist's contribution and will continue to strictly adhere to this policy. Therefore, the Society has no hesitation in offering its apologies to any one who feels that his/her work has not been properly projected in any of the publications of the Society, irrespective of the fact whether such a feeling is justifiable or not."

5. "Even Mr. C. Subramaniam, the then Agriculture Minister who spoke at the NRL function on July 20, 1974 was made to put a seal of disapproval on the work done by Dr. Tiwari without naming him."

#### Comments:

At a function held to mark the taking over of the facilities under the UNDP Project on the application of Nuclear research in agriculture Shri C. Subramaniam expressed his disappointment at the Laboratory not having been able to develop high-yielding oilseed varieties inspite of having good equipment like the NMR spectrometer. He also did not find a sense of urgency in oilseeds improvement. It is not clear how this advice to agricultural scientists to intensify oilseed research could be considered as a seal of disapproval of the work done by Dr. Tiwari. Also he is not a plant breeder.

The ICAR has a system of according recognition to scientific work through awards and promotions in accordance with well-defined procedures. These are open to all scientists including Dr. Tiwari. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that any attempt was made to discredit his work. It is for other Nu-

clear Physicists and scientific academies to assess the significance and importance of his discoveries.

**SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA:** In the statement it is stated that some unauthorised comments were made in some scientific papers. No one was ready to take the responsibility for publication. I want to know how the unauthorised comments were published against a research worker.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** No unauthorised comments were printed in the paper.

**SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA:** Is there any government machinery to help develop scientific discussion throughout the country wherever it is possible and also outside and to see that no departmental head hinders publication of research work done? Then only, the research work can go on successfully and no unauthorised comments will be made in scientific papers against any real research work done.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** The suggestions given by my hon. friend are correct. Research work is always carried on under the guidance of some experts, some persons who have experience in that line; and research work is given only to those persons who are authorised to do research in that field.

**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the NMR instrument was damaged thrice costing lakhs of rupees due to the mishandling of the same by Dr. P. N. Tiwari, senior physicist, and whether it is also true that the Yugoslavian expert who came in April, 1976, to repair the NMR instrument submitted a report to the Director, IARI, that the instrument was mishandled by Dr. Tiwari and recommended that the instrument should be entrusted to a

more capable person. Also, is it a fact that Dr. Tiwari took eight years to get Ph.D. after M.Sc. and not a single person received Ph.D. under his guidance in his entire academic career?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** For these questions, I will require a separate notice; they do not arise out of his.

**SHRI ASOKE KRISHNAN DUTT:** Has the Minister considered that, after this article was published in the *Times of India* on the 5th May, in the same paper on the 12th May, a very eminent scientist, Dr. R. S. Chaughule of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research published a long letter to the editor where he had explained that the claim of Dr. P. N. Tiwari that he was being discredited was not correct and that he was trying to exaggerate his own contribution to the research....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think, it has gone off the rails now.

**SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:** Has the Government also considered that, by this article published on the 5th May, which has been referred to in the question, an attempt has been made to discredit not this scientist but the Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and if so, what steps are Government taking to protect the reputation of this very eminent Indian scientist?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** The title of the article was "ICAR bid to discredit N-Physicist's work". It was meant only to discredit probably Dr. P. N. Tiwari and not the Director-General.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** This state of affairs in the ICAR has been going on for some time: a continuous bid is being made

by certain individuals to make some allegations in public. This seems to be one of such bids. The whole thing is centring round Dr. Tiwari about whom various other points have also been raised. I would like to know what action Government is going to take in order to protect genuine scientists who are there in the ICAR and prevent this kind of thing happening, and to have some probe into the matter. Or, we may have a discussion on this because this Dr. Tiwari had come up earlier also as one who had brought pressure through Sanjay Gandhi etc. Now we have something else happening. So, I have got my serious apprehensions in this matter and I would request that we may have a full discussion on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister cannot decide that issue.

श्री जनेवर मिश्र : भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की डा० शाह की आत्महत्या के बाद से देश के राजनीतिक वातावरण में समय समय पर चर्चा होती रही है। क्या उनकी आत्महत्या के बाद पूरी अनुसंधान परिषद् की जांच के लिए एक आयोग का गठन किया गया था, गजेन्द्र गडकर आयोग का और उसने जो वहां के सर्वोच्च अधिकारी हैं उन के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई करने की सिफारिश की थी? उन सिफारिशों पर अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई की गई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय साफ साफ उत्तर देंगे कि उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? अगर कोई कार्यवाई नहीं की गई है तो क्यों नहीं की गई है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : उस रिपोर्ट के बाद सारे मामले पर कैबिनेट सब कमेटी ने विचार किया। इस में चार कैबिनेट मंत्री बैठे थे। उनके विचार कबनेट के सामने गए और फैसले लिए जा चुके हैं।

श्री जनेवर मिश्र : यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। क्या फैसला लिया गया? कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार में चार मंत्री बैठ कर फैसला लेते हैं? मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ। क्या फैसला लिया गया यह तो मंत्री जी बता ही सकते हैं (इंटरपंज) कृषि अनुसंधान को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The decision was quite a lengthy one because decisions were taken regarding all the recommendations separately. It runs into four or five pages; if required I will read it.

श्री उग्रसेन : एक सवाल हमें भी करने दिया जाये। बहुत जरूरी है। हम पढ़ कर आए हैं। टैक्नीकल सवाल है सदन का आरदेश का भी भला होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: If everyone wants to get up every time it becomes difficult for me. It is not fair and it is not proper. (Interruptions). I know what it is and what it is not: you need not teach me. I, too, know something about it. You cannot get up for every question. Other Members are also getting up and I should give them also a chance.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Is it not a fact that on the Governing Body of the ICAR Dr. Sethna and his alternate Dr. Ramanna are also sitting and participating, and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is held in the highest esteem by these two people? Is it true or not?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This does not arise out of this question at all.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Is it a fact that this gentleman P. N. Tiwari, from whose statement this question arises, sometimes levelled the charge that Dr. Swaminathan got



the prize after producing false statistics and false results?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**

It has not come to my notice that this charge was made by Dr. Tiwari in particular, but some such charges have been made.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:**

The Minister has said that what my friend wanted to know is not related to the question. This is not so because we have read reports that this Tiwari had mishandled a machine and caused loss to the Government and, because of that, the experts who have come from Yugoslavia have stated that this man should not be entrusted with some particular matter. I find that the reply given and the information we have gathered through reports are contradictory to each other. I would like to know which is correct.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**

There may be some contradiction in the two. We are examining which of them is correct. (Interruptions)

**श्री जगदीश प्रसाद यादव :** मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थितियों पर कुछ न कुछ चांज़िन्न लैवल किए जाने हैं और राजेन्द्र-गडकर आयोग को सिफारिश आने के बाद और 4 मंत्रियों की बैठक के बाद व; वातावरण उन्मुक्त नहीं हो सका जिस के कारण जो आशंकाएँ प्रगट की जा रही हैं वह ठीक ठीक लोगों को मालूम हों। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आशा करूंगा कि पार्लियामेंट के कुछ सदस्यों को कुछ विशेषज्ञों के साथ बिठाकर इस संस्था का मूल्यांकन करेंगे जिससे सब को पता लगे कि जो हमारी परिषद् है वह सही सही अच्छा काम कर रही है और वहां पार्टिजन वे में काम नहीं होता।

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस मामले में जहां तक ऐग्री-कल्चर साइंटिफिकरिसर्च का सवाल है इसमें पौलिटिक्स नहीं आनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन इस में कुछ पौलिटिक्स आ गी है। इस सारे मामले को पौलिटिक्स से दूर रखना चाहिये क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि देश में उपज ज्यादा हो सके।

**श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** सवाल यह है कि डा० शाह को लेकर गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग बैठा, फिर कैबिनेट की बैठक हुई, लेकिन आज तक इस वातावरण को साफ नहीं कर सके कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् में क्या कार्य चल रहा है, उस से देश को क्या लाभ हुआ है इसलिये कि देश में वातावरण साफ हो कि अपने साइंटिस्ट अच्छा कार्य कर रहे, हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के विशेषज्ञों के साथ कमेटी बनायें।

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** The suggestion made by the hon. Member will make matters worse.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will go to the next Question now.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** This is a very important question. We are not getting a chance to ask any question on this. Kindly allow us to do so.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have no objection if we spend the rest of the Question Hour on this Question, but other Members may consider other Questions important. I have to deal with 540 Members, not two or three Members.

Next Question.

**Officers in the Ministry of Works and Housing having own Houses and living in Government Quarters**

\*314. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number, names and designations of officers in his Ministry who have their own private houses but are living in Government quarters;

(b) whether Federation of Government Employees Unions has opposed the new scheme that Government officers, who have their own private houses are entitled to Government accommodation;

(c) whether this new scheme has been adopted under pressure from these officers;

(d) whether these officers have let out their houses on exorbitant rent and therefore they do not want to go back to their own houses; and

(e) if so, the reasons why Government want to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) The names of the officers who are working in the Ministry of Works and Housing proper (excluding Attached and Subordinate Offices), who have their own houses in Delhi/New Delhi and are occupying general pool accommodation; are

Name	Designation
1	2
1. Shri S. Chaudhuri	. Joint Secretary
2. Shri M. M. Rana	. Chief Architect
3. Shri K.L. Gupta	. Deputy Secretary
4. Ram Asra	. Section Officer
5. Shri Jambunathan	. Private Secretary

1	2
6. Smt. G.D. Mittal	. Tracer
7. Smt. O.P. Gupta	. Assistant
8. Smt. R.G. Bindra	. Assistant
9. Shri V.K. Gupta	. Personal Assistant
10. Shri Nar Singh.	. Daftry

(b): Representations have been received from a number of Associations both supporting and opposing the recent decision. No official letter has, however, been received from the Federation of Government Employees Union.

(c): No, Sir.

(d): No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि यह जो नियम बनाया गया था, कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अपने घर हैं, उनको सरकारी एकोमोडेशन छोड़नी पड़ेगी, इसे किस लिए बदला गया ?

जो नाम यहां बताए गए हैं, जैसे श्री चौधरी, जो ज्वान्ट सैक्रेटरी हैं, वह यहां 150 रुपए पर सरकारी मकान घेरे हुए हैं और जो उनका निजी मकान है, उसे वह हजारों रुपए किराए पर उठाए हुए हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन्होंने सरकारी मकान इसलिए नहीं छोड़ा कि वह कम किराए पर है और अपने मकान उन्होंने बड़े किराये पर उठाए हुए हैं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो नियम बनाए गए थे, अब सरकार द्वारा उनको बदलने का क्या कारण है ? क्या ये नियम इसलिए नहीं बदले गए हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के निजी मकान बड़े किराए पर उठे रहें ?



SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is not exactly correct. The Government has reviewed the entire matter because there are other considerations also. The hon. Member knows very well that building a house in Delhi costs a lot of money and if they do not get adequate rent, they cannot pay the loans. These officers have built their houses.... (Interruptions) with loans taken from public financial institutions or LIC. So, there are those representations also.

The matter is being reviewed by the government as to what is equitable and some officers were also asked to pay what is known 'the market rent' for government accommodation. They had made some representations and the matter is under review and the Government will come to a conclusion very soon.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारियों से जिनके निजी मकान थे, उनसे सरकारी मकान छीन लिए गए और यही नहीं उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी मकानों से हटा दिया गया, जिनके पास अपने मकान नहीं थे ? जो अधिकारी खुद मकान बांटने वाले हैं क्या उन्होंने इस तरह से इस कानून को बदलवाकर अपने हित में बनवा लेने का काम नहीं किया है ?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस कानून को फिर से बदलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: नहीं, कोई कानून बदलने की कोशिश नहीं की जा रही है ।

There are certain lower paid officers also. Out of these 10, below the Deputy Secretary from Section Officer onward there are 7 persons. So, it is not that only higher officers are having general pool accommodation. Out of a total of 4300 houses built by govern-

ment officials in Delhi, those belonging to higher officers are below 100. So lower officials like peons and daftaries are also involved in this and if they are asked to go back, they will not be able to pay their loans and they will be in distress. That is why the government is reviewing that portion of it... It has been reviewed and the decision will be announced.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the Government one thing. This question raises the entire matter of...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You are putting the question but they are not listening.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will put the question after they have completed their consultations...

Sir, in view of the fact that this question raises the entire matter of government servants who have their own houses, etc. and in view of the representations made by the Federation of Government employees' unions which cover a larger field, there is so much vacant land available in the so-called Civil Lines and the New Delhi posh area, as it used to be given earlier that every Minister has a bungalow containing so many acres of land—you can understand, formerly, the British people.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question? If I do not allow you, you get annoyed. What is your question? The question here is a limited one. 'Whether the Government.... (Interruptions). But you are making a speech about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should anybody get angry the moment I utter the word 'Minister'?.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: All I can say is that I am so sorry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not only the present Ministers but the past Ministers also.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** I will raise a point of order. Every time the hon. Member expands his own question I have to say it is not in order, then I refer it to you. He can put a question but he cannot give reasons, explanations, amplifications and all that.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** May I point out to you first that during question time, no point of order is raised...

**MR. SPEAKER:** That may be so. The Member while putting the question has pointed out... (*Interruptions*). Will you kindly sit down? I am on my legs. The Member has put the question whether Government servants have constructed houses and then having done that, whether they are staying in the Government quarters? That is a simple question.

Ministers have got compounds and Rashtrapati Bhawan has got hundreds of acres—you may yourself consider how is it relevant?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** May I tell you how it is relevant?

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Please do not waste time. There are 540 Members who have to put questions.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Kindly read the question. I am limiting it to that. Do you have a scheme to utilise this land to build multi-storeyed houses to accommodate Government servants?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** This will receive serious consideration of the Government.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Where is irrelvance now?

**श्री विजय कुमार महोत्रा :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि इस नई नीति की घोषणा से सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बहुत ज्यादा गुस्सा और रोष है ? जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अपने

मकान हैं; अगर उन्हें सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहने दिया जाएगा, तो वे ब्रोग, जिन्हें अभी तक सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं, उनसे वंचित रह जाएंगे। उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा किराया देना पड़ रहा है और वे बड़े असमंजस में हैं। क्या इस बारे में कोई निर्णय इस सदन के सदस्यों और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की फेडरेशन से बातचीत करने के बाद किया जाएगा कि यह नीति बदली जाए या नहीं ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** As I said earlier, out of 4,303 Government servants who have built houses in Delhi, 2,753 have already vacated their houses. This process is going on. It is not that the process is not going on. In the mean time they have made some representations and Government have taken certain decision.

**श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों से 4.66 टाइम्स रेंट, मार्केट रेंट, लेने के बाद सरकारी मकानों से निकाल दिया गया ? क्या उनके प्रति सरकार की कोई सहानुभूति है और क्या उन्हें कोई किराया वापिस किया जाएगा ? क्या उन्हें जबर्दस्ती निकाला गया था या वे अपने आप निकल गए थे ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** We have no such information.

**श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** एम० पी० के रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं और वे होटलों में रह रहे हैं; लेकिन मंत्री महोदय बहुत लाइटली प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि इस बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। जिन राजकीय कर्मचारियों के अपने मकान हैं, क्या उन्हें तुरन्त सरकारी मकानों से निकाल दिया

जाएगा या उन से स्टैंडर्ड रेंट लिया जाएगा ?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** The hon. member wants them to vacate Government accommodation immediately. I have said out of 4,303 Government servants 2,753 have already vacated. The houses still occupied are on a specific rental basis according to income and market rent, etc. That was decided by our Cabinet. We have done that on rental basis. Is it a question of throwing them out physically from there and then throwing out the tenants who are occupying Government servants' houses? The hon. members on this side should know there is a rule of law now prevailing and there is no emergency. We can throw out our officers. But we cannot throw out the tenants who are occupying the houses of Government servants.

**श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वास्ते यह सवाल आज नहीं बहुत पहले से उठाया जा रहा है कि बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारी बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं लेकिन उनको आवास के लिए जगह नहीं मिली है। क्या माननीय मंत्री बताएंगे कि कितने ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं जिनको आप आवास का आवंटन नहीं कर सके हैं और कितने दिनों में आवासीय गृह बनवाकर उनको आप दे देंगे।

दूसरी ओर बहुत से ऐसे कर्मचारी आपके हैं जो आपके यहां काम करते हैं और दिल्ली में 1, 2 या 4, 5 मकान बना चुके हैं। उन मकानों को उन्होंने भाड़े पर, लगा दिया है और खुद सरकारी क्वार्टर में रहते हैं। क्या ऐसे भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ सरकार कदम उठाएगी और इस बात की जांच कराएगी

कि ये मकान उन्होंने कैसे बनाए और कहाँ से उसके लिए पैसे लाए।

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** If such an instance is brought to our notice, Government will see that not only they vacate the quarters but they will institute other enquiries.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** He is replying casually to a crucial question. The Minister said that those employees have been allowed to reside in Government houses even though they have got their own houses in Delhi. They are renting out their houses at exorbitant rates so that they can pay back their loans quickly. This is happening at a stage when huge number of Government servants are in Delhi who have not got any place whatsoever to live. We know it as Members of Parliament every day how Government servants wanted to sublet their houses. Many things which happened during emergency have been condemned by us. Members have rightly condemned this thing and orders were issued to these officers to vacate their houses. But it seems now they can stay on in Government houses as well as rent out their own houses. I appeal to the hon. Minister. The hon. Prime Minister is here. The Housing Minister is not here and I don't know how far Mr. Biju Patnaik is aware of these things. I want to put a specific question and it is this. I want to know whether those people who were given notices of vacating houses during emergency because they had houses in Delhi, will be allowed to stay on in those houses now under the present Government.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** As the hon. Member knows even some Ex-Ministers and ex-MPs. have not vacated the houses and getting houses vacated is a difficult thing. But steps are being taken to see that those who have houses leave their government

quarters very soon. Till such time as they are able to vacate, they will have to pay market rent. If you like I will read out the details, but it will take time.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:** I want to know whether the Minister will fix a time-limit to those officers who are occupying government quarters to vacate those houses within a specified period so that others who are not getting houses may be provided those houses.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Efforts are made to see that they vacate.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उन आफिसर्स के बारे में बात करते हुए कहा कि चूंकि उन्हें लोन पे करना है इसलिए उनके केस के ऊपर विचार कर रहे हैं परन्तु ऐसे सैकड़ों कर्मचारी हैं जिनको लोन देना था और आपके आदेश का पालन करते हुए उन्होंने क्वार्टर खाली कर दिया और वे अपने मकान में चले गये, तो ये उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ। क्या मंत्री महोदय उनके केसेज पर भी विचार करेंगे जिनको लोन देना है और जो क्वार्टर खाली करके अपने मकानों में चले गये ?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He has no answer.

**SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:** Would it not be proper that those who have their own houses and stay in Government houses are charged at market rent and not on subsidised rate?

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Sir, as I said earlier, Government has already given them at a higher rate. I think I would have read this out so that there is....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not necessary. Now last supplementary of the day.

**SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:**  
rose

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please. You are not the only Member but there are others also who want to ask questions.

**श्री किशोर लाल :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एम० पी० और एक्स० एम० पी० है, जिन्होंने यहां अपने मकान बना रखे हैं क्या आप उन को भी कहेंगे कि वे सरकारी मकानों को छोड़ कर अपने मकानों में चले जायें ।

**श्री बीजू पटनायक :** वे न किराया देते हैं और न छोड़ कर जाते हैं ।

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

### Death of Student climbers

**S.N.Q. 10. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a mishap happened on the 16th June near Manali when three students died while climbing Lahaul Spiti mountain.

(b) whether Himachal Pradesh Government did not take any step to save them though the information of mishap was given to them on 17th June, 1977;

(c) whether there was no wireless arrangement with the Mountaineering Association; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to avoid such incidents in future?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

According to the information furnished by the Delhi Mountaineering

Association, it sponsored an expedition in Himachal Himalayas led by Capt. Sudesh Kumar and five other members. This group met with an accident on the 16th June, 1977 at about 2 P.M. while climbing a mountain in the Lahaul and Spiti region. This accident took place at a height of about 17,000 feet. It is reported that two members of the expedition have died as a result of this accident.

According to the information furnished by the Government of Himachal Pradesh the information about the accident and that one member was missing, was received at Keylong, the headquarters of District Lahaul and Spiti, at about 4.30 p.m. on the 17th June. The Government of Himachal Pradesh sent a rescue party to the site of accident on 18th June at 6 a.m. In addition, two medical teams, one each from Keylong and Kulu were sent. Another rescue party was sent by the Indian Mountaineering Institute. Another rescue party, equipped with metal detectors was sent by the State Government which reached the site of accident on 21st June. This party reported that there was heavy deposit of avalanche debris at the accident site and rescue operations were not possible. On the 26th morning a rescue party consisting of members from the Indo-Tibetan Police Force, Indian Mountaineering Institute at Manali and Snow and Avalanche Establishment of the Army left for the accident site on the 26th June and carried out extensive research operations. The body was found on the 28th June and was brought to Delhi by road on the 30th June.

The rescue operations were supervised by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police of Lahaul Spiti districts.

The President of the Delhi Mountaineering Association has informed that it is not the practice to provide wireless facilities for small expeditions which have the object of scaling a height of upto 19,000 feet. Necessary precautions are taken by the Delhi Mountaineering Association to ensure that the participants have the necessary experience and are properly equipped but accidents of this nature are part of the hazard of mountaineering.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय जो प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है, यह कोई राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, परन्तु मझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो तथ्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिये हैं, वे ठीक नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत रुचि ले कर इस एक्सीडेंट के मामले में बहुत कुछ काम किया है। लेकिन इस दुर्घटना में जो नेग्लिजेंस हुई है, इनहूँ मन ट्रीटमेंट हुआ है—उस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है—एक्सीडेंट ता० 16 को हुआ, ता० 17 को एक बच्चे ने नीचे बेस में आ कर माउण्टेनियरिंग एसोसियेशन का जो अध्यक्ष है—श्री हरनाम सिंह—उन से कहा कि मझे दिल्ली टेलीफोन करने दें ताकि मैं उन के पॅरेण्ट्स को खबर कर दूँ कि इस तरह का एक्सीडेंट हो गया। हरनाम सिंह ने कहा कि आप की जेब में पैसे हैं? एक्सीडेंट हो गया है, मरने के लिए ऐसे ही आ जाते हैं। इस तरह का इनहूँ मन ट्रीटमेंट उस लड़के के साथ किया गया। वहाँ पर तीन पार्टियाँ भेजी गईं—पहली रेस्क्यू पार्टी जहाँ तक जीप जाती थी, वहाँ तक हो कर वापस आ गई। दूसरी

पार्टी के पास पोर्टर नहीं थे, इसलिए वह पहले ही वापस आ गई। तीसरी पार्टी जो भेजी गई उस के पास चार दिन का राशन था, वह भी बेस तक गई और वापस आ गई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक्सीडेंट ता० 16 को हुआ और ता० 28 को बच्चे की लाश मिली। एक दूसरा बच्चा तीन दिन तक तड़पता रहा—मंत्री महोदय इस बात को भी जानते हैं—अगर उस को ठीक समय पर रेस्क्यू पहुँचा जाती तो वह बच्चा बचाया जा सकता था।

कल मंत्री महोदय उस बच्चे के घर गये थे—इस के लिए हम उन के बहुत आभारी हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय उन तथ्यों को दृष्टि में रख कर, जो मैंने बतलाये हैं, उस बच्चे के घरवालों ने बतलाये हैं, हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार से कहेंगे कि वह इस की जांच कराये ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह का एक्सीडेंट न हो तथा क्या वे इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करेंगे कि जो लोग इस तरह के एक्सपेडिशन पर जायें तो उन के बेस के ऊपर रेस्क्यू पार्टी का इन्तजाम हो, वाकी-टाकी या वायरलेस को इन्तजाम हो ?

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken five minutes for a supplementary. This is not a question hour unfortunately. Let the Minister answer this.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the answer submitted was based on the information received from the Himachal Pradesh Government. I personally went to express my condolences to the bereaved family and I have now got their representation duly signed by a senior member of the family. I propose to send this representation to the authorities of the Himachal Pradesh Government for making a suitable enquiry.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने इस मामले में इतनी रुचि ली, उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की इक्वायरी करेंगे कि श्री हरनाम सिंह जो किसी मंत्री के सन-इन-ला हैं, उनका बिहेवियर इस मामले में बहुत गलत रहा है ? तीसरे जो इस प्रकार के एक्सपेडिशन जाते हैं, इनमें इस प्रकार की घटनाएं फिर न हों, और इस तरह से लोगों की मृत्युएं न हों, जैसा कि आपको मालूम होगा कि 76-77 में 30 व्यक्तियों की मृत्युएं हुई हैं, इसके लिए एक्सपर्ट्स की कोई कमेटी बिठायेंगे जो ऐसे रास्ते सुझाये जिससे ये घटनाएं फिर न हो सकें ? क्या भविष्य के लिए रेस्क्यू के बारे में भी आप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, as regards this particular gentleman whose name has been mentioned here, I have no personal knowledge but whatever is contained in the complaint I will send to the Himachal Pradesh Government who will make enquiries in the proper manner. As regards the second point, it relates to a question of policy. The Indian Mountaineering Association which takes expeditions of this type informed us that when the expedition is over 20,000 feet then other proper facilities are given. It was not an expedition of that type and, as such, these steps were not taken. But as the accident has happened the matter can be reopened and we might take it up again with the Indian Mountaineering Association.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I want a categorical answer to my question whether wireless facilities and other arrangements will be made if an expedition is taken up over 15,000 feet?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I respectfully submit that



this is a complicated process because wireless facilities can be had only with the help of the Army or the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. As I have already assured the House, I shall take up this matter with the Indian Mountaineering Association.

**SMT. PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Sir, the Minister has said that he will get in touch with the Himachal Pradesh Government to have the matter enquired into. I want this matter to be taken up seriously and a high-level enquiry instituted into the whole incident. We want to encourage mountaineering and it is already catching on more and more. Sir, normally scaling the high-peaks is finished by the first week of June but in this case it is not so. Secondly, the scaling parties leave before 11.30 hrs. whereas in this case the party left after 13.30 hrs. So, there is gross negligence all along the line. Therefore, Sir, it is not just a question of writing to the Himachal Pradesh Government. Government should immediately set-up a commission to go into this matter so as to create confidence amongst the young boys and girls who are interested in mountaineering that adequate precautions will be taken.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** When we take up this matter with the Himachal Pradesh Government, we should observe their reaction and if afterwards we find there is necessity for a commission we will think of the same.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Sir, I know that from my State of Gujarat also a good number of young boys and girls of universities and colleges and a few from high-schools go every year for mountaineering, expeditions etc. and, as such, I feel concerned about this incident. In view of this, may I ask the Minister whether he will ask the mountaineering Institute to examine the question not only of the height of scaling but also the hazardous nature

of such expeditions? If you make it 15,000 again something may happen at 12000 ft. The question is not the height but the hazardous nature of these expeditions which might be urgently looked into, so that younger people in future from any State of India may not feel prevented from going because of the negligence or otherwise of such accidents.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** As I said, all mountaineering is hazardous; whether it is 15000 or 12000 ft. the risk is always there. I have assured this House that I shall take this matter up with the Mountaineering Association because I am not an expert in this.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** This naturally brings us to the question whether there are any rules laid down by the Government governing the expeditions and if there are such rules whether they impose any obligations on the part of the Mountaineering Institute, the State Government concerned and the Central Government.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** This is a matter which comes under Sports and the Central Government has not laid down any rules in this behalf, as far as I know. As I said, some of the points which have been raised in this House will be taken up with the appropriate authority.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : प्रश्नकर्ता ने कहा है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने बुरा बर्ताव किया वह किसी मंत्री जी का दामाद था। क्या वह हिमाचल सरकार से मालूम करके बताएंगे कि वह कौन साहब हैं और किस मंत्री के दामाद हैं ताकि जनता को यह मालूम हो जाए कि कोई चाहे किसी भी बड़े से बड़े आदमी का रिश्तेदार हो किसी भी नागरिक के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार नहीं कर सकता है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I may submit that this question does not concern this Ministry.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Is there any proposal to give compensation to the bereaved family?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, such a demand has not been made and I personally visited the family and no such claim was made, but still I mentioned when I parted company that they might let me know what I could do in this matter.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Rare MSS in Rajasthan

\*304. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of rare manuscripts relating to the subject arithmetic, astronomy, ayurved, literature, culture and history are in the personal possession of certain organisations, princes of the former princely States and the citizens in Rajasthan;

(b) whether in the absence of their proper security and care, these rare manuscripts are not being utilized by anybody and sometimes some of them find their way out of the country clandestinely; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A large number of manuscripts relating to various subjects are in the possession of various organisations in Rajasthan. Certain publications like the *Oriental Studies in India* and the *Directory of Museums*

in India mention number of manuscripts in the possession of various museums and organisations. The number of manuscripts in the personal possession of the former Princes and other citizens are not known though many of them have registered their illustrated, painted or illuminated manuscripts under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

(b) It is true that manuscripts which are in the personal possession of individuals are not being utilized properly. But no case of theft of manuscripts is reported from Rajasthan.

(c) The Government will soon take decision on the question of extension of the scope of registration to include unillustrated manuscripts.

सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए नर्मदा जल का उपयोग

\*309. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रामी, करजन, सूखी और हिरन सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए नर्मदा जल के उपयोग की मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक योजना को कब मंजूरी दी गई थी; और

(ख) किन योजनाओं को अब तक मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा मंजूरी कब दी जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) नर्मदा बेसिन में गुजरात की रामी, सूखी और करजन सिचाई स्कीमों में योजना आयोग द्वारा क्रमशः मई, 1975, फरवरी, 1977 और मई, 1977 में मंजूरी दी गई थीं ।



(ख) हिरन परियोजना की संशोधित रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और जब यह रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाएगी तब इसे स्वीकृति देने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

### Physical Education

\*310. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether physical education has not been given sufficient importance in the present education system in the country; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government propose to take to promote physical education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). In the National Policy on Education, approved by Parliament in 1968, due emphasis has been paid on promotion of a country-wide programme of Physical Education and Sports.

2. The primary responsibility for promotion of Physical Education as well as the priority to be allotted to it in the over-all educational structure rests with the State Governments. The Central Government's role in this field is limited to that of providing initiative, leadership, coordination and consultancy services to the States and in serving as a clearing-house of information.

3. In the guide-lines issued by the Central Government to the State Governments for promotion of Physical Education and Sports in the country, the States have been advised to consider seriously the possibility of making Physical Education, Sports

and Games compulsory at the school level and making participation therein a precondition of eligibility in school examinations and for qualifying therein. Already some State Governments and Union Territory administrations have decided to implement this suggestion while others are considering it.

4. In the new ten plus two pattern of education, Physical Education has been provided as one of the compulsory subjects/activities at the secondary stage and a comprehensive syllabus and norms of achievement in each major activity have also been developed and laid down for the schools. Further, Physical Education has also been provided as one of the elective subjects at the plus two stage.

5. To enable as large a number of the College and University students as possible to participate in Sports, Games and Physical Education activities, financial assistance is given to the Universities and Colleges, through University Grants Commission, for construction of gymnasias, development of play-grounds and purchase of equipment.

6. With the object of providing an adequate and sustained supply of properly trained personnel for an effective implementation of Physical Education, Sports and Games programmes in the country the Central Government has established two national institutes, namely the Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior and the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

7. The Central Government also give partial financial assistance on matching basis for improving physical facilities in Physical Education Teacher Training Institutes, subject to their fulfilling certain prescribed conditions. The Government also give financial assistance to a few selected

Yoga Institutions for promotion of teacher training and research programmes in 'Yoga'.

#### **Integrated Fishing Harbours in Kerala**

\*311. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project report for development of integrated fishing harbours in Kerala State and whether assistance for these projects has been asked for; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken regarding them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala had prepared project reports in 1975 for an Integrated Fishery Development in Vizhinjam, Needakara and Beypore with a view to obtaining assistance from the World Bank. The project report was examined in consultation with the World Bank and it was found that some changes were necessary before the project could be taken up. The State Government was advised accordingly. The revised project report is expected shortly.

#### **Training Course in Production of Rice, Maize, Jowar and Bajra**

\*312. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to give a State-level training course to agricultural and other officers concerned with production of rice, maize, jowar and bajra;

(b) if so, the main aims of the proposed training;

(c) how many training courses are being proposed during the current year; and

(d) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is organizing training courses in the latest technology for production of rice, maize, jowar and bajra for the benefit of the State officers concerned with the production of these crops.

(b) The main aim of these training courses is to keep the extension personnel up-to-date with the latest production technology in respect of the concerned crops.

(c) During the current year the Ministry has planned to organise 26 courses on rice, 10 on jowar, 6 on bajra and 5 on maize, at various Agricultural Universities; Research Institutes.

(d) The main features of these training courses are: (i) identification of major constraints to the production of the crops and of ways for removing them; (ii) package of practices for the crops in different agro-climatic situations; (iii) proper method of laying out minikit demonstrations; and (iv) field visits for practical training.

#### **Expenditure incurred on the erstwhile Ministers' Residences**

\*313. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total expenditure incurred by the erstwhile Ministry on account of (1) renovation, (2) decoration and (3) maintenance of New Delhi residences of each Minister of the erstwhile Cen-

tral Cabinet including its former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, year-wise from 1974-75 to 1976-77;

(b) whether any irregularities have been detected in this connection; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Limit to Foodgrains Buffer Stock

\*315. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FICCI chief has suggested that foodgrains buffer stocks may be restricted to 20 million tonnes and the excess quantity should be sold internally or exported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government have seen the reported statement of the President of the FICCI dated 19th May, 1977, to this effect. The Technical Group appointed by the Government on buffer stocking policy have recommended that though it is desirable that a buffer stock of 12 million tonnes of foodgrains be built up by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan, in view of storage and other constraints at present, such buffer stock may be limited to 10 million tonnes for the next 2-3 years. The Technical Group has also recommended that this buffer stock should be in addition to the operational stocks ranging from 3.5 to 8.8 million tonnes on different dates in the year.

The recommendations of the Technical Group about the size of buffer and

operational stocks are under the consideration of the Government.

#### Supply of Drinking Water in Colonies of Delhi/New Delhi

\*316. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that most of the colonies of Delhi and New Delhi remained without drinking water during the first week of June, 1977; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps Government propose to take in future for proper and regular supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The quantity of drinking water supplied during the first week of June, 1977 to the various localities in Delhi/New Delhi was about 215 million gallons, the maximum available capacity of the system per day. However, there were complaints of short supply from some of the colonies for the following reasons:

(1) Prevailing heat wave, which resulted in increased demand for water and caused inconvenience to the residents of upper floors.

(2) Disruption in power supply at Ranney Wells, tubewells and water works, resulting in shortages in Janakpuri, Dasgarha Todapur in West Zone and Ramakrishnapuram, Greater Kailash II in South Zone.

(3) Breakdown of a fuse valve in Azad Market resulting in short supply to areas along old Rohtak Road on 31st May and 5th June, 1977.

(b) There is general shortage of water in Delhi at present. With the

commissioning of the first phase of Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant, 50 million gallons of additional water per day will be supplied to Delhi shortly. This will ease the position considerably. The position will improve further when the second phase of Haiderpur Plant will be completed by about the end of 1977 to provide additional 50 million gallons of water per day.

### Oilseeds

\*317. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average yield of oilseeds is at present low even in irrigated areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold any progressive Seminar or chalk out any programme for intensive extension work on sowing, achieving good plant population demonstration, discussions by mobile training teams and ensuring availability of necessary inputs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. The average yield of oilseeds is considerably higher in irrigated areas than in unirrigated areas. There is, however, scope for improving the yields.

(b) The question of improving the yield of irrigated groundnut, as also of other oilseeds, is periodically reviewed at the All India Oilseeds Workshops and at the meetings of the Indian Oilseeds Development Council and suitable measures taken. A Special Group recently constituted by the Government of India has recommended intensification of seed production programme and plant protection measures on groundnut and other oilseeds, both rain-fed and irrigated. Necessary action is being taken to implement these recommendations.

The Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for extending the area under irrigated groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, and also for popularising the adoption of improved agronomic practices, including use of seeds of improved varieties, maintenance of optimum plant population, application of fertilisers, pest control etc. Field demonstrations and training of extension workers also form a part of the scheme.

### Remunerative Prices to Growers of Cash Crops

\*318. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision or laid down any criteria for ensuring remunerative prices to the growers of major cash crops; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). It is the Government's policy to ensure remunerative prices to the growers of important agricultural commodities, including major cash crops. An important instrument of the price policy is the announcement of minimum support prices and undertaking support operations, where necessary. Certain other measures are also taken to maintain prices at reasonable levels; these, *inter alia*, include: regulation of imports/exports, fixation of stocking limits.

Minimum support prices are at present being fixed for the following major cash crops, namely, cotton, jute, oilseeds (groundnut and sunflower seeds). In the case of sugarcane, minimum statutory prices payable by sugar factories are also fixed.

While advising on the price policy on agricultural commodities, including cash crops, the Commission works within the broad framework of its terms of reference and aims at evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission keeps in view the following:

- (i) The need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production;
- (ii) The need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources;
- (iii) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.

#### **Text Books on 20-Point Economic Programme**

\*319. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a book of laws enacted on the 20-Point Economic Programme of the former Prime Minister was prescribed as a text book for the LL.B. course in Delhi;

(b) whether some other books on the 20-Point Programme were also introduced for other classes in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout and the reaction of Government for allowing to continue the study of this subject?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, no book on 20-point economic programme has been prescribed for its LL.B. course or for other classes in the University.

A book on 20-point economic programme entitled 'Pragrati Ke Path Par' was however, prescribed by the Delhi Administration in December, 1976 as a supplementary text book for classes IX and X for schools in Delhi with instructions that question(s) carrying 5 marks should be set from that book. These instructions were subsequently withdrawn by the Delhi Administration on 24th March, 1977.

#### **Progress in construction of Kallada Dam in Kerala**

\*320. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Kallada Dam in Kerala;

(b) the estimated cost of the dam; and

(c) the total expenditure so far incurred in the construction of the dam?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Kallada Irrigation Project of Kerala envisages the construction of a masonry dam across the Kallada river at Parappur and a pick-up weir 4.6 Kms. downstream of the dam site at Ottakkal with left and right bank canals. The work on covering the dam foundations has been completed and 30 per cent of masonry and concrete work in the dam has been completed. The pick-up weir at Ottakkal is almost complete. Construction of the

Right Canal has been taken up in different reaches upto 53 Km. and is in various stages of execution.

(b) and (c). The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 73.60 crores. The expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of May, 1977, is about Rs. 12.62 crores.

#### **Review of Development Grant to Colleges ..**

\*321. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to U.G.C. for reviewing development grant to colleges in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) At the instance of Government, the University Grants Commission has initiated the process for reviewing the norms for giving grants to colleges. A meeting of the Commission's Standing Committee on development of colleges has been convened on July 7, 1977 to consider the matter.

(b) A tentative allocation of Rs. 685 lakhs has been made by the University Grants Commission for the development of colleges during 1977-78, in its plan budget.

#### **Education of Farmers in Scientific Method of Farming**

\*322. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities available for education of farmers in scientific methods of farming;

(b) the results of the review, if any, carried out regarding the impact of such methods of education; and

(c) the extent to which agricultural graduates and under-graduates have been associated with such education?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Facilities for education of farmers in scientific methods of farming are being provided under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Farmers Training and Education being run by the Government of India. Under this, short term training is being imparted to the farmers including farm women through 126 Farmers Training Centres established in the various States. The farmers are also being provided training facilities through the Exchange Programme.

In addition, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has, during the year 1976-77 established 18 Krishi Vigyan Kendras for skill-oriented training of the farmers in latest agricultural technology.

(b) Five Evaluation Studies have been conducted on impact of Farmers Training and Education Programme. These studies reveal that the training has proved beneficial to the farmers in terms of increased knowledge and adoption of scientific methods of farming. Similarly two evaluation studies on Farmers Exchange Programme within the country have also been made which revealed that the trained farmers have acquired practical knowledge in scientific methods of farming.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a new Scheme and is still in the process of being established. No review has accordingly been carried out in this regard.



(c) Agricultural graduates and under-graduates in rural areas are being closely and meaningfully associated with the Farmers Education and Training Programme as Convenors of Charcha Mandals (Farmers Discussion Groups), Teachers of Farmers Functional Literacy classes and also as Agricultural leaders and progressive farmers.

Agricultural graduates and under-graduates available in the districts covered by Krishi Vigyan Kendras are being meaningfully associated in the programme either by way of trainees or trainers as the case may be.

#### Wheat affected due to rains in Punjab

\*323. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of wheat was adversely affected due to untimely rains in Punjab making it unsuitable for consumption; and

(b) if so, the quantity affected and steps taken for its disposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No precise assessment has been made to this effect. However, from the trend of procurement, it would appear that the quantity rendered unfit for human consumption would only be negligible.

#### बनास नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

2438. श्री एस० के० शारदा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर जिला, विशेषकर अजमेर नगर, व्यादर, किशनगढ़ नसीबाबाद, कैकड़ी कस्बे आदि अनेक वर्षों से पेय जल के अभाव का सामना कर रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक योजनाएं कागजों पर बनी लेकिन उनकी क्रियान्विति नहीं की गई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग द्वारा बनास नदी पर बांध बनवाने की योजना की क्रियान्विति कब तक की जायेगी जिससे कि पानी वितरण की जो योजना बनाई गई है उसमें विलम्ब न हो और अजमेर जिले के लोगों को पेय जल उपलब्ध हो सके ?

इस्यार्थ और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Sarv Hitkari Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

2439. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any Administrator to manage the affairs of Sarv Hitkari Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi;

(b) if so, the progress made towards finalisation of membership lists and allotment of plots to individual members; and

(c) the time limit by which the Members are likely to get final allotment of developed plots?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Administrator expects to finalise the list of members within a few months. When the final list of members is cleared and the demarcation-cum-setback plan of the land allotted to the society approved, developed plots will be allotted to the eligible members.

**Amount allotted to Kerala for flood relief**

2440. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted for the State of Kerala for Flood Relief as well as anti-Sea-erosion works during the year 1977-78; and

(b) the nature of works proposed to be undertaken during this period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission the State Governments are required to finance the relief expenditure from their own resources and the enhanced margin money allowed to them. The margin money allowed to Kerala is Rs. 30 lakhs. Rs. 2 crores have been provided in the Central Budget for 1977-78 for assistance to the State of Kerala for anti-Sea-erosion works. The State Government has made the following allocations in their current year's budget for these purposes:

1. Flood (included under famine Relief) Relief works.	a) Rs. 20 lakhs under gratuitous relief. b) Rs. 9 lakhs for relief works.
2. Flood damage works	Rs. 45 lakhs.
3. Anti-Sea-Erosion Works	Rs. 286.93 lakhs (including Rs. 200 lakhs central assistance).

ood control works . Rs. 49.80 lakhs.

(b) The State Government proposes to take up the following works:

**Anti-Sea-Erosion Works:**

Construction of Sea Walls of standard design on 12 kilometers of sea coast.

**Flood Control Works:**

Protection of about 750 hectares of land through retaining walls, flood banks, etc.

**Flood Relief Works:**

Repairs of roads and minor irrigation works etc.

**Tamil Medium Higher/High School at Port Blair**

2441. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand for Tamil Medium Higher/High School at Port Blair; if so, what action has been taken;

(b) whether upto Senior Basic, Tamil medium has been provided in Haddo Senior Basic School and sufficient number of Tamil students are suffering for want of Tamil medium upto Higher/High School; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing Tamil Medium as medium of instruction to the Tamil speaking children?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. Sanction has since been issued for opening a Tamil Medium Section in the Haddo Higher Secondary School, Port Blair.

(c) Question does not arise.



**Mismanagement in Institute for Physically Handicapped**

2442. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the charges of mismanagement of the Institute for Physically Handicapped since 1974; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to reform the management of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Due to simmering financial and other troubles over some years, the staff, students and workers of the then Jawaharlal Nehru Complex of Institutions went on strike in July 1973. The strike was resolved with the intervention of the Ministry of Labour and this Department. An agreement was reached between the management and strikers in September 1973. The management did not comply with the terms of the agreement but considered it as inoperative. During the period from April to August 1974 a series of articles appeared about the Institution. On the basis of a 'Call Attention Motion' a discussion took place in the Rajya Sabha on 4 September, 1974 about the charges of mismanagement in this complex of institutions.

(b) In view of the charges of mismanagement, Government of India took over the then Jawaharlal Nehru Complex of Institutions on 22 May, 1975. To facilitate the functioning of the Institutions, Government entrusted the management to an autonomous Society named "The Institute for the Physically Handicapped" registered under the Societies Registration Act.

**Expenditure Incurred on residences of the Members of the Council of Ministers**

2443. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount spent on (a) renovation, (b) furnishing and (c) purchase of additional equipment for residence and office separately by each of the Members of the erstwhile Council of Ministers since 1971 to March, 1977 year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**सरकार के पास दालों का स्टॉक**

2444. श्री राघव जी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 15 जून, 1977 को सरकार के पास दालों का स्टॉक कितना था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 15 जून, 1977 को चना सहित 30.2 हजार मीटरी टन दालों का स्टॉक था । ये खरीदारी सेना त्रय संगठन को सप्लाई करने के लिए की गई है ।

**Soil erosion, floods and drought due to removal of forest cover**

2445. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that removal of forest cover

which has increasingly contributed to soil erosion, floods and drought in various parts of the country, has also caused other side effects such as extinction of a habitat in which wild life can survive; and

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

**THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) It is known that in the recent past forest area has been deforested for other than forestry and wildlife requirements, such as for river valley projects, rehabilitation of displaced persons, industrial installations, agriculture etc. It has increased soil erosion and run-off accelerating floods in various parts of the country. The wildlife habitat has also consequently shrunk.

(b) The Forestry Division in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has throughout been resisting release of forest lands for other purposes. To check such deforestation, the Central Government has issued directive to the State/U.T. Governments that diversion of forest lands for any other purposes should not be done without prior concurrence of the Union Government. The only exception to this would be in areas where shifting cultivation is traditionally practised. But it is hoped that the State Governments concerned will vigorously tackle this destructive practice.

Large scale afforestation is planned in the upper catchments of the River Valley Projects areas including the catchments in the Himalayana region with a view to control the problem of soil erosion and silting of river beds to moderate the floods. Wastelands and degraded forests are being reforested under two centrally sponsored schemes and Government have increased the allocation for such schemes from Rs. 370 lakhs in the interim budget to Rs. 770 lakhs in the final budget for 1977-78. Such reforesta-

tion plans are being conceived, projected and implemented as providing rural employment and as diversifying production from land for a balanced development of rural economy, and they will simultaneously provide the tree and grass cover necessary to prevent erosion and to moderate run-off, and afford some suitable habitats for wildlife.

#### **Dastur Plan regarding Ganga-Cauvery link**

2446. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Dastur Plan regarding Ganga-Cauvery link some years ago;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) whether the Dastur Plan is, under consideration of the Government for implementation in the near future?

**THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) to (c). Shri Dastur's plan envisages construction of 2300 mile long, 1000 feet wide and 30 feet deep Himalayan Canal extending from Sutlej to Cherrapunji at a uniform level of 3000 feet above mean sea level and 5,500 mile long Southern and Central Garland Canal encircling peninsular India at a uniform level of 1500 feet above mean sea level

The two canals are proposed to be linked by 10 pipes of 12 feet diameter for diversion of water collected from Himalayan streams to the Garland Canal. It also provides for construction of 300 reservoirs of about 0.5 million acre feet storage each along the Himalayan Canal, 600 storages of the same capacity along the Garland Canal, a storage of 300 million acre

feet near Nagaur in Rajasthan with the construction of 300 feet high dam over an area of 40 sq. miles and a storage of 100 million acre feet on the Sone. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 14,000 crores.

The Government has received Dastur Plan and other such schemes envisaging inter-linking of rivers in the country. An integrated system of irrigation is considered necessary in view of deficient and uneven distribution of rain-fall in the country. However, before investigations for such long-term schemes are taken up, it is essential to first study in depth the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought-prone areas. Such a study is in hand by the Central Water Commission.

#### **Allotment of land for construction of a Nursery School**

2447. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities generally offered in Government Printing Press, establishments for setting up schools for the benefit of employees;

(b) whether Government have received requests from the employees of the Government of India Press at Perianaickenpalayam, Coimbatore for providing a suitable land close to the residential quarters for construction of a nursery school; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the request and the probable time by which land will be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) Wherever considered necessary

School buildings are provided in the Press Colonies.

(b) and (c). Yes. A request has been received from the Convenor of the Government Press Colony Residential Association for allotment of a site for school building. The matter is under consideration and decision is likely to be taken shortly.

#### **Housing Scheme for Factory Workers in Kerala**

2448. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government regarding Housing Scheme for factory workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Central Irrigation Project operating in Tribal Belt and Hilly Area of Chhota Nagpur**

2449. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Irrigation Project operating in Dhanbad-Giridih Hilly Area of Chhotanagpur Tribal belt;

(b) if so, the acres of land benefited by that project; and

(c) if not, whether any Project for the future to irrigate the hilly land is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Irrigation is a State subject and Irrigation Projects are planned, investigated, formulated, constructed, operated and financed by the State Governments themselves.

— (b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) The Government of Bihar have proposed one major and two medium irrigation schemes to provide irrigation facilities to the area in the Hazaribagh and Dhanbad Districts as detailed below:—

Name of the Project	Estimated Benefits. cost. (Rs. lakhs) ('000' ha)
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**Major Irrigation Scheme.**

Konar Diversion Scheme.	1143.00	70.00
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**Medium Irrigation Scheme.**

1. Gobai Barrage Scheme.	188.41	4.95
2. Khudia Scheme.	188.28	4.53

The reports of these schemes are under technical scrutiny in the Central Water Commission.

**Sale of Road Rollers by Maruti Heavy Vehicles Ltd.**

2450. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representations about the sale of road rollers to the P.W. Departments of the various State Governments by Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited at fantastic prices;

(b) whether some of the road rollers sold were the same road rollers

involved in the Wahi Road Roller scandal probed by a Committee of Parliament during the Fourth Lok Sabha;

(c) whether any undue influence was brought to bear on the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether the Commission of Enquiry set up to enquire into the Maruti and Sanjay Gandhi affairs will also go into this?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Representation has been received by the Prime Minister. The purchase represented to have been made by the State Governments were not through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, nor have Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals purchased any road rollers from Maruti Heavy Vehicles Limited.

(b) to (d). These matters are covered by the terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry appointed to look into the affairs of Maruti concerns.

अस्पतालों में सप्लाई किये जाने वाले दूध में पानी

2451. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 19 अप्रैल, 1977 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में 'अस्पतालों के दूध में आधा पानी' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

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

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). जाँ हाँ। 18 अप्रैल, 1977 को दूध की गाड़ी पर काम करने वाले दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के चार कर्मचारी उस समय पकड़े गए थे, जब कि वे अस्पतालों को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले दूध के डिब्बों में पानी मिला रहे थे। पता लगाने वाले फील्ड अधिकारी ने गाड़ी के सारे दूध को विश्लेषण के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की केन्द्रीय डेरी में भेजने का आदेश दिया। इस घटना से सम्बन्धित दूध की गाड़ी के ड्राइवर को निलम्बित कर दिया गया और उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है। दैनिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले तीन कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है।

आवंटित भूमि का कब्जा

2452. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि आवंटन में बंटी भूमि के कब्जे अब तक दिये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अधिकतम सीमा के बाद फालतू लगभग 20 लाख एकड़ भूमि कब्जे में ली गई है और इसमें लगभग 12,05,000 एकड़ भूमि का विवरण दिया जा चुका है। अधिक-

तम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारों संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने फालतू उसर भूमि का भी आवंटन किया। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार संघ राज्य क्षेत्र द्वारा कब्जा दे दिया गया है। कब्जा देने में विलम्ब होने के निम्नलिखित मुख्य कारण हैं : -

1. कानूनी कार्यवाही ; और
2. आवंटित भूमि का सीमांकन करने में विलम्ब।

#### Survey regarding consumption of Liquor

2453. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in selected areas of different States to ascertain the extent to which the consumption of liquor had decreased or increased and whether more shops have also been opened; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) the Government of India, Department of Social Welfare, have not conducted any such survey.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Central Aid for Land Allottees in Maharashtra

2454. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had sanctioned a scheme for

grant of financial assistance to assignees of surplus land in 1975;

(b) the actual demand from Government of Maharashtra in this regard and, the amount actually given to Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Central Government to continue the scheme during 1977-78; and

(d) if so, decision of the Government on Maharashtra Government's request?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra asked for a sum of Rs. 4,25,00,000 for the period upto August 1976. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State's demand will be considered along with the demands of other States and Union Territories when the budgetary provision for this purpose is available.

डरी उद्योग के विकास के लिये न्यूजीलैण्ड के साथ बातचीत

2455. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :  
श्री उपसेन :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा कर सकें :

(क) क्या डरी उद्योग के विकास के लिए न्यूजीलैण्ड के साथ बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बातचीत में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ऐसा ही नहीं होता।

### Cooperative Banks in Delhi

2456. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Cooperative Banks functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi, alongwith their names;

(b) total number of members of each such banks as on 1st June, 1977;

(c) total number of cases—bank wise—pending in courts against defaulting members; and

(d) steps being taken by the Government to check and improve the the working of Cooperative Banks in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There is one State Cooperative Bank and 16 Primary Cooperative Banks functioning in the Union Territory of Delhi. The names and the total number of members of each of these banks as on 1st June, 1977 are given in the Statement, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-601/77.]

(c) The total number of arbitration cases filed against defaulters—bank-wise—are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-601/77].

(d) (1) The Cooperative Banks are also governed by the Banking Regulation Act 1949 and the inspection thereof is periodically carried out by the Reserve Bank of India. The irregularities pointed out in the inspec-

tion notes are brought to the notice of the respective banks for taking remedial measures.

(2) With a view to ensuring early recovery, an Officer is exclusively dealing with the arbitration and recovery cases, which are vigorously being pursued with the Arbitrators for awards and with the Recovery Officer for the recovery of the dues.

(3) The loaning policies of the banks have also been streamlined and the banks have been asked to follow the Banking principles in the matter of grant of loans.

(4) The Reserve Bank of India have also put restrictions on the grant of loan to the Board of Directors.

(5) The annual audits of the banks are also arranged through the Chartered Accountants and the observations of the audit are communicated to the banks for prompt action.

(6) Where it is found that Board of Directors of the Banks have persistently defaulted in the discharge of their duties, the Management of the Bank can be superseded in accordance with the law as has been done in the case of Delhi State Cooperative Bank Ltd.

(7) The progress of Cooperative Credit Institutions is reviewed annually by the offices of the Reserve Bank and Government of India with the officers of Delhi Administration and representatives of the State Cooperative Bank.

(8) The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in the Union Territory are being reorganised from the present 249 to 54 viable units.

### **'Food for Work'**

2457. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantity of wheat to be used as 'Food for work' this year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Central Government have evolved a scheme under which special allocation of wheat and milo equivalent in money value to 30 per cent of the State Governments/Union Territories current level of expenditure on maintenance of public work in rural areas shall be made available to them free of cost to be utilised for payment of a part or all of the wages of labour engaged on such works in lean summer months. The total demand for wheat indicated by the State Governments so far for the above purpose, during the current year, is about 38,800 tonnes.

### **Allotment of Bungalows to M.Ps.**

2458. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of requests for allotment of bungalows to Members of Parliament are pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) details of bungalows allotted to the Members of the Sixth Lok Sabha; and

(d) number of Members who have completed two terms or over in the House covered under Part (c)?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):

(a). For allotment of bungalows from the General pool, requests from ten Members of the Lok Sabha are pending.

(b) Details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Statement giving the information in respect of general pool accommodation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-602/77]. Regarding bungalows in the Lok Sabha Pool, information will



be available from the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(d) This concerns the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

*Statement*

1. Shri L. K. Doley.
2. Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria.
3. Shri Daulat Ram.
4. Shri R. Venkataraman.
5. Shri K. Suryanarayana.
6. Shri Ram Prakash Tripathi.
7. Shri Mahi Lal.
8. Shri Shiv Sampati Ram.
9. Shri Satish Aggarwal.
10. Shri K. S. Hegde.

**Allotment of Bungalows for marriages**

2459. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money collected as rent from various persons for the use of abandoned bungalows at Windsor Place, New Delhi for marriage ceremony during last one year; and

(b) the criteria for giving these Government bungalows for functions and ceremonies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Rs. 7,570.03 was collected during the period 1976-77 as market rent for bungalows at Windsor Place, New Delhi, allotted for marriage purposes.

(b) Such bungalows, as are meant for demolition, are temporarily allotted for a week or so to Members of Parliament and officers eligible for Government accommodation for marriage, and similar other functions, on payment of market rent.

**Dandakaranya Employees Association Resolution**

2460. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions of the General meeting of Dandakaranya Employees' Association (NG) held at Kondagaon on 17th April, 1977 and another held at Pakhanore on 16th April, 1977; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A copy of the resolution of the general meeting of Dandakaranya Employees' Association held at Kondagaon on 17th April, 1977 was received and a report has been called for from the Project authorities. The other resolution of the meeting held at Pakhanjore on 16th April, 1977 has not been received.

**Facilities for affiliating the Institute for Physically Handicapped to Delhi University**

2461. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospectus of the Institute for Physically Handicapped New Delhi states that it is affiliated to Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi University; and

(b) if so, reasons as to why the Institute is not given facilities of affiliation to Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The prospectus issued by the Institute does state that it is affiliated to Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital but the

words "Delhi University" are not there. It, however, goes on to say that the professors and other staff-members of the Maulana Azad Medical College and other general and specialised hospitals of the city, lecture in their specialised subjects to cover the requirements of the medical subjects of both the courses. Students have got clinical training facilities in Irwin and G. B. Pant. The fact that the affiliation is not only to a College but to a Hospital shows that it is only attachment for practicum. In fact, the Institute itself issues diplomas and the Maulana Azad Medical College is not the authority for the purpose.

(b) In view of the fact that the Institute is not affiliated, in the strict sense of term, the question of giving facilities of such affiliation does not arise.

**Memorandum from Ayacutdars under Chembedu Pedda Cheruvu of Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh**

2462. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received memorandum from the Ayacutdars under the Chembedu Pedda Cheruvu of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the memorandum addressed to Lok Sabha Petitions Committee was endorsed to this Ministry by the Ayacutdars under the "Chembedu Pedda Cheruvu" coming under the Swarna Mukhi System located in Srikalahasti Taluka of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Since the subject matter of the memorandum related to modifications in an existing tank to increase the

irrigation facilities and therefore, came under the purview of the State Government, a copy of the memorandum was forwarded to the Andhra Pradesh Government for necessary action. In their reply, the State Government have intimated that the matter has been referred to the State Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation) for necessary action.

**बंजड़ भूमि का क्षेत्रफल**

2463. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा बंजड़ भूमि के राज्यवार क्षेत्रफल का रकबा लगाने के लिए जिसका कृषि योग्य बनाया जा सकता है, कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) ऐसी भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी के आधार पर संकलित किये गये भूमि उपयोग सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1973-74 में बंजड़ भूमि (ऐसी भूमि जिसका एक वर्ष से अधिक और पांच वर्ष से कम अवधि के लिए खेती के लिए प्रयोग न हुआ हो) के अन्तर्गत आने वाला कुल क्षेत्र 88 लाख हेक्টার था जो कि देश के कुल रिपोर्टेड क्षेत्र का 2.9 प्रतिशत है। राज्यवार आंकड़े अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा कृषि सम्बन्धी उन्नत पद्धतियां, बेहतर सिंचाई सुविधियां, ऋण और आदानों की व्यवस्था, लघु और सीमांत किसानों की सहायता के लिए

विविध कार्यक्रम, भूमि उपयोग कानून, खेती की उत्तम अर्थव्यवस्था, अधिशेष भूमि का बितरण, इत्यादि उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। इससे अधिकाधिक बंजर भूमि को खेती के अन्तर्गत लाने में मदद मिली है। इसके परिणाम स्वरूप बंजर भूमि का क्षेत्र जो 1950-51 में 174 लाख हेक्टायर (देश में कुल सूचित क्षेत्र का 6.1 प्रतिशत) था घटकर 1973-74 में 88 लाख हेक्टायर (कुल सूचित क्षेत्र का 2.9 प्रतिशत) रह गया।

विवरण

('000 हेक्टायर में)

राज्य	1973-74 में बंजर भूमि (2 से 5 वर्ष तक के लिए बेकार पड़ी हुई भूमि) का क्षेत्र
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	996
2. असम	153
3. बिहार	912
4. गुजरात	399
5. हरियाणा	(क)
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	4
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	20
8. कर्नाटक	635
9. केरल	22
10. मध्य प्रदेश	898
11. महाराष्ट्र	723
12. मणिपुर	—
13. मेघालय	252
14. नागालैण्ड	—
15. उड़ीसा	185
16. पंजाब	(क)
17. राजस्थान	1,884

18. तमिलनाडु	587
19. त्रिपुरा	2
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	643
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	330
संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	183
कुल	8,828

(क) 500 हेक्टायर से कम।

**Dry Farming**

2464. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of development of dry farming in the country;

(b) the targets in this regard, the achievements and future projections; and

(c) the areas in which the system has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Approximately 68 million hectares of area, which is about 50 per cent of the total net sown area of the country, can be identified as dryland area, the annual rainfall ranging from 375 mm to 1125 mm. Of the 128 districts, 25 districts having 375 to 750 mm of annual rainfall and having only 5 per cent irrigated area mainly cover Rajasthan, Saurashtra, rain-shadow region of Western Ghats in Maharashtra and Karnataka. The instability in the agricultural production is maximum in these areas and present difficult problems. In the 91 districts some 42 million hectares, receiving annual rainfall from 750 mm to 1125 mm. offer typical dryland farming

tract and cover the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Haryana and Tamil Nadu.

With the object of identifying most suitable technology to tackle the dryland problems, 23 dryland research centres/sub-centres are in operation under the All-India Coordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad (I.C.A.R.) The Ministry of Agriculture launched a Centrally sponsored scheme of "Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development" in 1970-71. Under this scheme, 24 pilot projects have been taken up which are operational in nature and attached with the Dryland Research Centres (list enclosed at Annexure I).

(b) The total coverage under Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development has been of the order of 119413 hec-

tares up to 1976-77, against a target of 122400 hectares. Targets for 1977-78 and 1978-79 are 19200 hectares, each year. A provision of Rs. 470 crores has been already made for the current financial year.

(c) The main components in the dry farming system are cultivation of drought resistant, short duration and high-yielding varieties of crops with improved practices, use of fertilisers and plant protection measures, soil and water conservation, land improvement, water harvesting, minor irrigation, farm implements, and demonstrations. Animal Husbandry programme is also included to benefit the small and marginal farmers in particular.

The dry-farming techniques, which are being tested in the pilot project areas, are being passed on to the farmers through the extension staff of the State Governments.

### Statement

*List of Pilot Project Districts and ICAR'S Research Centres.*

State	ICAR Research Main and Sub-Centres	Pilot Projects Districts taken up during 1970-71	Pilot projects Districts taken up during 1971-72
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad) 2. Anantapur	1. Hyderabad	1. Anantapur.
2. Bihar	3. Ranchi		2. Palamu
3. Gujarat	4. Anand 5. Rajkot	2. Rajkot	3. Amreli
4. Haryana	6. Hissar	3. Hissar	4. Mohindergarh
5. Jammu & Kashmir	7. Jammu		5. Jammu
6. Madhya Pradesh	8. Indore 9. Rewa	4. Indore	6. Rewa
7. Maharashtra	10. Akola 11. Sholapur	5. Sholapur	7. Akola

1	2	3	4
8. Karnataka	12. Hebbal 13. Bellary 14. Bijapur	6. Bellary	8. Bangalore 9. Bijapur
9. Punjab	15. Ludhiana		
10. Rajasthan	16. Jodhpur 17. Udaipur	7. Jodhpur	10. Udaipur 11. Chittorgarh
11. Tamil Nadu	18. Kovilpatti	8. Tirunelveli	12. Pudukottai
12. Uttar Pradesh	19. Jhansi 20. Varansi 21. Agra 22. Dehradun	9. Lalitpur	13. Agra 14. Mirzapur
13. Orissa	23. Bhubaneswar		15. Mayurbhanj

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियां

2465. श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मार्च, 1977 तक कुल कितनी अनधिकृत बस्तियां थीं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको अधिकृत करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना का प्रारूप क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) मार्च, 1977 तक दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों की संख्या के बारे में कोई विस्तृत सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा 1974 तक किए गये सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर अनधिकृत कालोनियों की संख्या 297 बताई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) . सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों को निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार नियमित करने के लिए सरकारी आदेश

पहले ही जारी किए जा चुके हैं और भूमि उपयोग को गुणावगुण के आधार पर बदला जा सकता है ।

#### Progress of Central Agricultural Farm at Barpeta Assam

2466. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to assess the progress of the Central Agricultural Farm in Barpeta (Assam); and

(b) if so, the results of the assessment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, please.

(b) A statement giving the performance and working results, of the Kokilabari farm in Barpeta Sub-division of Kamrup district, for the agricultural year 1975-76 and the expectations for the agricultural year 1976-77 is attached.

## Statement

## Performance of Central State Farm : Kokilabari (Assam)

	1975-76	1976-77
1. Cultivated area (hectare) . . . . .	640.21	699.69
2. Cropped area (hectare) . . . . .	668.14	936.85
3. Cropping intensity . . . . .	104 %	134%
4. Production in qtls. . . . .	6047	Kharif 9983, Rabi : *
5. Seed Production in qtls. . . . .	3653	Kharif * Rabi : *
6. Average yields of major crops (qtls./hectare)		
Kharif		
Paddy	10.75	28.36
Rabi		
Wheat . . . . .	14.33	*
7. Financial Results (Rs. in lakhs)		
(i) Receipts . . . . .	10.67	18.45
(ii) Expenditure . . . . .	21.17	23.43
(iii) Gross Profit / Loss . . . . .	(—) 10.50	(—) 4.98
(+) (—)		

\* Not yet available.

### Changes in Administrative set up of National Library, Calcutta

2467. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bill incorporating some changes in the administrative set up of the National Library, Calcutta was passed last year;

(b) if so, whether no follow up action has been taken; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration. However, a new Director of the Library has been appointed.

### Offer of Job to the nearest Relations of Late Kamal Kant Chadha of D.D.A.

2468. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has contemplated to offer job to the nearest relations of late Kamal Kant Chadha who leaped to death from the 17th floor of Vikas Minar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The deceased's sister has

been appointed as Lower Division Clerk in the Delhi Development Authority with effect from 22nd June, 1977.

भंडारा, महाराष्ट्र में छोटे किसानों के विकास सम्बन्धी एजेंसी

2469. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले की छोटे किसानों संबंधी विकास एजेंसी को समाप्त कर दिया गया है क्योंकि उसके अन्तर्गत कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई थी,

(ख) योजना को उचित ढंग से क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसके लिए किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या नई सरकार का विचार उक्त जिले में इस योजना को पुनः शुरू करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, भंडारा चौथी योजना में गठित की गई थी । इस एजेंसी की पांच वर्ष की परियोजना अवधि 31 मार्च, 1976 को समाप्त हो गई । तथापि, राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर एजेंसी की अवधि को एक वर्ष अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1977 तक बढ़ा दिया गया था ताकि वह कुछ सामुदायिक उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं, जिन्हें पहले से ही कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा था, को पूरा कर सके ।

पांचवी योजना में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य को 12 लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाएं मंजूर की गई थीं और राज्य

सरकार को चौथी योजना में लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी के अन्तर्गत पहले से लाए गए जिलों में कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने और लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं को स्थापित करने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा सुझाए गए जिलों में से नए जिलों का चयन करने का विकल्प दिया गया था । जिलों का चयन करते समय राज्य सरकार ने भंडारा जिले को छोड़ दिया और कार्यक्रम को एक नए जिले में लागू करने का सुझाव दिया । तदनुसार लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी भंडारा परियोजना को बन्द करने के बाद कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से चन्द्रपुर जिले में शुरू किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

#### Educated Farmer for Extension work

2470. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to use educated farmers for extension work; and

(b) if so, main feature of the proposal under consideration, the outlay proposed/approved for this scheme during the current year and the pilot areas selected in various States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 'There is no proposal specifically for utilising the services of educated farmers for extension work. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Farmer's Training and Education the services of educated and progressive farmers are being utilised as Convenors of Farmer's Discussion Groups ("Charcha Mandals").

(b) The question does not arise.



### ऐतिहासिक स्थानों की सुरक्षा

2471. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व विन्ध्य प्रदेश के खजुराहो और भरहुत जैसे महत्वपूर्ण और ऐतिहासिक स्थानों से मूर्तियों की चोरी की घटनाएं प्रायः घटती रहती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन नभी स्थानों की सुरक्षा के लिए पब्लिश करने का है ताकि इन स्थानों से मूर्तियों की चोरी को रोका जा सके ; और

(ग) क्या पुरातत्व विभाग ने इन क्षेत्रों का, जोकि मूर्तियों के भंडार हैं और जहां मूर्तियों की चोरी का सदा खतरा बना रहता है, सर्वेक्षण कराया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री  
(डा० प्रताप चन्दर) :

(क) यद्यपि खजुराहो जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर मूर्ति-चोरियों की घटनाएं घटती रही हैं परन्तु ऐसी अधिकांश चोरियां भारत के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित असुरक्षित अथवा अपर्याप्त रूप से रक्षित मंदिरों से हुई हैं।

(ख) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने सांची खजुराहो, सारनाथ आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर मणस्व पुलिस का पहरा तैनात करके तथा पट्टेदार कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाकर, उनकी देख-रेख में स्मारकों और पुरातात्विक स्थलों की सुरक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त कदम उठा लिये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त विभिन्न स्थलों में बिखरी पड़ी मूर्तियों को एकत्र किया जा रहा है और उन्हें सुरक्षित स्थानों पर रखा जा रहा है।

(ग) दिसम्बर 1976 और राज्य के पुरातत्व विभागों के सहयोग से भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण संभावित क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कराने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बना रहा है।

दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के  
सरकारी क्वार्टरों की संख्या

2472. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के क्वार्टरों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष वार विभिन्न टाइपों के कितने क्वार्टर बनाये गये, और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में कितने नये सरकारी क्वार्टर बनकर आवंटन के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के अन्तरक्षण में तथा उसके द्वारा बनाये गये गिहायणी वास को "सामान्य पूल वास" कहते हैं। दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में फिलहाल उपलब्ध मकानों की संख्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में निर्मित क्वार्टरों की संख्या तथा जो क्वार्टर बनकर तैयार हो जायेंगे और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान आवास के लिए उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे, उनका विवरण संलग्न हैं।

### विवरण

कृ. सं.

दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में उपलब्ध क्वार्टरों की संख्या, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित क्वार्टरों की संख्या तथा चालू वर्ष में पूर्ण हो जाने वाले और आबंटन के लिए तैयार होने वाले क्वार्टरों की संख्या का विवरण

### क्वार्टरों काटाईप

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII योग
1. फिलहाल उपलब्ध क्वार्टरों की संख्या . . .	12,954	15,368	5,498	5,261	1,786	504	126	48 41,545
2. निम्न वर्षों के दौरान बनाए गए क्वार्टरों की संख्या—								
(क) 1974-75 . . .	—	148	264	70	—	—	—	482
(ख) 1975-76 . . .	112	288	336	346	—	—	—	1,082
(ग) 1976-77 . . .	—	164	—	94	—	—	—	228
3. 1977-78 के दौरान बनाए जाने वाले क्वार्टरों तथा आबंटन के लिए तैयार क्वार्टरों की संख्या . . .	505	402	766	84	—	—	—	1,757

## उर्वरकों का मूल्य

2473. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों का  
कितना उत्पादन होता है और यह कितनी मात्रा  
में आयात किया जाता है ,

(ख) देश में उत्पादित उर्वरकों की  
उत्पादन लागत तथा विक्री मूल्य क्या है,

(ग) विदेश से किस मूल्य पर आयात  
किया जाता है और किस मूल्य पर बेचा जाता  
है, और

(घ) उर्वरकों का मूल्य किस आधार पर  
निर्धारित किया जाता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह  
बरनाला) : (क) अप्रैल, 1976 से मार्च, 1977  
तक की अवधि के दौरान देश में 19 लाख  
मीटरी टन एन० और 4.80 लाख मीटरी  
टन पी<sub>2</sub> ओ<sub>5</sub> का उत्पादन हुआ है ।  
इसी अवधि के दौरान 7.50 लाख  
मीटरी टन एन०, 0.23 लाख मीटरी टन  
पी<sub>2</sub> ओ<sub>5</sub> और 2.78 लाख मीटरी टन के<sub>2</sub>  
ओ को आयात किया गया है ।

(ख) उर्वरकों की उत्पादन लागत अलग  
अलग श्रेणियों तथा अलग अलग संयंत्रों में  
अलग अलग है और इन बातों पर निर्भर करती  
है कि कौन सा 'फीडस्टॉक' इस्तेमाल हुआ है,  
कौन सी पद्धति अपनायी गई है, संयंत्र  
कितना पुराना है, किस जगह स्थिति है,  
उपयोगिता मूल्य आदि क्या है ।

तीन प्रमुख नवजन युक्त उर्वरकों अर्थात्  
यूरिया, कैल्शियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट और  
एमोनियम सल्फेट के खुदरा मूल्य सांविधिक

रूप से नियंत्रित हैं । इस समय उनके खुदरा  
मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

	रु० प्रति मीटरी टन
यूरिया	1650
कैल्शियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट	
25% एन—देशीय	1050
26% एन—आयातित	1060
एमोनियम सल्फेट	
100 किलोग्राम पैकिंग	925
50 किलोग्राम पैकिंग	935

फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों के मूल्य सांविधिक  
नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता । तथापि,  
मार्च, 1976 से प्रचलित मूल्य समर्थन योजना  
के अनुसार मिश्रित फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों का  
अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निश्चित  
कर दिया गया है । कुछ प्रमुख उर्वरकों के  
मामले में इन मूल्यों का विवरण परिशिष्ट में  
दिया गया है । भारतीय उर्वरक संघ भारत  
सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत किये हुए फार्मूले के  
अनुसार विभिन्न यूनितों के लिये सिंगल सुपर-  
फास्फेट का मूल्य निश्चित करता है ।

(ग) विभिन्न प्रकार के आयातित  
रासायनिक उर्वरकों का प्रति मीटरी टन मूल्य,  
अलग अलग संविदाओं तथा सप्लाय के अलग  
अलग श्रोतों के संबंध में अलग अलग होता है  
और सौदे के समय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मांग और सप्लाय  
पर निर्भर करता है । इसे प्रकट करना  
सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है ।

जैसा कि ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर में बताया  
गया है यूरिया, कैल्शियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट  
और एमोनियम सल्फेट के अधिकतम खुदरा  
मूल्य सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित हैं । पोटैश  
सारा का सारा आयात होता है और

मूरेट आर पोटाश का खुदरा मूल्य 795रु० प्रति मीटरी टन (100 किलोग्राम के पैकिंग के लिये) और 805 रु० (50 किलोग्राम के पैकिंग के लिये) है। कुछ प्रमुख आयातित फास्फेटिक तथा मिश्रित उर्वरकों के खुदरा मूल्य ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर में संदर्भित विवरण (परिशिष्ट) में दिये गये हैं।

(घ) जिन उर्वरकों की किमत सरकार द्वारा निश्चित की जाती है उनके खुदरा मूल्यों का निर्धारण, आयातित उर्वरकों के मूल्य को न लाभ न हानि के आधार पर लेते हुए, स्थानीय उद्योग के उत्पादन मूल्य

और कृषक की भुगतान करने की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। सिंगल सुपरफास्फेट का खुदरा मूल्य सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत फार्मूले के अनुसार भारतीय उर्वरक मंडल द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है। देश में उत्पादित फास्फेटिक उर्वरक के मामले में रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य निश्चित करता है, जैसा कि ऊपर प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में बताया गया है। वास्तविक विक्रय मूल्य उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं निर्धारित किये जाते हैं।

#### विवरण

कुछ प्रमुख फास्फेट युक्त तथा मिश्रित उर्वरकों (आयातित तथा देशीय) के खुदरा मूल्य

रु० प्रति मीटरी टन

उर्वरक की श्रेणी	आयातित उर्वरकों के बारे में कृषि एवं सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा निश्चित खुदरा मूल्य	देशीय उर्वरकों के बारे में रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य
1. डाय-एमोनियम फास्फेट (18-46-0)	2210	2210
2. ए० एन० पी० (20-20-0)	1590	1845 (एफ० ए० सी० टी०) 1760 (एफ० सी० आई०)
3. 24-240	2045	2080 (आई० एफ० एफ० सी० ओ०) 2045 (एम० एफ० एल०)
4. 15-15-15	1520	1520 (एफ० सी० आई०)
5. 17-17-17	1810	1810 (एम० एफ० एल०)

### Relics of Lord Buddha at Piprahwa and Ganwaria

2474. **SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether relics of Lord Buddha and also remains of ancient Kapilvastu city were brought to light at Piprahwa-Ganwaria villages in District of Basti in Uttar Pradesh and Government of India started the work of excavations there;

(b) whether the excavation work is stopped and there have been encroachment at the said places; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop the encroachments and resume further excavations?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) The excavations at Piprahwa and Ganwaria, District Basti in U.P. have brought forth Buddhist structural remains and two unincised relic caskets at the lowest level of the stupa which had yielded one inscribed casket in 1898. A large number of sealings from a monastery at Piprahwa mentioning Kapilvastu in Brahmi characters of first-second century A.D. point to the possibility of the existence of ancient Kapilvastu thereabout.

(b) Excavation work now remains suspended due to non-field season. The site is free from encroachment.

(c) The Survey has already taken steps to acquire such areas as are considered necessary. Only after a detailed study of the present finds, it would be possible for the Survey to decide whether further excavations are needed at the site.

### लाख की खेती

2475. **श्री कशिया मुण्डा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लाख की खेती कितने क्षेत्र में होती है ;

(ख) पूरे देश में लाख का कितना उत्पादन होता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार लाख की खेती को बढ़ावा देने का है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है; और

(घ) बिहार में, विशेषकर रांची जिले में, लाख का कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) लाख पोषक पेड़ों के बाग नहीं लगाये जाते हैं। अतः लाख की खेती के क्षेत्र के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (घ). पाँचवी योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के संबंध में देश में स्टिक लाख का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है जिसमें बिहार

तथा रांची जिलों के बारे में भी जानकारी दी गई है :—

(माता मीटरी टॉर्न में)

वर्ष	ग्रन्थिल भारतीय उत्पादन	बिहार में उत्पादन	रांची में उत्पादन
1974-75	24,690	14,525	5,774
1975-76	21,767	12,853	7,066
1976-77	23,869	15,559	7,846

(ग) जी हां। बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में लाख के विकास के लिये भारत सरकार ने, पांचवी योजना की अवधि के दौरान, 9.00 लाख रुपये की लागत की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना मंजूर की है। इसमें (1) लाख के उत्पादकों को लाख-पूर का मुफ्त संभरण (2) काट-छांट के उपकरणों की निःशुल्क सप्लाई, पैकेज खण्डों में लाख की खेती की उन्नत पद्धतियों के प्रदर्शन और ब्रुड लाख के फार्मों में रख-रखाव का प्रावधान है।

#### Translation of Nepali Books

2476. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inter-language translation of Nepali books after the recognition of Nepali language by Sahitya Akademi;

(b) whether Government have selected any qualitative book for award to the best authors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Inter-language translation of Nepali books is still to be taken up by the Sahitya Akademi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल के रूप में कबड्डी का खेल

2477. श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में राष्ट्रीय खेल कबड्डी को शामिल करने का प्रयास करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) और (ख) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में 'कबड्डी' को एक खेल के रूप में स्वीकार करना, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ओलम्पिक समिति, एशियाई खेल फेडरेशन, कामनवेल्थ खेल फेडरेशन आदि जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल निकायों का काम है, बशर्ते कि इन निकायों द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होती हो। भारतीय ओलम्पिक एसोसिएशन ने कबड्डी को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेलों में शामिल कराने के लिये प्रयत्न करने का आश्वासन दिया है। यह मामला सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है।

### **Irrigation Facilities in Fatepur and Banda Districts, U. P.**

2478. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the former Central Government did not sanction any tangible irrigation facilities in Fatehpur and Banda Districts of U.P. with the result the crops have failed in that area; and

(b) what steps Central Government would take in case State Government failed to provide irrigation facilities in rural agricultural areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Irrigation facilities are being provided in Fatehpur district through the lower Ganga Canal system. Three major schemes are also under execution, namely Ramganga Project, Parallel Lower Ganga Canal Project and Tehri Dam Project, which would provide additional irrigation benefits to this district. The Ramganga Project is nearly complete; Parallel Lower Ganga Canal Project is targeted to be completed by 1980 and Tehri Dam Project is in the initial stages of construction. Besides, water for irrigation is also being made available through a number of lift canals and state tube wells. Surveys and investigations have been carried out by the State Government regarding availability of groundwater resources which will be developed through state tube wells as well as private irrigation works. The latter would also supplement the efforts of the State Government to provide adequate irrigation facilities in the district.

In so far as Banda district is concerned, irrigation facilities are being provided through the Ken Canal system, Barwa and Ohen reservoirs, diversion weirs, tanks, lakes and bundhies. In addition, three schemes,

viz., Chilimal Pumped Canal, Augasi Pumped Canal and Remodelling of Ken Canal are under execution. The State Government have also proposed Paisuni Canal scheme to provide irrigation facilities in this district. Besides, nine lift irrigation schemes have recently been commissioned and another one is under execution. Further 37 tube wells are in operation and 6 more are likely to be energised shortly. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are also executing Gunta Nala and Bardaha Dam Projects in the Banda district under the drought prone programme. Besides, a number of irrigation schemes are under investigation to provide more facilities in the district.

### **Pollution of Water in Yamuna River**

2479. SHRI S. N. CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps do the Government propose to take to relieve the acute shortage and progressive pollution of water in the Yamuna river from which Agra and other places downstream of Okhla draw their water supply;

(b) how much water is released from Tajewalla and Okhla respectively during the lean months; and

(c) what is the arrangement for the distribution of the Yamuna river water between the States?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The problem of shortage of water in the river Yamuna is under the consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, who are considering re-allocation of this water to the various riparian States. Steps are being taken by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water



Pollution of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to investigate the causes and the extent of pollution in the river Yamuna. The Central Board is also conducting surveys to identify the major polluters within the Union/Territory of Delhi. As soon as the surveys are completed, remedial measures will be taken for the prevention and control of water pollution under the provisions of the Central Water (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(b) Two Tables showing the discharge of water flowing down the Tajewala Head works and Okhla Weir during the months of November to June in the years 1965-66 to 1971-72, figures for which are available, are enclosed.

(c) At present, the water of the river Yamuna is being drawn at Tajewala for irrigating areas in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi according to an understanding reached in the year 1954 between the then States of Pun-

jab and Uttar Pradesh. According to this understanding, the waters of the Yamuna river at Tajewala are to be shared by Punjab (now Haryana), and U.P. in the ratio of about 2:1 with some marginal variations for the different stages of the river. When the river discharge in the Yamuna is in excess of 10,900 cusecs, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh have the right to utilise the excess flow in the same ratio of 2:1. At the Okhla Weir near Delhi, the Agra Canal takes off to irrigate lands in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The Gurgaon Canal, which is designed to supply irrigation water during the monsoons to areas in Rajasthan and Haryana, also takes off from the Agra Canal.

Delhi is drawing part of its drinking water from the Yamuna river. In addition, limited supplies of water from Yamuna are being utilised by Rajasthan for drinking and irrigation purposes.

#### Statement

TABLE I

*Table showing spills over Tajewala Headworks between the months November to June.*

(Cusecs per month)

Year	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6413
1966-67	..	..	..	..	1635	..	..	..
1967-68	..	85	1922	144	1165	..	..	41
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	..	..	..	..	369	..	..	21
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13102
1971-72	..	..	..	..	..	525	..	..

TABLE II

Table showing spills over Okhla Headworks between the months November to June.

(Cusecs per month)

Year	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	..	..	..	..	1125	174	..	..
1967-68	217	649	2479	317	445	..	..	..
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969-70	..	..	..	..	29	29	..	..
1970-71	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11453
1971-72	215	..	..	264	..	42	..	..

#### Hutments on Central Government Land in Bombay

2480. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have refused the Government of Maharashtra to provide necessary civil amenities to hutments on Central Government land in Bombay;

(b) whether the Central Government gave instructions to the Minister of Housing for Maharashtra or the State Government during May, 1977 to evict the hutment dwellers on Central Government land in Bombay;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government has approached the Central Government to review its above attitude towards the hutments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The questions of removing encroachments from Central Government lands in Bombay which are immediately required for executing specific schemes/

projects by the concerned land owning Departments of the Central Government and allowing other encroachments which are not so immediately required to remain with provision of minimum amenities have not yet been settled. The manner in which the State Government could assist the Central Government in tackling the problem is also not yet finally decided.

(b) No.

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

#### Percentage of Irrigation

2481. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps Government propose to bring the low percentage of irrigation in Maharashtra (8.5 per cent) to the All India average of 23 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The total area under irrigation in the State of Maharashtra in pre-Plan period was 8.58 lakh hectares. With the large number of irrigation pro-

jects taken up during the various plan periods, the irrigated area increased to 17.6 lakh hectares i.e. it has nearly doubled at the end of the Fourth Plan—which is about 9 per cent of the total cropped area in the State. The Fifth Plan envisages irrigating additional area of 7.65 lakh hectares increasing the total area under irrigation of 25.35 lakh hectares i.e. trebling the area under irrigation in the pre-Plan period.

At the commencement of the Plan, the total irrigated area in the country was 22.6 million hectares which is expected to increase to about 54 million hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan which is less than 2½ times of the pre-Plan area.

The ultimate irrigation potential of Maharashtra through major, medium and minor irrigation schemes has been assessed at 64 lakh hectares which is about 33 per cent of the cropped area. The State Government has been given high priority to irrigation development.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रत्येक एलाट से वसूल किया गया बीमा शुल्क**

2482. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने चारों सी० पी० एस० कालोनियों अर्थात् झिलमिल (विवेक बिहार), सफदरजंग, ग्रेटर कैलाश और पंखा रोड में फ्लैटों के आवंटन के समय प्रत्येक एलाटी से बीमा शुल्क वसूल किया था ;

(ख) क्या झिलमिल कालोनी के कुछ क्वाटरों की छतें टूट गई हैं और उनमें दरारें पड़ गई हैं किन्तु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) फ्लैट जैसे हैं जहां हैं के आधार पर प्रस्तुत किये गये थे तथा आवंटित किये गये थे । अनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित अलाटियों पर है ।

**मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी को अनुदान**

2483. श्री छविराम अर्गल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्षवार मध्य प्रदेश हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी को कितना अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ख) इस अकादमी ने वर्ष वार कितनी और कितने मूल्य की पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की ;

(ग) पुस्तकों के लेखन और प्रकाशन पर कितने प्रतिशत कुल अनुदान खर्च हुआ और प्रशासनिक कार्यों पर कितने प्रतिशत अनुदान खर्च हुआ ; और

(घ) यदि प्रशासनिक व्यय की प्रतिशतता अधिक है तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) से (ग) : विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) : भागदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में प्रशासन पर 5% खर्च की व्यवस्था है। प्रकादमी को अपने खर्च सीमित करने के लिये लगातार सलाह दी जा रही है। इसके लिये उठाये गये कदमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है :

- (1) 13 स्वतः पदों को छोड़ना।
- (2) वाहनों के प्रयोग पर सख्त नियंत्रण
- (3) एक टेलीफोन लाइन को छोड़ना।
- (4) एक गोदाम का खाली करना।
- (5) नैमित्तिक कार्य के लिये दिहाड़ी पर कार्य करने वालों की भर्ती को रोकना।

#### विवरण

(आंकड़े लाखों में)

वर्ष,	दिए गए अनुदान की धन राशी	प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की सं०	प्रकाशित पुस्तकों का मूल्य	पुस्तकों के लेखन तथा प्रकाशन पर किया गया खर्च	प्रशासनिक खर्च	कुल कालम 5 तथा 6 के अनुपात में प्रकाशन खर्च प्रशासनिक की प्रतिशतता	कुल खर्च कुल अनुपात में अनुपात में अनुपात में अनुपात में	कुल खर्च के अनुपात में
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75	.	6.00	14	5.47	5.77	1.50	7.27	79.30% 20.7%
1975-76	.	9.00	14	3.85	6.91	1.56	8.47	81.60% 18.4%
1976-77	.	8.00	36	10.36	8.06	1.51	6.57	84.20% 15.8%

टिप्पणी—1. पुस्तक के प्रकाशन का खर्च सामान्यतः अनेक वर्षों में फैला हुआ होता है।

2. किसी वर्ष विशेष में दिखे गए अनुदानों में पिछले वर्षों के अनुदानों की बकाया राशि भी जोड़ दी जाती है; इसके अतिरिक्त पुस्तकों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि भी इसी में जोड़ दी जाती है, जिसे और अधिक पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए उसी राशि में शामिल करना होता है।

### Self-sufficiency in Raw Material by planting Cashew

2484. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has made any proposal for a long term plan for achieving raw material self-sufficiency by planting cashew; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). For increasing the indigenous production of raw cashewnut the Government of India in collaboration with various cashew growing States have initiated several development programmes both in the State Sector as well as in Central Sector. The State Sector schemes in Kerala mainly aim at increasing production through Area Expansion to the extent of 72,000 ha. during the Fifth Plan. In the Central Sector, schemes for production of high yielding plant material from selected parent trees through vegetative propagation on 5300 ha., organising demonstrations of improved package of practices on 9200 ha. and the establishment of cashew progeny orchards on 120 ha. during the Fifth Plan, are under implementation in Kerala State. The Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising cashew plantations in 85,000 ha. of private lands and 60,000 ha. in Government lands in different States. Under this Scheme a total Central assistance of Rs. 25 crores to Government of Kerala has been approved as subsidy for plantation of cashew in 25,000 ha. of private lands and 10,000 ha. of Government lands in Kerala, in a phased manner. The amount of subsidy for Government lands and private lands is Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 per ha. respectively.

### Food Production

2485. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the total foodgrains required in this country based on the per capita minimum consumption;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the developmental efforts envisaged for achieving indigenously the minimum required production and the period of time expected for fruition of the efforts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Commission on Agriculture (N.C.A.) has placed the minimum nutritional requirements of foodgrains at 440 gms. per day or 160.6 kgs. per year. On this basis, the requirements for the country for the last year of the Fifth Plan work out to 118.3 million tonnes (gross). It is relevant to point out that the minimum nutritional diet as suggested by the N.C.A. provides in addition to foodgrains, the supply of specified quantities of other food-stuffs, such as, fruits and vegetables, fats and oils, milk and milk products, meat, fishes, eggs, sugar and jaggery. Since the supply of food-stuffs other than cereals in our country at present is not adequate, it is necessary to make up the shortfall by providing for a higher intake of cereals for the people. It may be mentioned that the observed per capita availability of foodgrains during recent years in the country has been higher than the minimum requirements suggested by the N.C.A. The revised foodgrain production target of 125 million tonnes for the Fifth Five Year Plan is expected to ensure per capita availability of foodgrains by

about 170 kgs. per year for human consumption as against the minimum nutritional requirements of 160.6 kgs.

(c) The targetted production of foodgrains is sought to be achieved during the Fifth Plan period through expansion of gross cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities and improvement in crop yields. For achieving the growth in crop yields, a number of measures have been undertaken. These include:

(i) expansion of the programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds;

(ii) increasing the consumption of chemical fertilisers and improvement in the efficiency of fertiliser use;

(iii) water management;

(iv) expansion in institutional credit;

(v) strengthening of agricultural extension and administration; and

(vi) intensification of problem-oriented research.

#### **Aid for Social Welfare in Gujarat State**

2486. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has demanded from the Centre to provide sufficient aid for the development of social welfare in the State;

(b) whether the Union Ministry has not so far provided sufficient funds to the State Government in this regard;

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

(d) how much has been provided during the current financial year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). No such specific request has been received from the State Government. The Planning Commission has been consulted according to them, in the draft annual plan for 1977-78 an outlay of Rs. 19.50 lakhs was proposed by the State Government under the head 'Social Welfare' for inclusion in the State Plan. After discussions with the State Government, the outlay was kept at Rs. 15.00 lakhs keeping in view the plan priority, resource constraints and State's expenditure on social welfare in the previous year (Rs. 12.89 Lakhs).

The State Government also receives funds under the Central/Centrally sponsored schemes/programmes, the amount of which would be difficult to quantify at this stage.

#### **Guest Control Order**

2487. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has amended the Guest Control Order;

(b) if so, the number of persons and dishes permitted to be served as per amended order; and

(c) whether it has been done as per demand of the Delhi residents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provisions made in the amended Delhi Guest Control Order in regard to the number of persons and dishes permitted to be served at parties etc.

(1) *In case of parties and functions held in connection with marriage or funeral:*

(a) Foodstuffs not exceeding the items specified in the Schedule attached as Statement, upto 100 persons (including the host or hosts).

(b) Four preparations not containing prohibited foodstuffs out of which non-vegetarian preparations shall not be more than two, to persons exceeding 100 in number (including the host or hosts).

(2) *In case of other parties and functions:*

(a) Where the number of participants does not exceed 50 (including the host or hosts) it shall be permissible to serve foodstuffs according to the Schedule at Annexure—'A'.

(b) Where the number of participants exceeds 50 (including the host or hosts) it shall be permissible to serve only four preparations not containing prohibited foodstuffs out of which non-vegetarian preparations shall not be more than two.

#### *Explanations:*

(1) Definition of prohibited foodstuffs is given in Annexure 'A'.

(2) Gram flour (besan) may be used as coating or for mixing in the preparation of pakoras, cutlets, kabab and the like.

(3) The items specified below may be served in addition to the four preparations mentioned in paras (1) (b) and (2) (b) namely:—

Fruit, papad, pickles, chatni, raita, preserves, onions, celery, butter, ghee, cream, curds, cheese, butter-milk, sauce, salad, dressing and such other condiments, beverages and liquid refreshments.

(4) Biscuits shall be counted as one item of foodstuffs for the above purpose irrespective of the number of varieties served.

(5) In any party or functions, when held in connection with a marriage or funeral and the number of persons does not exceed 100 (including the host or hosts) and in any ordinary party where the number of persons does not exceed 50 (including host or hosts) and in which meals are not served as per Schedule at Annexure 'A', it shall be permissible to serve any foodstuffs without any restrictions on the number of items to be served.

(6) Any one preparation of cereals other than rice e.g., double roti, chapati, nan, puri, kulcha or bhatura, etc. not containing any other prohibited foodstuff may be served as one of the four items allowed under paras (1) (b) and (2) (b).

(c) As intimated by the Delhi Administration, there was persistent demand from the public for amendment of the Guest Control Order and the Delhi Administration also felt that the provisions of the earlier orders were too restrictive and needed to be relaxed.

#### *Statement*

#### **THE SCHEDULE**

1. Soup.

2. Any four preparations out of which non-vegetarian preparation of fish, meat, poultry, gam etc. shall not exceed two.

3. Pulao or rice or any preparations of rice.

and

Chapati/parathas/bhakries/nan/puri/bread or any such other preparation of cereals.

4. Any one sweet or savoury preparation.



**Explanation:**

The following items may be served in addition—

Jam, Marmalade, fruit including iced fruit or vegetable juices, papad, pickles, chatni, raita, kabli chana, preserves, onions, celery, butter, ghee, cream, curds, cheese, buttermilk, sauce, salad, dressing and such other condiments, beverages and liquid refreshments.

**Definition of "prohibited foodstuffs".**

"Prohibited foodstuffs" means all foodstuffs prepared from or containing cereals or pulses and all sweets including gram and its products but do not include biscuits whether sweetened or salted and Kabligram.

**राजस्थान में चावल की वसूली**

2488. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के एक जिले में राज्य भाण्डागार निगम द्वारा चावल वसूल किया गया जबकि अन्य जिलों में चावल की वसूली भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की गई ; और

(ख) ऐसा करने के कारण क्या है विशेषकर जबकि दोनों संगठनों के मानदंड अलग-अलग हैं ?

कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ, स्वाई माधोपुर के राजस्व जिले में राजस्थान राज्य भाण्डागार निगम भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एजेंट के रूप में लेवी चावल की वसूली कर रहा है।

**(ख) राजस्थान राज्य भाण्डागार**

निगम पिछले कई वर्षों से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एजेंट के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है और उनका स्वाई माधोपुर में चावल की वसूली के लिये अपना अपेक्षित अमला है। ये दोनों संगठन राजस्थान चावल वसूली (लेवी) आदेश, 1976 के अन्तर्गत चावल की वसूली कर रहे हैं और वे उन्हीं मानदण्डों और अनुदेशों का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

**Reconstitution of Governing Bodies of Delhi Colleges**

2489. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the reconstitution of governing bodies of Delhi Administration and Delhi University Colleges;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) by when the governing bodies are to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Governing Bodies of the Colleges maintained by and affiliated to Delhi University, including Colleges sponsored by Delhi Administration, are constituted in terms of the provisions contained in the Statutes and Ordinances of the University and the members hold office for the prescribed term. These Statutes and Ordinances can be amended by the University with the concurrence of the Visitor. No proposal for amendment of the relevant Statute is at present under consideration of the Visitor.

**Instructions regarding Temporary Appointments in Colleges of Delhi University**

2490. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U. G. C. had issued instructions during Emergency that only temporary appointments be made against newly created posts in the colleges of Delhi University;

(b) whether these instructions had been flouted by colleges by making permanent appointments against these newly created posts;

(c) if so, the names of colleges which have flouted these instructions and action taken against them; and

(d) broad outlines of the instructions issued by the U. G. C. to the colleges during Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission no such instructions were issued.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

साउथ एवेन्यू और नार्थ एवेन्यू के फ्लैटों में रह रहे सरकारी कर्मचारी

2491. श्री नवाब मह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1975 को कितने सरकारी कर्मचारी नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू के ऐसे फ्लैटों में रह रहे थे, जिनका आवंटन सम्पदा कार्यालय द्वारा किया गया था;

(ख) वर्ष 1975 में कितने अधिकारियों से ये फ्लैट खाली कराये गये और इसके क्या कारण थे;

(ग) क्या कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों से फ्लैट खाली कराये गए और कुछ अधिकारियों से खाली नहीं कराये गए और एक समान नीति का पालन न किए जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जब वर्ष 1975 में सरकारी अधिकारियों से उक्त फ्लैट खाली कराये गए, तब कुछ फ्लैट नार्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू में पहले से ही खाली पड़े थे और यदि हां, तो फ्लैटों को खाली रखने के क्या कारण थे और जिन फ्लैटों में अधिकारी रह रहे थे, उन्हें खाली कराने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ङ) क्या इस पक्षपात को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार का नियम बनाने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) (क) 1-4-1975 को साउथ और नार्थ एवेन्यू फ्लैटों में दस कर्मचारी रह रहे थे और ये फ्लैट उन्हें लोक सभा की आवास समिति की सिफारिश पर पूर्णतया अस्थायी रूप से इस शर्त पर आवंटित किए गए थे कि जब इन फ्लैटों को संसद सदस्यों को आवंटित करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो उन्हें ये फ्लैट खाली करने पड़ेंगे।

(ख) 1975 में एक अधिकारी को फ्लैट खाली करना पड़ा था क्योंकि उस फ्लैट का आवंटन एक संसद सदस्य को किया जाना था।

(ग) साउथ/नार्थ एवेन्यू के फ्लैट सरकारी अधिकारियों को लोक सभा की आवास समिति की सिफारिश पर आवंटित किए जाते हैं और

आवास समिति की सिफारिश पर ही ये फ्लैट उनसे खाली करवाए जाते हैं। यदि लोक सभा की आवास समिति चाहे तो ऐसे आवांठनों के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित कर सकती है। तथापि, यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि ये फ्लैट संसद सदस्यों के लिए हैं और सरकारी अधिकारियों की पूर्णतया अस्थायी रूप से आवांठित किए जाते हैं। जब कभी किसी विशेष फ्लैट को किसी संसद सदस्य को देने की ज़रूरत पड़ती है और लोक सभा की आवास समिति इसके लिए सिफारिश करती है तो उस फ्लैट के आवांटी को फ्लैट खाली करने के लिए कहा जाता है। इस समय जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों के कब्जे में ये फ्लैट हैं उन्हें खाली करने के लिए कहा गया है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न लोक सभा सचिवालय से संबंधित है क्योंकि साउथ/नाथ एवेन्यू के फ्लैट लोक सभा पूल में हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सम्राट् अशोक टेक्नोलोजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट,  
विदिशा

2492. श्री राघवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सम्राट् अशोक टेक्नोलोजिकल इंस्टीट्यूट, विदिशा को कितना अनुदान दिया ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त इंस्टीट्यूट की प्रबंध-समिति के अध्यक्ष द्वारा त्यागपत्र दिए जाने तथा उपाध्यक्ष की मृत्यु हो जाने के कारण सरकार इंस्टीट्यूट से प्रबंध समिति को पुनर्गठित करने का आग्रह करेगी ; और

(ग) इंस्टीट्यूट की वर्तमान प्रबंध समिति के पदाधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुदान के रूप में 1975-76 में संस्था को भवन निर्माण के लिए 1,25,000 रुपए और उपस्कर खरीदने के लिए 25,000 रुपए दिए गए थे।

(ख) और (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के अखिल भारतीय संस्था के शासीनिकाय का सितम्बर, 1975 के दौरान निष्प्रभावी बना दिया गया था और संस्था के कार्यों की देखभाल विदिशा के कन्वक्टर द्वारा की जाती है जिसकी राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रशासक के रूप में नियुक्ति की गई है।

#### Strength in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2493. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country and State and city-wise break up;

(b) the total strength of students in each school; and

(c) the total staff employed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Place in Library. See No. LT-603/77].

(c) 9744.

#### Service Conditions of Kendriya Vidyalaya Staff

2494. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Government received any representation from the staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas for the betterment of their service conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the service conditions of the staff are not satisfactory comparing their work with other educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations of general nature have come from the non-teaching staff to the effect that promotions and upward revisions of salaries of this category of employees have not kept pace with those of the teaching staff.

(c) No, Sir. The pay scales and other service conditions are broadly at par with those applicable in case of similar Central Government employees particularly in the Education Department of the Union Territory of Delhi.

#### Flood in Dinajpur District of West Bengal

2495. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Itahar Block in West Dinajpur district of West Bengal is perpetually in the grip of flood for the last ten years causing extreme hardship to the people;

(b) whether this area is essentially agricultural area with no alternative source of income for the people in case of crop failure;

(c) whether most of the people of this area are either Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes with minimum per capita income and living in neglected natural calamity; and

(d) if so, what measures Government proposes to save the agriculture of this area by controlling flood?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Some portion of the Itahar block in

West Dinajpur district is a low-lying and saucer-shaped depression and is affected by inundation during floods. This becomes severe during years of heavy rainfall, as happened during the last two years.

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that the lands in the area are mainly agricultural and the majority of the population poor. Out of a total population of 1.43 lakhs living in the area, almost 27 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and about 10 per cent to Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Following flood control schemes already taken up by the State Government are in different stages of execution:

- (i) Pajol Flood Control Scheme;
- (ii) Rajnagar Hasuar Beel Scheme
- (iii) Burimondal Beel Drainage Scheme; and
- (iv) Gokarna Beel Drainage Scheme.

The State of West Bengal Government has also prepared a scheme for construction of an embankment along the left bank of Mahananda (Barsoi Branch) to protect areas in West Dinajpur District, including Itahar block.

#### Allotment of Houses to Members of Lok Sabha

2496. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the names of the M.Ps. of the present Lok Sabha who have been allotted houses but have not been given possession thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The names of the M.Ps. of the present Lok Sabha who have been allot-

ted houses from the general pool but have not been given possession thereof are indicated in the statement enclosed. Regarding bungalow/flats in Lok Sabha Pool information is available with the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

#### Allotment of Flats to new Members of Lok Sabha

2497. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of new Members of the present Lok Sabha who have not been allotted flats so far because ex-Members have not vacated them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Allotment of flats to the Members of the Lok Sabha is made by the House Committee of the Lok Sabha. Government do not, therefore, have the information in this regard. However, 78 Members of the 5th Lok Sabha who are not Members of the 6th Lok Sabha have still not vacated Government residences—65 in the M.P.s. Pool and 13 in the General Pool. Members of the 6th Lok Sabha who have been allotted some of these, could not occupy them so far.

विदेशों से उर्वरकों का आयात किया जाना

2498. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कितना-कितना और किस-किस प्रकार का उर्वरक आयात किया गया;

(ख) उनका मूल्य निर्धारण किस प्रकार से किया जाता है, और

(ग) क्या आयातित उर्वरकों की देश में आने पर जांच की गई थी और यदि हां,

तो किस के द्वारा जांच की गई थी और क्या उनमें मूल तत्व निर्धारित मात्रा में विद्यमान थे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) पिछले दो सालों के दौरान आयात किए गए उर्वरकों की मात्रा और किस्म नीचे दी गई है :

(लाख मीटरी टन)		
जिस	1975-76	1976-77
1. यूरिया	14.59	15.96
2. एमोनियम सल्फेट	0.93	..
3. कैल्शियम एमोनियम नाइट्रेट	1.95	0.05
4. म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश	3.63	4.51
5. सल्फेट आफ पोटाश	..	0.11
6. डाय-एमोनियम फास्फेट	4.62	0.30
7. नाइट्रोफास्फेट 20:20:0	2.44	0.35
8. नाइट्रोफास्फेट 24:24:0	0.98	..
9. एन०पी०के० 15:15:15	2.19	0.13
10. एन०पी०के० 14:14:14	0.10	..
11. नाइट्रोफास्फेट 23:23:0	0.08	..
12. एन०पी०के० 13:13:20	0.02	..
13. एन०पी०के० 17:17:17	0.75	..
14. एन०पी०के० 17:17:16	0.10	..
15. एमोनियम फास्फेट 19:20	0.08	..
16. एमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट	0.10	..
योग	32.56	21.41

(ख) उर्वरकों के संबंध में, मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। इनके खुदरा मूल्य आयातित उर्वरकों के न-लाभ न-हानि मूल्य, देसी उद्योग की उत्पादन लागत और किसान की अदायगी क्षमता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश के प्रत्येक पोत से माल उतराई के समय पक्के पर्यवेक्षकों द्वारा नमूने लिए गए थे। जहां तक गैर-पोटाशपूरक उर्वरकों का संबंध है, जब तक किसी ऐसी स्थिति की सूचना न मिले कि माल के नमूने निर्धारित मानक के अनुकूल नहीं हैं, तब तक गैर-पोटाशपूरक उर्वरकों की जांच करने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। ऐसे मामलों में माल की सुपुर्दगी से पूर्व मान्यताप्राप्त पर्यवेक्षकों के माध्यम से सर्वेक्षण करवाया जाता है। जिन मामलों में मूल अंश निर्धारित मात्रा के अनुकूल नहीं पाए गए हैं उनका ब्यौरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों के लिए भवन निर्माण ऋण

2500. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को भवन-निर्माण के लिए ऋण देती है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सुविधा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है; और,

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कितने कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा दी गई है; और यदि नहीं दी गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह सुविधा सभी केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को देने का प्रस्ताव विश्व विद्यालयों के अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन है ?

#### Procurement during Rabi Season

2501. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total procurement during the rabi season at the end of June, 1977 and how does it compare with the performance of the previous year during this period as well as the procurement target; and

(b) whether there has been a considerable decline in the total procurement this year and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) As per information available upto 30th June, 1977, a total quantity of 49.00 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured during 1977-78 Rabi marketing season against 62.78 lakh tonnes procured during the corresponding period of the last season. For 1976-77 season a procurement target of 51.98 lakh tonnes of wheat was fixed but no procurement target of wheat has been fixed for the current Rabi marketing season.

(b) Even though procurement of wheat this year is more than last year in the States of Punjab and Haryana, there is an overall shortfall on account of lower procurement in other States. This is due partly

to free movement of wheat and the policy of purchase only under support operations.

सतना जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में सोन नदी पर एक बड़े बांध का निर्माण

2502. श्री सुखबेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सतना जिले में सोन नदी पर एक बड़ा बांध बनाने की योजना जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्य के कई जिलों को सिंचाई सुविधायें दी जानी थी, कुछ कारणों से स्थगित कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस दिशा में अब तक कोई कार्य हुआ है तथा उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों को भी सिंचाई के लिए जल उपलब्ध करने के बारे में कोई सम्झौता हुआ है; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई के लिए कितना जल उपलब्ध किया जाएगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश कितना व्यय वहन करेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने सिपी, सतना और रोवा जिलों में 2.49 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने के लिये वाणसागर में सोन नदी के ऊपर एक बांध के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

सितम्बर, 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच एक सम्झौता हुआ था, जिसके अनुसार वाणसागर पर जल-संचय तथा बांध एवं अनुषंगक कार्यों की लागत को 2:1:1 के अनुपात में बांटने पर सहमति

हुई थी । वाणसागर जलाशय में 4 मिलियन एकड़ फुट पानी का संचय होने पर मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा समुपयोजित किए जाने वाले पानी की मात्रा 2 मिलियन एकड़ फुट होगी । मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा बांध की जितनी लागत वहन की जाएगी वह इन निर्माण कार्यों की कुल लागत की आधी अर्थात् 27.82 करोड़ रुपये होगी ।

अब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वाणसागर स्थल के अनुप्रवाह में 150 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर एक बांध के निर्माण का सुझाव दिया है जिसके जल को बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा समुपयोजित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश वाणसागर में सारे जल-संचय का समुपयोजन सिंचाई और विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए कर सके । मध्य प्रदेश के प्रस्ताव की तीनों राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श करने हुए जांच की जा रही है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मार्च, 1977 तक प्रारम्भिक कार्यों पर 3.2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं ।

#### Merger of State Cooperative Banks with State Agricultural Development Banks

2504. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge State Cooperative Banks and State Agricultural Development Banks; and

(b) if so, when and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. K. Hazari has recommended the integration of the



short-term and long-term cooperative credit institutions. The views of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Committee are being ascertained.

### **Jaggery Board**

2505. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the Government propose to form a Jaggery Board?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): No, Sir.

### **Licence to increase Production by Rahuri Cooperative Sugar Mills Limited**

2506. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rahuri Cooperative Sugar Mills Limited, District Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) has requested for licence to increase its production from 3250 tons to 6250 tons;

(b) whether the Director of Sugar, Maharashtra has objected to give licence;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) whether Government have accepted the claim of the mills for increased licence?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After taking into consideration the recommendations of the Director of Sugar, Maharashtra, the State Gov-

ernment have recommended the expansion of the crushing capacity to 5000 tons. Some further information has been called for from the applicant sugar mill and the case would be considered on receipt of the information.

### **Appointment of Flood Commission**

2508. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed a Flood Commission to go into the causes of floods in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Commission is still to operate or is not functioning at all;

(c) if so, whether any report had been submitted by them so far; and

(d) what measures have been taken by his Ministry to prevent floods during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Rashtriya Barh Ayog (National Commission on Floods) has been set up by the Government of India to review the flood protection measures undertaken in the country since 1954 and to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach to the flood control problem and draw a National Plan, fixing priorities which could be implemented in the near future. The Ayog started functioning in December, 1976 and has been requested to give their report in two years' time. The work of the Ayog is yet in the preliminary stages and it has not submitted any report so far.

(d) Undertaking flood protection and flood control schemes requires

considerable time and resources for investigations, project preparation and execution. Flood Control is a State subject and as such initiation, planning and implementation of the flood protection schemes in the States is carried out by the respective Governments. During 1977-78 the outlay for the purpose in the State Plans is Rs. 69.20 crores. The Centre, however, is providing loan assistance for Brahmaputra Flood Control works and some priority flood control schemes. The Centre has also set up a flood-forecasting system to cover most of the flood prone basins in the country.

#### **Scheme to benefit marginal farmers**

2509. SHRI PRASANNBHAI

MEHTA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had prepared a scheme for the benefit of the marginal farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether the aid under a centrally sponsored scheme for marginal farmers has not really reached the marginal farmers but only to the big farmers;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) the total amount spent on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme known as Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency initiated in the Fourth Plan in 87 project areas and extended to 160 pro-

jects in the Fifth Plan covers, apart from marginal farmers, small farmers as well as agricultural labourers in the rural areas.

(b) A statement spelling out the main features of the scheme is attached.

(c) The evaluation studies conducted so far by the Reserve Bank of India and other independent organisations of selected projects indicate that the Central Sector Scheme of Small Farmers' Development Agency has, by and large, benefited the marginal farmers, in addition to small farmers and agricultural labourers.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Grant-in-aid of Rs. 112.79 crores has been released by the Government of India to the 160 Small Farmers' Development Agencies, since inception, upto the end of 1976-77. During the period the Agencies have utilised a sum of Rs. 112.70 crores.

#### *Statement*

#### **SCHEME TO BENEFIT MARGINAL FARMERS**

Under a Central Sector Scheme 87 Projects were initiated during the Fourth Plan with a view to reach the benefits of economic development to the weaker sections i.e., small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the rural areas. For the purpose of the projects, small farmer has been defined as one having land holding of 2.5 to 5.00 acres and marginal farmers as one having land holding below 2.5 acres of dry land. Agricultural labourers are those who have a homestead and derive 50 per cent or more income from agricultural pursuits. In the case of Class I irrigated land, the ceiling is 50 per cent of limit fixed for dry land. In the Fifth Plan the number of projects has been increased to 160, inclusive of the projects taken up in the Fourth Plan. Each project is expected to cover appro-

ximately 50,000 beneficiaries during the project period. In each project area an Agency known as Small Farmers' Development Agency (SFDA) has been set up to cater to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The outlay for each such agency for the Fifth Plan period is Rs. 150 lakhs.

2. The functions of these agencies are to identify the participants according to parameters fixed, draw up suitable programmes for improved agriculture and subsidiary occupations, arrange credit through institutional sources and get the programmes executed through the existing Government Departments and extension organisation at the field level. The programmes for improved agriculture include land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, horticulture, demonstrations and introductions of new and improved varieties and cropping patterns and those for subsidiary occupations include dairy, poultry, piggery, sheep and goat rearing and fisheries. Under the Animal Husbandry Programme, priority is given to agricultural labourers and marginal farmers with a view to supplement their income from agricultural pursuits.

3. The SFDAs make available subsidy on capital costs of various Schemes to the extent of 25 per cent to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers against loan from Cooperative/Commercial banks. The subsidy is paid through the financing institutions. In the case of community minor irrigation works, the Small/Marginal farmers are allowed 50 per cent subsidy on the capital cost apportionable to their share of land. In order to encourage marginal farmers to take up cultivation of high yielding varieties, etc., the Agencies grant input subsidy (on potassic and phosphatic fertilizer only) to the extent of Rs. 100 per crop season or Rs. 200 for a maximum of two crop seasons.

4. During the Fifth Plan, provision of the infrastructural facilities in the project area is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Agencies have, however, been allowed to subsidise in a small way crucial gaps in the collection and marketing arrangements for animal products like milk, eggs, etc. Each Agency will make available 50 per cent subsidy to co-operative institutions for the creation of such facilities keeping the total expenditure within Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the project period. The Agencies also grant risk fund at 6 per cent on additional short-term loans and total medium-term loans and 2 per cent on total long-term loans to the Cooperative banks to encourage them to advance loans to weaker sections.

5. 87 SFDA projects which were set up in the Fourth Plan and were effectively on the ground in 1971-72 have completed their five-year project period by the end of 1975-76. The number of projects, as stated earlier, has been increased to 160 in the Fifth Plan. All these projects, since, inception upto the end of 1976-77 had identified 122.76 lakh small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and of these 50.77 lakh had been enrolled as members of Cooperatives. Approximately 4.76 lakh small/marginal farmers have benefited from minor irrigation schemes like dug wells, tubewells, pumpsets, etc. The subsidiary occupations programme, i.e., dairy, poultry, etc. covered approximately 4.26 lakhs beneficiaries. As many as 34.35 lakh small/marginal farmers had benefited due to adoption of improved agricultural practices in the project areas. The Cooperatives and Commercial Banks together had advanced short-term loans to the tune of Rs. 71.05 crores during the year 1976-77 to the identified participants. Term loans, medium and long-term, advanced by the Cooperatives and the Commercial Banks had touched the level of Rs. 184.61 crores by the end of 1976-77,

since inception. The Government of India had released grant-in-aid of Rs. 112.79 crores to all the 160 Agencies, since inception, and of this amount they had utilized a sum of Rs. 112.70 crores by the end of 1976-77. The outlay for the Fifth Plan for the SFDA programme is Rs. 174.50 crores. The budget provision for the current year is Rs. 45.00 crores.

**Regional Committee for scrutinising State Plan for technical education**

2510. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Committee of All India Council for Technical Education has recommended the involvement of Regional Committee in the scrutinising of State plan for Technical Education;

(b) whether the Committee has asked for the consolidation and Development of existing institutions, modernisation of laboratories, and workshop equipment etc.; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). At its meeting in May, 1976 the All India Council for Technical Education authorised its Chairman to appoint Visiting Committees for each State or a group of States, to make an overall assessment for development and consolidation of all engineering colleges and university departments of engineering and technology. These Visiting Committees have now been set up and they would undertake the task assigned to them.

**Ceiling on agricultural land holding**

2511. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present ceiling on agricultural land holding;

(b) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to further lower this ceiling; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Ceilings on agricultural lands are fixed by State Governments. Their legislations generally correspond to the national guidelines which suggested that the ceiling for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops in a year should be between 10 and 18 acres. The ceiling could be increased for inferior categories of land, but the upper limit was suggested at 54 acres except for desert and hilly areas.

These ceilings are to be applicable to a family of 5 members. The expression "family" includes the husband, the wife, and their minor children. Where the number of members in the family exceeds 5, additional land may be allowed for each member in excess of 5, but the total area admissible to the family should not exceed twice the ceiling limit for a family of 5 members. Every major son was to be treated as a separate unit for the purposes of application of the ceiling.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

**Exports and prices of sugar**

2513. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of export of sugar, year-wise from 1974-75 to 1976-77;

(b) prices, wholesale as well as retail, separately, of (1) levy sugar, and (2) free-sale sugar in the internal as well as external market, year-wise, from 1974-75 to 1976-77; and

(c) whether Government are considering to slash sugar exports to bring down its internal prices?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)

Financial Year	Quantity (lakhs tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1974-75	6.24	314.34
1975-76	11.88	468.48
1976-77	5.79	150.65

(b) :—I. Internal Market;

(a) Retail price of levy sugar distributed through fair price shops has been at Rs. 2.15 per Kg. throughout the country during these years.

(b) Wholesale prices of free sale sugar in five important markets,

namely, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras have ranged as follows:

Sugar Year	Maximum (Rs. per quintal including excise duty)	Minimum
1974-75 . . .	560	403
1975-76 . . .	550	398
1976-77 (up to June 25, 1977) . . .	510	390

(c) The retail prices of free sale sugar in the above mentioned markets ranged as follows:

Sugar Year	Maximum (Rs. per Kg.)	Minimum
1974-75 . . .	5.90	4.00
1975-76 . . .	5.50	4.00
1976-77 . . . (upto June 25, 1977)	5.40	4.00

II. External Markets:

The prices, as published by the International Sugar Organisation, London, for selected countries, for 1974 and 1975, were as follows:

Prices in US Cents per pound

Country	1974		1975	
	wholesale	Retail	wholesale	Retail
1 German Democratic Republic . . .	14.4	15.5	14.4	15.5
2 Sweden . . . . .	21.9	29.8	22.4	32.7
3 Canada . . . . .	39.8	41.5	29.1	37.0
4 United States of America . . .	32.3	34.4	..	37.16
5 Jordan . . . . .	..	22.2	..	80.0
6 Tunisia . . . . .	17.2	17.7	17.2	17.7
7 Japan . . . . .	26.9	34.7	38.9	44.7

Country	1974		1975	
	wholesale	Retail	wholesale	Retail
8 Bangladesh . . . . .	27.2	27.7	20.1	20.7
9 Singapore . . . . .	13.9	14.8	19.1	19.7

Prices for 1976 and 1977 have not yet been published by the International Sugar Organisation, London.

(c) The various issues connected with exports such as adequately meeting the domestic demand, surplus available for exports, domestic and international prices levels are continuously reviewed by the Government in deciding on the export quantum. Due to liberal release of free sale sugar in recent months, the present prices of free sale sugar are lower by Rs. 20-72 per quintal as compared to the prices prevailing a year ago.

संसद सदस्यों को अशोक रोड, विशम्भरदास मार्ग तथा गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज रोड पर आवासों का आवंटन

2514. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक रोड, विशम्भरदास मार्ग तथा गुरुद्वारा रकाब गंज रोड पर कितने सरकारी अधिकारी रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन मकानों को संसद सदस्यों के लिए आवंटित करने का सुझाव पहले भी दिया गया था और सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि ये मकान केवल संसद सदस्यों को ही आवंटित किए जाने चाहिए ;

(ग) इन बंगलों में ऐसे कितने लोग रह रहे हैं जो अब संसद सदस्य नहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो इन से बंगले कब तक खाली करा लिए जाएंगे ; और

(घ) इन मकानों को खाली कराने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार इन बंगलों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर खाली कराने का है ताकि इन्हें सभी संसद सदस्यों को आवंटित किया जा सके ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) 20 ।

(ख) ऐसा सुझाव बहुत पहले आया था परन्तु मंजूर नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ). मकान खाली न करने पर लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखल कारों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन 6 अनधिकृत दखलकारों के खिलाफ बेदखली की कार्यवाही आरम्भ करनी पड़ी थी । यह कार्यवाही दो-तीन महीनों में पूरी होती है । इस महीने में बेदखली के पांच मामले तैयार हो जायेंगे । सातवें मामले में दखलकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि प्रेस संवाददाता होने के नाते उसे मकान का आवंटन किया जाए । उनके अनुरोध पर अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

#### Licences for antiquities dealers

2515. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been made compulsory for all businessmen dealing in antiquities to obtain licences;

(b) if so, the time-limit fixed for this purpose;

(c) the items for which they are required to obtain licences; and

(d) whether those businessmen who do not obtain licences within the prescribed time-limit shall be asked to wind up their trade in antiquities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 no person can sell or offer to sell antiquities without a licence after the 2nd October, 1976.

(c) For all categories of antiquities as defined in the Act.

(d) It is unlawful for any person to carry out business in antiquities without a valid licence after the prescribed date. Contravention of the provisions of the Act in this regard is punishable.

#### Fishing Harbour at Cochin

2516. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to construct a fishing harbour at Cochin has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the expected cost of the proposal; and

(d) when the construction of the proposed harbour is expected to begin?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features are as follows:—

(i) A wharf of 1200' in length;

(ii) A jetty of 200' on the southern end of the wharf;

(iii) Dredge in the channel and alongside the berth to a depth of 20';

(iv) Land acquisition;

(v) Slipway with a capacity of accommodating vessels of 120';

(vi) Shore facilities such as roads, drainage, power and water supply;

(vii) Construction of auction hall, packing hall and other storage facilities.

(c) The project was approved in June, 1971 for a sum of Rs. 272.40 lakhs. An additional sum of Rs. 25.40 lakhs towards land acquisition was also approved in December, 1976.

(d) The work started during 1971-72.

#### Kapurthala Plot

2517. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to release the remaining portion of the Kapurthala Plot situated at Copernicus Marg, New Delhi for further development of the Kerala Higher Secondary School set up by the Kerala Education Society; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remaining portion of land will be released after alternative accommodation is provided to the existing occupants. For construction of



alternative accommodation a plot of land has been allotted to Delhi Administration.

**Licences for setting up Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh**

2518. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have urged to extend the time limit of the licences for setting up five cooperative sugar factories in the State; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Time Bound Programme to Control the Floods**

2519. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether every year great damage is done to the crops and there is great loss of life due to floods in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have any time-bound programme to control the floods for meaningful purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons for not framing such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The average annual loss in the country on account of damage to crops, houses and public utilities is estimated to be over Rs. 200 crores, based on the information received from State

Governments. Out of this, almost 70 per cent is accounted for by damage to crops. On an average, 761 human lives are lost and 51,470 cattle perish annually.

(b) and (c). The Central Flood Control Board in its meeting held in November, 1970 had recommended that the State Governments should prepare comprehensive plans of flood control and draw out a programme of works to be implemented by 1981, with the object of providing protection to at least 50 per cent of the flood prone areas. The Sixth conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held in June-July 1972 had also recommended that the State Governments should prepare comprehensive plans of flood control as early as possible, carry out investigations of priority schemes and strengthen the organisations for the implementation and maintenance of works and that concerted action should be taken for increasing the tempo of flood protection works during the Fifth Plan with a view to providing protection to at least 50 per cent of the flood prone area by 1981. These recommendations were forwarded to the State Governments who are to prepare the comprehensive plans. The State Governments are currently carrying out investigations and collecting the requisite data for preparation of comprehensive plans. Special organisations have been set up by the State Governments in Assam and West Bengal for the preparation of comprehensive plans and their implementation in a coordinated and effective manner. Similarly, for the

Ganga basin, the Central Government has set up the Ganga Flood Control Commission at Patna for preparation of a comprehensive plan for flood control in Ganga basin and arranging its implementation through the State Governments concerned in a phased and coordinated manner. The details of the proposals prepared by the States can be finalised when the comprehensive plans have been prepared and relative priorities determined by the State Governments.

In the meantime, the tempo of expenditure on flood control works has been substantially stepped up and against the total expenditure of Rs. 347 crores upto the end of the Fourth Plan, the proposed outlay during the Fifth Plan is Rs. 345 crores.

The Government of India have also set up Rashtriya Barh Ayog to review the flood protection measures undertaken since 1954 and to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach to the flood control problem in the country and draw a National Plan fixing priorities which could be implemented in the near future.

#### *Statement*

#### *Demand*

1. The Institute should be affiliated to Delhi University and the Examinations must be conducted by Delhi University.

2. Abolish the proposed Examination Rules.

#### **Demands by Students of Institute for Physically Handicapped**

2520. SHRI R. P. DAS:  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA  
HALDER:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the agitation by the students of the Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet their demands including hostels for the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of students, as expressed by them from time to time through pamphlets or otherwise and the information about each demand is given in the attached statement. Representatives of the striking students have met me more than once and they have been assured that their demands will be duly considered.

The question of affiliation of the Institute to Delhi University is a long-term measure which does not depend upon the Institute. The question will involve, *inter alia* scrutiny of the syllabus and curricula, intake qualifications and other connected issues by the Board of Studies. The Institute has already set up a Board of Studies. Finally the University alone can decide the question.

The rules were only at the 'proposal' stage and, therefore, there is no question of abolition of something which is only a proposal. It is true that the proposed rules had intended to raise the standard of

- training which would have ultimately helped in getting university affiliation. However, the proposed rules will be considered by Board of Studies before any action is taken.
3. The Diploma should be converted to Degree of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of three years duration. This is only possible if the Institute succeeds in getting the affiliation from the University and the affiliating authority will have the last say in this respect.
  4. Immediate starting of Medical Classes by at least Lecturer, with proper Surgical Demonstrations. The Institute is dependent on the doctors from Maulana Azad Medical College for this purpose, who were not particularly keen to take up this work. While long-term arrangements in this regard were discussed in the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Institute on 6 May 1977 and are being worked out with the authorities of Maulana Azad Medical College, with lot of efforts medical classes for 1st Year could be started from 24 April 1977 and IIInd Year from 10 May 1977. It is unfortunate that after medical classes could be started with great difficulties, the students chose to go on strike.
  5. Separate Hostels for Boys and Girls. The Institute has no immediate plans to take up construction of hostels because of lack of space and funds.
  6. Professional Teaching Staff should be at least Post-Graduate and must follow Time-Table strictly. The present teaching staff is adequately qualified. There is no Post-Graduation Degree in Physic and Occupational Therapy in India. However, the new fulltime Director of the Institute who had joined on 20 May 1977 will assess the adequacy of the teaching staff.
  7. Supplementary Examination Fee must not exceed Rs. 50/- in any case. The question of reducing the Supplementary Examination Fee will also be considered by the Board of Studies along with other matters.
  8. Students Association must be independent, financed by Government and elected by students. It is not clearly understood as to what is meant by "students association must be independent". It is understood the students had held elections for the office bearers of the Association very recently without any interference from the Management. The Association cannot obviously be financed by Government.
  9. All sort of Sessional Vacations must be provided. Any Institute will normally endeavour to make arrangements for sessional vacations but the question is linked up with regular attendance in classes as also arrangement for Medical classes.
  10. Punishments like marking absents for week/weeks, turning out from the class should not be there. Students must be given detailed mark sheet after each Examination and no internal assessment should be added. These are very minor matters and can easily be sorted out by the Director.

11. Internees should be paid and House job should be started for adequate clinical experience.      This should again be considered by Board of Studies first and in any case this is again along-term measure.

12. Change in Teaching Staff.

This has partly been discussed against item No. 6 above. The striking students had also demanded, during some meetings, that the teaching staff should be changed forthwith. Such a step cannot obviously be taken without taking into consideration the service conditions and the rights of the teachers.

### Financial Assistance for Housing

2521. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the financial assistance given to State Governments for housing during 1976-77?

Rs. 17.75 crores during 1976-77 to the State Governments for implementation of various social housing schemes. Moreover, in 1976-77, Housing and Urban Development Corporation also sanctioned loans for projects submitted by the State agencies like housing boards, local bodies etc. amounting to Rs. 71.74 crores and released a loan of Rs. 39.48 crores.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central Sector, all other social housing schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector Plan Schemes, including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including housing, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. Under the Central Sector Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs (Rs. 46 lakhs as loan and Rs. 34 lakhs as grant), was released to the State Governments during 1976-77. Besides Central block assistance and the funds released under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the Ministry of Works and Housing allocated L.I.C. loans amounting to

### Regularisation of Additional Covered Accommodation

2522. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plot-holders in the Community Centre, East of Kailash Commercial Complex, in the capital have put up mezzanine floors in contravention of the plans approved by the D.D.A. thus adding to their covered area;

(b) whether the D.D.A. authorities failed to check this violation at the construction stage, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this additional accommodation is fetching them extra rent; and

(d) the penal or other action proposed to be taken against these plot holders and the manner in which this additional covered accommodation

has been or is proposed to be regularised?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. On the contrary the Delhi Development Authority detected during the construction stage the deviations made and rejected the plans for sanitary lines etc. wherever such deviations were noticed during construction.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The additional mezzanine floor area has not been regularised so far as this is a violation of building bye-laws as well as standard plans prepared by the Delhi Development Authority. The plot holders have been directed to rectify the deviations so as to conform to standard plans. No penal action has so far been taken by Delhi Development Authority.

#### **World Bank Appraisal of National Seed Project**

2523. **DR. BAPU KALDATY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank Experts have recently made appraisal report of the National Seeds Project;

(b) whether this report has stated that "Assessing the likely viability of NSC in its new role is difficult..... NSC would be left with too large a staff.....";

(c) if so, whether any discharge notices have been served on some employees; and

(d) details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank submitted an appraisal report in March, 1976;

(b) Relevant extracts from the appraisal report in which an observation regarding the staff of the National Seeds Corporation has been made are reproduced below:—

"Assessing the likely viability of the National Seeds Corporation in its new role is difficult..... National Seeds Corporation would be left with too large a staff as its responsibilities changed. Every effort would be made to place staff in the emergent institutions but there would be no guarantee".

(c) and (d). No employee of the Corporation has been discharged in pursuance of the National Seeds Programme. Recently notice of discharge was served on 27 ad-hoc employees of the Corporation who had been appointed on six-month/yearly basis and whose period of employment was to expire on 30th June, 1977.

The staff requirements of National Seeds Corporation are being reassessed in the light of the changed situation under which it has to shed some function like seed certification and has to assume an expanded role for production of seeds of non-cereal crops, interstate marketing, buffer stocks maintenance etc. Pending the completion of this exercise the notices served on the ad-hoc employees have been withdrawn.

#### **Report of Indian Committee for International Women's Year**

2524. **SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Committee for International Women's Year has submitted its recommendations after the conclusion of its session in February, 1976; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations and the action that Government propose to take on this?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Electronic Instruments with Agricultural Universities**

2525. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team set up by the Electronics Commission has discovered that 30 to 35 per cent of the electronic instruments available with agricultural universities in India are lying idle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken to make use of these valuable instruments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The report of the Panel on Agri-Electronic Instrumentation set up by the Electronics Commission, published in September, 1976 stated that around 30 to 35 per cent of the total instruments available in the agricultural organisations are lying inoperative.

(b) The report gave particulars of only a few important instruments and not a complete list of all instruments reported to be lying idle.

The instruments are lying idle because of various reasons including improper selection, incomplete procurement, lack of knowledge in operation, inadequate maintenance etc.

(c) Government are aware of the situation. Most of the Agricultural Universities have already established Instrumentation Cells for the maintenance and repairs to these instruments. Care is now being exercised

in the selection, procurement and installation of the equipment.

ICAR is giving grants-in-aid to the agricultural universities for establishment of these Instrumentation Cells. The problem was also discussed at the last meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of the agricultural universities held in March 1977 and it was decided to hold a summer Institute on this subject with the help of the Electronics Commission at an early date. Scientists and technicians from agricultural universities will receive training in the handling, maintenance and other aspects of these instruments during the Summer Institute.

**Liberalisation of the rate of Interest on House Building Advances**

2526. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of interest on House Building Advances to Central Government employees were enhanced in August, 1975;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this has caused great hardship to the Government employees; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider its decision and liberalise the rates of interest to bring them at par with other public institutions like nationalised banks and other financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Earlier, the rates of interest were 6½ per cent per annum, flat. With effect from 6th August, 1975, these were revised as under:—

(i) 6½ per cent per annum for advances upto Rs. 25,000,

(ii) 8 per cent per annum for advances between Rs. 25001 to Rs. 50,000, and

(iii) 10 per cent per annum on the advances between Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 70,000.

(b) For employees taking an advance of or upto Rs. 25,000, there was no increase in rate. For the others, the revision in rates did mean an increase but different interest rates being applicable to the same advance on a slab-rate basis, the average interest payable on the total loan will be less than what it appears on the face of it. Thus, the average rate of interest even on the highest permissible amount of Rs. 70,000 will be 8.03 per cent only. Besides, the Government has directed that the costlier loan should be adjusted first. This will, therefore, further reduce the interest burden.

(c) The rates of interest of HUDCO and the Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Society have been studied. Barring the interest rate of HUDCO for the Economically Weaker Sections, whose household income is Rs. 350 p.m. or under, and for whom the interest rate is 5½ per cent p.a., the Government's interest rate for its employees is more favourable than the interest rate of these financial institutions. The banks do not generally lend for housing except to a limited extent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hostels where the rate of interest is less and for rural housing. To their employees, different banks give at different rates, some very concessional, but the Government does not propose to revise its interest rate to be at par with them.

12.00 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76 AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): On behalf of Shri Sikander Bakht, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/77].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 4226 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of immovable Property Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-591/77].

FERTILISER (MOVEMENT CONTROL) 2ND AMENDMENT ORDER 1977, FOOD CORPORATIONS (AMDT.) RULES, 1977, ANNUAL REPORT OF F.C.I. FOR 1975-76 AND STATEMENTS RE. DELAY IN LAYING PAPERS, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI



SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Fertiliser (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 278(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1977, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-592/77].

(2) A copy of Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 192(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1977, under sub-section (3) section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-593/77].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons (i) for delay in laying the papers, and (ii) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the papers, mentioned at item (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/77].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report\* of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-595/77].

(6) A copy each of the following Interim Reports (Hindi version)\*\* of the National Commission on Agriculture together with the summaries of the important recommendations made therein:—

(i) Social Forestry.

(ii) Agricultural Price Policy. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-596/77].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UGC FOR 1974-75, STATEMENTS RE. DELAY IN LAYING PAPERS ACCOUNTS OF I.I.T. NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF KHUDA BAKSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1974-75, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-597/77].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above papers.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (2) (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-598/77].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

\*The Report was laid on the Table on the 13th June, 1977.

\*\*The English versions of the Reports were laid on the Table on the 16th August, 1973 and the 13th March,

1975 respectively.

Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

(4) Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1975-76.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-599/77].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the table a copy each of Notifications Nos. 210/77-C.E. and 211/77-C.E. (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1977, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-600/77].

12.05 hrs.

#### DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1977-78— Contd.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: 12 hours had been allotted for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation but we have taken 14 hours and 15 minutes, that is, 2 hours and 15 minutes more than the allotted time. As I had announced on Saturday, the Minister will have to reply now. We have already lost the time for Demands relating to Shipping, Civil Aviation, and the ones relating to Planning may also have

to be guillotined. Therefore, I may inform the House that if we take more time on this we may lose a few more demands. Therefore, I am not inclined to extend the time unless the Business Advisory Committee takes a decision to this effect. We have already taken 2 hours and 15 minutes more than the allotted time on these Demands. Now I request the Minister to reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, last Saturday, you assured the House that you would furnish information regarding hanging of the Naxalite girl on the 18th July. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: They are only convicted by Sessions Court. It has not even gone to the High Court. Nobody can do anything in this matter unless the High Court approves it. The matter has not yet been finally decided. (Interruptions). Anyway I have got the information. They say that it was only the Sessions Court which has convicted them. The High Court has not confirmed it yet. Therefore, there is nothing to be worried about now. I think you must know this. That is the information.

श्री उद्देसन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जब उत्तर दें तो इस बात पर प्रकाश डालें कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने घाघरा पर करनाली, राप्ती पर भालगवांग और पंचेश्वर बांध की योजनाओं के बारे में जो लिखा है आपको, उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha began; then this gentleman. A third is rising in his seat there. Nobody can prevent them. You get up, then others get up, I cannot prevent them. They are doing exactly the same thing.... (Interruptions). How can I ask them to sit down, once you begin, others follow.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

चौधरी हरीराम मकासर (बीकानेर) :  
राजस्थान की आवाज नहीं सुनी गई। हमारी  
गंग कैनल में पूरा पानी होना चाहिये और  
राजस्थान कैनल से पानी मिलना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first instance, I would like to thank all those Members who while participating in the debate felicitated me on assuming charge of this ministry. I am grateful to a large number of members who participated in this debate and I am also thankful to you for allocating the longest time for these demands. Several members made constructive criticism, some others gave very good suggestions, I have made a note of them and we shall try to benefit from them.

At the outset, I should like to assure the hon. Members that our government would keep food and agriculture above politics. In formulating our policies and programmes we will be guided solely by national interests and our object will be to bring about a rapid development in agriculture and to promote the welfare of the common man, particularly the weaker sections. As the hon. Members are aware, government attaches the highest priority to agriculture and keeping in view the importance role of agriculture in the nation's life the outlay on agriculture and allied services including cooperation, fertilisers, irrigation, flood control and power for agriculture has been enhanced from Rs. 2312 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 3024 crores in 1977-78. This is an increase of about 31 per cent over the last year's allocation. The allocation for rural development has been increased by as much as 79 per cent, the step-up is 56 per cent for rural electrification and 45 per cent for major and medium irrigation.

The development of agriculture has to be viewed in the wider context of

rural development aimed at the removal of poverty and enlargement of employment opportunities and dispersal of the fruits of development among different regions and different sections of the population. The programmes and policies of the government will be directed towards attaining those objectives.

An important prerequisite for strengthening rural economy is the achievement of a higher rate of growth in agricultural production. Since independence agricultural output has no doubt registered an increase. However this increase has not been commensurate with the growing requirements in the case of several commodities. Moreover food and agricultural production still continues to be subject to vagaries of the weather. Our objective in the coming year would be to accelerate the growth of all the important crops as well as to minimise the adverse effects of weather on agricultural output.

Among the foodgrains wheat is the only crop which has marked spectacular progress in recent years. Although production of rice, the most important food crop in the country, has shown an upward trend, the results are no-way comparable with those of wheat. Rice is cultivated in different conditions such as heavy rainfall, temporary waterlogging and low lying areas where the crops get flooded. We have tried to identify the main constraints in achieving higher output in different regions and to find suitable solutions. In the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, we have taken up a big programme to assist the States in raising paddy nurseries at the places where irrigation facilities are available in order to enable the farmers to advance the transplantation period and to grow a rabi crop after the kharif crop has been harvested. A programme of line sowing of paddy which will facilitate early removal of weed and also top dressing of fertili-

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

zers at an early stage to ensure better plant protection and growth of the crop has also been taken up in large parts of these States. To assist the farmers to undertake this programme, we have introduced some new and simple bullock driven implements on a pilot basis. We have also sanctioned additional funds for intensifying research in the cultivation of paddy under rainfed conditions.

We are also paying attention to the coarse grains. In the case of jowar which covers almost the same extent of acreage as wheat, special steps are being taken to increase the coverage under high yielding varieties in compact areas to effectively control pests and diseases. For maize, concerted efforts for stepping up production are being concentrated in major producing districts. Along side development and research efforts are being intensified to evolve disease resistant high yielding varieties of jowar, bajra and maize.

I agree with Shri Shinde that pulses and oilseeds are in short supply and something needs to be done to augment their production. I am sorry to say that proper attention was not paid by the previous Government in this direction. These are mainly rainfed crops and are grown in many parts of the country over relatively poor soil. Recently, a special Inter-Departmental Group has gone into the problem of production of pulses, oilseeds as well as cotton. The Group has suggested a number of short and medium term measures aimed at increasing their production. We have initiated action on these measures. An important recommendation relates to the production of quality seeds and their distribution. We have decided to provide sufficient funds to the agricultural universities, the National Seeds Corporation and the State Governments to produce breeder, foundation and certified seeds of these crops and sell the same to growers at reasonable

prices. A substantial portion of the cost of the seeds will be borne by the Government. These crops being particularly prone to attack by pests and diseases the Group has recommended a large scale operation for their control. We have decided to subsidise the cost of aerial operations in addition to maintaining the subsidy on ground operations. Under the new scheme for subsidising the aerial spraying in cotton, groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, the subsidy will be as much as 100 per cent of the cost in the case of small and marginal farmers and 70 per cent in the case of other farmers. We have also decided to launch a special campaign in selected districts which have the largest area under pulses and groundnut and advise the farmers to apply the requisite quantities of phosphatic fertilizers to these crops during this kharif season. We are also advising farmers to grow an additional crop of moong as a summer crop in between wheat and rice in U.P., Bihar and in the rice fallows in the South.

We are also taking certain steps to increase the production of jute which has suffered some damage on account of excessive rains, flood and storm in Assam and Tripura and delayed sowings in West Bengal. A scheme has been taken up for foliar application and top dressing. This, coupled with the Intensive Jute District Programme is expected to have a favourable impact on its production.

Water is the basic input for increasing the agricultural production. In case of Major and Medium Projects, current year's outlay would be Rs. 950 crores. It is gratifying that the entire House has welcomed the high priority being accorded to irrigation. In fact, this is one of the basic planks of the Janata Government's policy. It is true that some of the irrigation projects, particularly the major ones, have been lingering on for quite some time. These include the Rajasthan Canal, Nagarjunasagar, Kosi and Gandak.

It shall be our endeavour to complete at the earliest all the pending projects.

' Another important project of this nature, to which Shri Chowdhry Balbir Singh referred, i.e. Thein Dam has been lingering since long and we have losing huge quantities of water to Pakistan since March 1970. While, we were entitled to the full use of water from the river Ravi, the previous government did not pay full attention to this project. I will soon convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and try to settle this problem at the earliest possible time.

Hon. members have referred to the importance of an early settlement of inter-State differences and disputes. I intend to make vigorous efforts for an expeditious settlement of these disputes. I have every hope that the State Governments would extend their fullest cooperation. The government is striving to see that except in cases where tribunals have been set up, the execution of the projects is not delayed. Even in respect of disputes pending before tribunals, efforts are being made to start some project by mutual agreement so that the benefits start accruing. I am sure hon. members will appreciate that water is a sensitive issue with the States and naturally, the competing interests have to be resolved with equity and utmost care.

We have many old irrigation systems which cannot cope with the demand of modern agriculture. There is considerable scope to improve the efficiency of these systems by resorting to their remodeling so that wastage of water is minimised and timely and adequate supplies of water made available, particularly to the tail end areas. Work on modernisation of a few systems has already commenced but the pace is rather slow. Our efforts shall be to pursue this programme in a big way so that available

waters are utilised in the most efficient manner.

In this connection, I would like to mention the importance of conjunctive use of surface and ground water and the need to install tubewells both shallow and deep, wherever feasible, to augment the surface water sources. Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and parts of Uttar Pradesh have given a lead in this regard. This should inspire the other States to take up similar programmes.

As some hon. members mentioned, irrigation at times becomes a mixed blessing due to water-logging. Drainage schemes have been taken up in the commands of many irrigation projects and State Governments have been advised to prepare a detailed drainage project at the time of formulation of the irrigation project itself. Some members mentioned about the difficulty experienced in the command areas of Kosi and Gandak Projects I shall bring this to the notice of the Governments of Bihar and U.P. and also ask my technical experts to look into this problem.

While talking of water resources development, we are always reminded of floods, particularly in the Brahmaputra-Gangetic Plains. This House is aware that Government has set up a Rashtriya Barh Ayog to examine this problem in depth and give concrete proposals for flood control and management. We have also got a Ganga Flood Control Commission and a Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission. The problems of flood control cannot be looked at in isolation. It has to be part of multi-purpose development of the water resources so that the rivers instead of inflicting devastating damages, provide large benefits to the communities.

We have doubled our irrigation facilities in the last 30 years but there



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is still a long way to go. We have to redouble the existing potential to reach the ultimate. In that connection, the Government has taken a number of steps. The House will be pleased to know that as against an achievement of 5.2 million hectares of additional irrigation during the last three years, our government has made definite programmes to add at least 8 million hectares to the irrigated areas during the next three years. Another step taken is to request the State Governments to speed up the investigation of projects and seek early clearance so that a shelf of approved projects is readily available for execution. Some Members mentioned about a national net-work of irrigation canals and referred to the Ganga Cauvery link, Dastur Plan etc. These gigantic proposals are conceptual in nature. All such schemes have to take into consideration the availability and long-term needs of water in various regions, States and the country as a whole. I would like to assure the hon. Members that every suggestion made in this respect shall be carefully considered from all angles including technical, socio-economic and others. I am glad to inform the House that the Central Government have created a new unit in the Central Water Commission to study the possibilities for providing irrigation supplies for the drought-prone areas. The State Governments have also been requested to prepare specific plans for the development of tribal and backward areas. These schemes shall be given high priority in execution.

One Member referred to the problem of inundation of areas adjoining Bhagirathi river after the commissioning of the Farakka Barrage. The problem has been discussed with the West Bengal government and at present experts of the Centre as well as West Bengal government are studying various proposals to meet the situation. (Interruptions)

Hon. Members have referred to the importance of minor irrigation, particularly ground water development. Realizing the important role of minor irrigation programmes, efforts are being made to accelerate their implementation to the maximum extent possible. Apart from the public sector outlays, efforts are being made to supplement the plan outlays for minor irrigation by institutional funds. Intensive efforts are being made to conduct systematic hydrological surveys, exploratory drilling and detailed water balance studies on a representative basis all over the country. These surveys will have the State Governments in planning scientific schemes for the exploitation of ground water resources.

Shri Hukam Narain Yadav has referred to the poor functioning of the State tube-wells in parts of North Bihar. It is true that the management and utilization of public tube-wells leave room for improvement. There is a proposal to undertake pilot studies with a view to bringing about the desired improvement with assistance from IDA.

Some Members have referred to the need for adopting flat water rates. That, in fact, is not the concern of my department; but I will look into the matter. If the flat rates are thought to be good in some States—some experience has been gained in Punjab, Haryana and some parts of U.P.—and if they are demanded by farmers in any particular State, this matter can also be looked into.

Some demand was made regarding diamond rigs. In some parts of Bihar, dug-wells and ug-cumbore wells are feasible. But for augmenting the discharge of these wells, rock drills and small down-the-hole rigs are required. These are indigenously available. The Bihar government has been consistently advised to acquire some equipment of this type. The matter will once again be taken up with them, because it is the concern of that particular State. These rigs are available in the country at present.

Some reference has been made to Sarda Sahayak Command in Uttar Pradesh. It is the accepted policy to encourage the construction of tube-wells in the Command Canal system to increase the intensity of irrigation and to control the hazards of water-logging and salinization. There is particular need for encouraging ground-water development in the Sarda Sahayak Command to control water-logging. The State government is in the process of formulating programmes for providing tube-wells, including public tube-wells, in this area, in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board.

As hon. Members are aware, despite three decades of planning, large number of villages suffer from acute scarcity of drinking water. It has been mentioned some time ago that 1.16 lakh villages are without water. The Finance Minister in his budget speech had referred to the need for supplementing the efforts of the State governments for providing drinking water facilities in the problem villages. I might add that wherever canal irrigation facilities are available, there is no difficulty in making water available for drinking purposes. Drinking water deficiency is mostly confined to chronically drought-affected and other backward areas. Ground water investigations are being carried out by the Central Ground Water Board and the State Ground Water Organisations throw light on the possibilities for using ground water for drinking purposes. These investigations are being intensified and special priority is being given to the areas where drinking water supply is deficient.

A proposal has been made that Usar lands should be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Our estimate is that about 7 million hectares of potentially productive land is affected by saline and alkaline conditions. Of this, about 2.5 million hectares are affected predominantly by alkaline conditions. With the help of suitable technology that has recently

been developed, it is proposed to reclaim 64,000 hectares of such land with an outlay of Rs. 7 crores during the Fifth Plan period. The scheme provides for a subsidy of 50 per cent on cost of inputs like gypsum and pyrites to small and marginal farmers; the rate of subsidy for others is 25 per cent. Besides, Rs. 3 crores have been provided for the reclamation of 1.20 lakh hectares of acidic soil. Subsidy, as in the case of alkali soil, is given for lime and basic slag, which are the amendment agent for acidic soil.

In order to bridge the wide gap in productivity, as also to reduce disparities in incomes between the farmers in unirrigated and irrigated areas, the Government of India have launched a programme of dry land farming. Some of the members have rightly stressed the importance of this programme. In this context, it may be mentioned that 24 pilot projects are already in operation in 12 States in close proximity to the dry-land research centres of the ICAR. Farmers are being advised to adopt the recommended package of practices through extensive demonstration and farmers training programmes and giving them liberal incentives. In addition, the drought-prone area programmes, covering 74 districts, aims at optimum utilisation of land, water and livestock resources and minimisation of impact of drought on agricultural production and incomes.

Several hon. Members have referred to the importance of timely supply of quality seeds. The Ministry has taken a number of steps for ensuring the availability of high quality seeds at the right place, at the right time and at the right price. The States having suitable agro-climatic conditions for seed production are being encouraged to foster the growth of seed industry, including the establishment of State Seed Corporations under the National Seed programme. This would ensure diversified seed production at competitive



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prices. The system of assessment of demand for different varieties of seeds is also being streamlined with a view to avoiding 'the feast and famine cycle'. State Governments are also being assisted in setting up independent seed certification agencies so that rigorous quality standard of seeds are ensured. Further, the State Seed Law enforcement organisations are being set up and strengthened in different States to curb malpractices and to check the sale of spurious seeds. A scheme of operating buffer stocks to cope with the sudden increase in seed demand due to seasonal factors is also being enforced.

Fertilizer is another critical input required for raising agricultural productivity. There used to be complaints in the past about the shortage of fertilizers. I am happy to say that by a systematic effort, this problem has been largely solved. The domestic production of fertilizer has been picking up in recent years. The output of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer has increased from 15.18 lakh tonnes in 1974-75 to 23.8 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. At the same time, we supplement the domestic production by imports in order to meet the requirements. While there is at present a gap between requirements and production, efforts are being made to augment the indigenous production through installation of more fertiliser plants. It is hoped that in a few years we will be able to meet our requirements through indigenous production.

You will also be very happy to learn that we are paying particular attention to ensuring that the fertilisers, seeds and pesticides which are supplied to the farmers are of good quality. We are establishing a chain of fertilizer quality control laboratories—36 are proposed to be established during the current Plan in all the States. Apart from this, we are also establishing an Insecticide Control Laboratory in almost every State.

We are proposing to have Input Inspectors, a sort of in-built vigilance authority, in every agriculturally important district, who would make surprise checks, take samples and get them analysed in the laboratory. This will have a deterrent effect on the dealers indulging in social evils like adulteration, false labelling and so on.

I find that hon. Members have expressed their views about the level of fertiliser prices. While we will certainly keep these prices under review, I am sorry to say that there is no proposal to bring about an adjustment in them for the current kharif crop.

Some hon. Members have referred to the problem relating to the supply of fertilisers in tribal and hilly areas. These areas are not connected well by railways; therefore, most of the fertilisers have to be moved into the interior by road. To make up for the higher transportation cost, the Government have declared a number of road heads as rail heads in these areas. Moreover, the railway out-agencies are also treated as rail heads. In addition, the State Governments as well as the manufacturers have been requested to increase the number of retail points in the interior.

With the introduction of high-yielding varieties of crops, plant protection measures have assumed considerable importance. Hon. Members will be glad to know that in the past several months, there has been practically no rise in the prices of pesticides; on the contrary, prices of many of the popular pesticides have declined during the last one year.

श्री जगदंबी प्रसाद यादव (गोड्डा) :  
अगर फर्टिलाइजर का दाम कम नहीं होता है तो किसान उसको नहीं खरीद सकेगा। जब तक मिट्टी की जांच नहीं होती तब तक इसका इस्तेमाल करना भी बेकार होता है।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

यह पहले किया हुआ है। आगे हम उसको देखेंगे।

Some hon. Members have emphasized the need of increasing the supply of agricultural credit to the farmers, particularly the weaker sections. The main thrust of governmental efforts is to increase the quantum of institutional credit, to improve the quality of services by providing an integrated credit structure at the base level so as to arrange for timely finances, supplies and services needed by the farmers, as also to channel a larger portion to the weaker sections of the farming community. Co-operatives continue to be the main institutional sources for provision of agricultural credit. The short-term crop loans disbursed by co-operatives are expected to reach a level of Rs. 1200 crores during the year 1977-78. The medium and long term loans are also expected to be of the order of Rs. 10 crores during this year. To enable weaker sections to avail of institutional credit facilities, their enrolment in co-operatives and the reorganisation of the primary co-operatives into viable societies are being pursued. The commercial banks are also emerging as the second most important institutional source of agricultural credit. The level of outstanding loans financed directly by these banks for agricultural production stood at Rs. 648 crores on 30-6-1978.

Apart from increasing the supply of agricultural credit, the Reserve Bank of India is providing the credit at a concessional rate. The bank charges a rate of 7 per cent on short term credit. After adding the margins retained by the co-operatives at different levels in the three-tier co-operative credit structure, the rate charged to the loan works out to 13-14 per cent. The margin retained at the level of primary agricultural credit societies is 3.5 per cent, which is considered to be hardly adequate to meet the pay of a full-time Secretary, considering the level of business.

The rate of interest charged from the loanees is 12 to 14 per cent on medium term loans and 10 to 11 per cent on long term loans.

Land reforms constitute an important plank of socio-economic transformation of the rural society. Several hon. Members have expressed their apprehension that land reforms have not received adequate attention. I would like to reassure them that proper and speedy implementation of land reforms is of primary concern to us. The policy concerning land reforms has been evolved over the years and the States have enacted legislation giving effect to this policy. Implementation, however, has not been as vigorous as it should have been. We will make sustained efforts to persuade State Governments to ensure proper implementation of land reforms so that the benefits of land reform legislation actually accrue. As hon. Members are aware, surplus land from ceiling on holdings is allotted to the weaker sections of the society, it is not enough to assign land to the landless, they must also be enabled to bring the land under cultivation. The Government of India assist the State Governments financially in providing to such assignee funds both to meet short-term requirements and to develop the land. During the current year, we have provided Rs. 7.5 crores for this purpose. In addition, funds would also be available from various special projects, cooperative institutions and commercial institutions. We are examining, if we can attract larger finances by providing some seed money.

Based on the experience of Punjab, Haryana and UP we can safely say that consolidation of holdings is an important step for achieving higher production. A special programme for consolidation of holdings being taken up in all command areas of irrigation projects. This programme will help in the exploitation of ground water resources, proper distribution and utilisation of water and use of inputs.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

For the implementation of land reforms upto date land records reflecting the rights of the actual tillers of the soil are absolutely necessary. While land records in some form or the other reflecting the ownership position do exist in most parts of the country, the position of tenants, share croppers and other unsecure holders remains improperly recorded in large areas. We wish to pay greater attention to the task of updating the land records particularly of tenants and share croppers.

Shri Charan Narzari has referred to certain irregularities in the implementation of ceiling legislation and unauthorised eviction of Tribal families in Assam. I would like to assure the House that the point raised by him will be looked into and I will take personal interest in this matter.

Several hon. Members have rightly stressed the crucial role of research in enabling us to get more and more food from less and less land. Fortunately, we have in our country an integrated system of research education and extension education involving collaborative work between central institutes and agricultural universities. I agree that while we have increased the allocation for agricultural research during this year, the total quantum of research efforts in our country is not commensurate with the magnitude and diversity of problems we have in our major crops, farm animals and inland and coastal fisheries. Our major emphasis during this year will be on intensifying research on pulses, oilseeds and short and medium staple cotton. Dry farming research has already resulted in the development of useful technologies for different parts of the country and particularly for the vast black soil areas of Central India. What is now needed is to convert the available know-how into action programmes. The other area which will receive considerable attention is the

preservation of the basic assets of our agriculture, namely, soil, water, flora and fauna. Soil has rightly been described as the stomach of the plant and I would appeal to all hon. Members to create an awareness in their respective constituencies on the need for maintenance of soil fertility and preventing soil erosion. Agricultural assets, in contrast to industrial assets, do not permit any depreciation. We have to try hard to continuously enhance the value of our agricultural assets. We have established a National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources in order to collect and conserve the rich genetic material we have in our major crop plants.

Some hon. Members from the South have referred to the need for development of fisheries for which there is a vast potential in our country. Indeed, the potential has increased with the declaration of an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles around our coast. The Government has, in fact, taken several important steps to increase production as well as processing, storage and marketing of fish. A three-fold increase in the outlay for fisheries development has been proposed in the current year and I am glad to state that availability of funds will not be allowed to come in the way of the development of fisheries.

The Exploratory Fishery Projects are being strengthened to chart and map out fisheries resources around the coast. An industrial survey of fisheries resources with Polish assistance has commenced work since January, 1977 on the north-west coast. Consultations are being held under bilateral aid programmes with countries which are more advanced in marine fisheries and with F.A.O. for further expansion of this programme.

Along with the survey programme, major fishing harbours are under construction at Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Roychowk.

(Calcutta); they would provide landing and berthing facilities for deep sea fishing vessels. For medium and small mechanised fishing boats, landing and berthing facilities are being provided at eightyone centres all along the coast. The World Bank has agreed to give assistance for construction of fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol at a total cost of Rs. 12.60 crores. Two hundred deep sea fishing vessels are proposed to be introduced through imports and indigenous construction by the end of current Plan period. Thirty deep sea fishing vessels are now operating in our seas. Another thirty vessels are being imported during the current year and some of these have already started arriving in the country.

Special emphasis is also being laid on intensive fish culture for the development of inland fisheries. Twenty-five fish farmers development agencies have been set up in various States for intensive development of fisheries. This programme provides for training for fish farmers, subsidy for reclamation and loans for inputs. District level fish seed farms and block level nurseries have been set up to raise the level of fish seed production through scientific techniques. In addition, a number of fish seed farms, each covering about 50 hectares, are proposed to be set up in 8 States for ensuring the availability of fish seed. 4,600 Fishermen's cooperatives have been organised to undertake marketing of fish at remunerative prices. Practically all the maritime States have set up Fisheries Development Corporations. The exports of fishery products have shown a steep increase in recent years. In 1976, these exports amounted to Rs. 190 crores. Vigorous efforts are being made to step up the exports further. At the same time, special attention will be paid to protect the interests of small and traditional fishermen.

Forests play a significant role in the rural and tribal economy by not

only providing direct employment and supplementary income to the agricultural population and backward classes but also by bringing marginal lands into production for essential rural requirements of fuel, wood, small timber, grass and leaf fodder. Many of the hon. Members have emphasized the need for afforestation on a large scale. The revision of the national forestry policy is under consideration. Under the Social Forestry programme, plantations are being raised on waste lands, panchayati lands, road and canal sides and degraded forest areas. Plantations along the borders of Rajasthan desert and in the Rann of Kutch have been taken up. A scheme for afforestation in Rajasthan canal areas is also being undertaken. Nurseries are being raised in a big way for distribution among farmers, individuals and institutions. I have taken note of the suggestion made by an hon. Member here that fruit trees also may be planted along with timber trees. For ensuring scientific afforestation, harvesting, extraction and marketing of forest produce and setting up of industries. Forest Development Corporations have been established in 13 States and 2 Union Territories. These Corporations are also being encouraged to organise the collection of minor forest products, like, sal seeds to help the tribals. For soil conservation and afforestation in upper catchments of river valley projects, an integrated soil and water conservation programme is being taken up.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The working of forests by contractors should be stopped.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I would also like to tell the House that we will be organising Van Mahotsava as it was normally organised in previous years. I know of a case where for planting one sapling, Rs. 7 lakhs were spent because somebody from Delhi had to go there to plant it.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

With a view to diversifying the agricultural economy much greater stress will have to be laid on animal husbandry, dairying, poultry and piggery for which a substantial land base is not a pre-requisite. Some of the Hon'ble Members have referred to the development of dairying. In this context, I would like to mention that based on the experience of the first phase of the Operation Flood Scheme, the second phase of the Operation Flood, which is much larger in dimension, is being formulated.

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh referred to the need for giving attention to the Jamnapari breed of Goats. This breed of goats which is known for high yields of milk and meat, has been gradually dwindling in the country, because of its indiscriminate export to neighbouring countries. To conserve this breed within the country, we have already banned its export. Government are also considering the establishment of a large farm for conserving and multiplying this breed. This farm would produce quality bucks for upgrading the local herd. The National Dairy Research Institute of Karnal has also taken up cross-breed of Jamnapari with exotic breed with Alpine and Saenann.

A reference has been made during the debate to the need for developing poultry. We recognise the importance of this programme in rural development. We have launched a programme for supplementing the income of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by poultry raising. Under this programme, provision has been made for delivery of inputs and services, in a package form, at the door of the farmer. Poultry production programmes have been adopted to help the tribals too. Steps have been taken to improve the quality of inputs, like breeding stocks, feed, extension support, health cover and marketing.

I recognise the need for stabilising the prices of poultry feed. We have taken steps to bring down the prices of feed ingredients like groundnut cake, rice bran, etc. by limiting the export quota. A national animal feed board has also been constituted to monitor all aspects of procurement, distribution, pricing and quality of animal feed/feed ingredients.

Rural unemployment and under-employment is a major problem facing the country. Recognising the need for tackling this problem in as short a time as possible, the Government have taken certain new initiatives during the current year. To strengthen the rural infrastructure and to accelerate the pace of development in economically backward areas, we have made budget provisions for taking up three new schemes. One is a scheme of construction of rural roads with local involvement. Communication is a vital element in spurring economic development. Recognising this, a provision of Rs. 20 crore has been made in the current year for constructing village link roads with additional assistance from the local resources and State Governments.

In Punjab, this project was taken up during the Akali regime some seven years ago, and with the local assistance and co-operation of the village community. I may tell the House, today, that there is not a single village in Punjab that has not been linked by a linking road. Similar programme was taken up in Haryana, and in Haryana also, according to my knowledge, all the villages have been connected by roads. I will request all the hon. Members to encourage local participation in this programme, because it is very easy for local people to do so. Then we did the earth work. Then they helped to transport bricks, transport other material and also helped in the construction work.

Another new scheme which has been introduced is the specific programme of desert development in the hot arid zones of Rajasthan, Haryana and



Gujarat and the cold arid zones of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh with an outlay of Rs. 6.1 crore.

The third new scheme is one of development of the primary markets on a pilot basis and the regulated markets in the tribal, hill and drought-prone areas where the basic facilities for proper marketing by the producers are not available and will require special assistance to be set up. An outlay of Rs. 2 crore has been provided for this scheme in the current year. These schemes would offer additional employment opportunities. Besides a scheme to utilise foodgrains from surplus stocks to generate additional employment in the rural areas has been initiated.

13.00 hrs.

I may mention that the original scheme in this regard contemplated to cover only maintenance of public works, but this scheme is being recast so as to explore the fullest potential of generating employment by utilising foodgrain stocks. Sizeable employment opportunities are sought to be created through special schemes for small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers development agencies, which emphasize ancillary activities like dairying, poultry, pigery and fisheries. Other special programmes such as drought prone area programmes and tribal development programmes also create additional employment opportunities for the rural people.

Hon. Members will agree with me that it is not enough to think only in terms of raising agricultural productivity, but it is equally essential to ensure that all rural households are made economically viable through the generation of adequate employment opportunities, particularly for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. In view of this, our Government has accorded the highest priority to rural development and is giving a new orientation to the scheme of Integrated Rural Development so that it can really become the

instrument for improving the quality of life of the rural people. The main objective of this programme is to provide gainful and stable employment to the rural poor and other 'disadvantaged groups' like small and marginal farmers, tenants, share-croppers, artisans, scheduled castes and tribes, etc., by optimum utilisation of local resources. As the preparation of resource inventories and action plans as contemplated earlier is taking much time, it has been decided that such programmes of rural development in the selected districts which would find a place in a scheme of integrated development of area, be quickly identified and action initiated. Hon. Members would be glad to know that our Government are also thinking in terms of bringing integration in approach and methodology of various programmes of rural development over a much wider area than the present 20 districts covered by the programme.

Realising the importance of people's participation in rural development, it is our endeavour to promote and strengthen rural institutions which help in the process of public cooperation. These institutions are Panchayati Raj bodies, Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, cooperatives and voluntary agencies. Central assistance is being given for promoting and strengthening Mahila Mandals and Yuvak Mandals as instruments of public cooperation. Assistance is also available to selected all-India voluntary organisations for taking up pilot projects of public cooperation in different fields of activities concerning rural life, so that new methods and techniques of public cooperation are generated. More recently, the Ministry has taken initiative to involve industrial and business houses in undertaking meaningful programmes of rural development. To enable them to do so, some tax concessions have been proposed with proper safeguards so that only expenditure on approved programmes of rural development becomes admissible for the concessions.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

Thanks to the untiring efforts of my distinguished predecessor, Babu Jagjiwan Ram ji, the food economy of the country is in a good shape. Notwithstanding the fact that the domestic production of foodgrains during 1976-77 declined by nearly 10 million tonnes from the previous year's peak of 120.8 million tonnes, the market availability of foodgrains continues to be satisfactory in all parts of the country, including the deficit areas. The removal of irksome restrictions on movement of wheat from April 1977 has, in a considerable measure, contributed to this happy state of affairs, and the new Government can legitimately take credit for this. Thanks to the continuing vigorous operations by public agencies, procurement of food out of 1976-77 crop is expected to be around 10 million tonnes. This has helped the country to build up large stocks of nearly 20 million tonnes. With a stock of this size, the Government is confident of meeting any contingency arising out of failure of rains in the coming year.

A little upward pressure on foodgrain prices in some places has, no doubt, been noticed during the last few weeks, but I would like to submit that a rise in foodgrain prices during this part of the year is a usual phenomenon as there is a considerable shrinkage in the market arrivals of kharif cereals after March and those of wheat also start falling off after the second or third week of June. We are however keeping a strict watch and adequate measures will continue to be taken to ensure that the prices of foodgrains are maintained at a reasonable level.

Government have already taken measures to step up releases of foodgrains from the public distribution system so as to check any undue rise in prices. Offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system during the first five months of 1977 has been

4.7 million tonnes as against 3.2 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1976. Besides, an increase in the scale of ration for wheat and milo from 8 kilograms to 12 kilograms, allotments of rice to the States have also been liberalised to as to contain prices in the coming lean months. The network of ration/fair-price shops has been further expanded and now comprises about 2.44 lakh shops; out of those 1.87 lakh shops are in rural areas. Further, the States had been asked to ensure that maximum coverage is given to the rural population.

Some Hon. Members have stated that there is discrimination between rice-eating and wheat-eating population in as much as there is more subsidy on wheat as compared to that on rice. I may be permitted to say that nothing can be farther from the truth than this statement. The benefit of the subsidy in the distribution of wheat also goes to the rice eating people in the country as the bulk of wheat is distributed in the rice-eating areas through public distribution system.

In fact, very little wheat is distributed through public distribution system in the surplus States where wheat is produced. Similarly, the wheat products are also distributed mainly in the rice-eating areas. I may also mention that one reason for higher subsidy on wheat has been the import of wheat at high international price in the preceding years. With the increase in the availability of foodgrains, imports have been stopped and the subsidy on wheat will also appreciably come down.

A number of Members have stressed the need for ensuring remunerative prices to the producers. As this House is aware, assurance of remunerative prices to the producers is an important objective of Government's Agricultural Price Policy. Procurement or support prices are being fixed for important foodgrains



and major cash crops. As you know, we have already increased the procurement price of wheat for the 1977 marketing season by Rs. 5 per quintal taking into account the increase in input costs and other relevant factors. Massive purchase operations were also undertaken to ensure that market prices did not fall below the procurement prices fixed by the government.

In this connection, Hon'ble Members would recall that the wheat crop had been damaged in many areas on account of untimely rains during March/April 1977. In order to safeguard the interest of the cultivators the quality specifications were considerably relaxed to enable the public agencies to buy the rain damaged wheat. It is important to mention that out of the total purchases of 4.9 million tonnes of wheat by Government agencies so far nearly 2 million tonnes comprise rain affected wheat. The relaxation of restrictions on inter-State movement of wheat has also helped the producers to realise higher prices for their produce than they would otherwise have got.

While Government has been anxious to ensure remunerative prices to the producers, due care is also being taken to safeguard the interests of the vulnerable sections of the consumers. Despite the fact that the procurement price of wheat was increased by Rs. 5 per quintal, its issue price was kept unchanged at the level of Rs. 125 per quintal; this has meant an increase in the subsidy to be borne by the Government.

On the role of traders, Shri Shinde sounded a note of caution that allowing complete free trade in foodgrains would create difficulties. Some other Members expressed the view that restrictions on the movement of foodgrains should be removed and trade should be allowed to move the stocks freely in all parts of the country. As at present, there are no movement restrictions on any grain, except paddy and rice. A decision on the policy

with regard to paddy and rice, will be taken in September when the kharif policy on prices is decided. I may, however, mention here that we do not have a dogmatic approach to the problem of food-management. With regard to wheat, it was found desirable to remove the movement restrictions in order to enable the producer to get a price higher than the procurement price. Also, the huge stocks available with the Government made it unnecessary to continue with movement restrictions.

Many hon. Members mentioned about the large stocks of foodgrains that are being held by the Government and expressed their apprehension that with such huge stocks and the inadequacy of storage in the country, there was a danger of a part of the stocks getting damaged. I am sure that the hon. Members will agree with me that for a country of India's size, it is absolutely necessary to maintain a suitable buffer stock so that in years of failure of monsoon resulting in fall in production, the country may not get into difficulties. A Technical Committee appointed by the Government had made certain recommendations with regard to the desirable size of the buffer stock and these are under the consideration of the Government. No doubt, holding of a large buffer stock is a costly affair and presents a number of problems. But, since the holding of a buffer stock is very necessary for the proper management of the food economy as also for the economic stability of the country, the problems involved in the maintenance of buffer stocks have to be examined and suitable measures devised to deal with them. In view of the fact that 1976-77 was an average year with regard to food production, the off take of grains through the public distribution system in the year 1977-78 would be normally expected to be much higher than what it was in the previous year. Government are also taking steps to negotiate with the Russians the return of the

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

wheat loan taken from the USSR in the shape of wheat. The feasibility of exports of wheat products from the country to the neighbouring countries is also being examined. With all these steps, it is expected that over the year 1977-78, the total stock held by the Government agencies would show a decline and reach manageable proportions by the end of the year.

I might add that Government have taken various steps to deal with the situation by optimum utilization of the existing covered storage capacity by increasing stack heights, resorting to large scale hiring of private accommodation from wherever available, building up of additional storage capacity and by arranging for loans to private owners at lower rate of interest to encourage them to building godowns of given specifications to be hired to the Food Corporation for a specific period.

Many hon. Members mentioned about the necessity to ensure that sugarcane producers in the country are given remunerative prices for the cane grown by them. Before the commencement of each sugar season, the Government of India notifies the minimum price to be paid by the sugar factories for sugarcane purchased by them. In addition, the cane growers are legally entitled to get 50 per cent of the excess realization made by the factories from the sale of free sale sugar. In practice, however, the cane growers get much higher prices because the State Governments intervene between the industry and the growers and insist on what is known as 'State advised prices' which are generally higher than what is derived by the methods described above.

Some hon. Members also referred to the sugar policy and some pleaded that sugar should be decontrolled. In deciding on the policy to be followed for sugar, Government have to keep in mind the interests of the

cane growers, who should get a reasonable and remunerative price for the cane, the interest of the consumers, for whom sugar should be available at a reasonable price and in between, the interest of the industry, which cannot function efficiently unless it is able to cover the cost of production through sales of sugar. I can assure the hon. Members that Government will take into consideration all these factors and decide a suitable policy that will be in the long-term interest of the country and will result in increasing production of both sugarcane and sugar.

Hon. Member, Dr. A. Sarojini Mahishi—she is not here—made a point that the productivity as well as recovery of sugar from the sugarcane in the north particularly in UP and Bihar is much lower than in the South and that, therefore, the growing of sugarcane in UP and Bihar was not the best way of utilising the resources available in these areas.

The basic point made by the hon. Member that there should be a proper land use plan and that in any area the crop which could be grown more profitably should be encouraged, is unexceptionable. However, in dealing with the question of sugarcane in UP and Bihar, one should not completely forget certain historical facts. In the early stages of the development of the sugar industry in the country the factories came up mainly in UP and Bihar, and sugarcane cultivation in these States has continued for over 40 years. The development of sugar factories in the south came up much later. It should also be remembered that the Indian farmer is very practical and knows as to which crops would give him the best return and arranges his cropping pattern accordingly. At present 30 per cent of the sugarcane and sugar is from the northern States, and unless further development takes place in other areas of the country discouraging sugarcane in the North would have an adverse effect on the availability of the sweetening agents in the country.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the decision on whether to continue or not the growing of sugarcane in the northern States, is best left to the cultivators in these areas. Government, on their side, have been making efforts through various developmental programmes to increase the productivity of sugar cane in these States, and also to introduce better varieties in order to improve the recovery.

Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate that our Government is committed to accord high priority to agriculture and rural development. In pursuance of this, we will reorient our policies and programmes and in doing so, we shall keep in view the various suggestions made by the hon. Members.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not say a word of praise for the hard-working farmers of our country whose consistent efforts even in adverse circumstances are helping the country to achieve substantial success in the field of foodgrains and agricultural production even during hard times. I have also to thank the Agriculture Scientists and experts who have made it possible for us through their research to bring about a Green Revolution and to meet the food needs of our vast population.

In the end, I thank the House and the hon. Members who have given me a patient hearing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions to vote....

Some hon. Members rose—

AN HON. MEMBER: My point has not been replied to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. The debate is over. There are so many points made by the hon. Members and he has dealt with as much as possible and if there are one or two points left, everyone of you cannot stand up and ask.

1146 L.S.—7

श्री नरसिंह यादव : भारतीय कृषि अनु-संधान परिषद् में जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जबाब नहीं दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों को गन्ने का दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। उसके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहा। यह नौकरशाही की बदौलत स्पीच तैयार की गयी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. The debate is over now. I shall now put all the cut motions to vote unless any hon. Member desires specifically that his cut motion be put separately.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 13, 15 to 28, 30 to 33, 35 to 48, 50, 51 and 83 to 186 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands to vote. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation voted by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION</b>					
1.	Department of Agriculture	81,41,000	..	1,65,82,000	..
2.	Agriculture . . . . .	62,85,93,000	173,68,30,000	135,70,33,000	272,72,02,000
3.	Fisheries . . . . .	7,06,12,000	3,82,74,000	15,38,22,000	9,94,47,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . .	18,72,66,000	2,20,60,000	35,84,02,000	7,87,00,000
5.	Forest . . . . .	5,29,52,000	46,67,000	16,09,03,000	1,93,33,000
6.	Department of Food . .	203,08,79,000	14,72,51,000	381,99,58,000	28,23,32,000
7.	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	45,69,88,000	5,68,07,000	105,96,02,000	11,86,14,000
8.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education. .	2,55,000	..	5,09,000	..
9.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	19,49,75,000	..	37,39,50,000	..
10.	Department of Irrigation .	7,93,01,000	2,47,25,000	15,76,01,000	4,94,51,000

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 22 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1978 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 22 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*Demands for Grants, 1977-78 in respect of the Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 30-3-1977		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>					
22.	Ministry of Defence . . .	24,05,94,000	17,08,68,000	48,69,19,000	28,41,37,000
23.	Defence Services—Army? .	598,83,47,000	..	1184,09,95,000	..
24.	Defence Services—Navy . .	62,58,65,000	..	124,96,29,000	..
25.	Defence Services—Air Force	191,84,23,000	..	374,20,47,000	..
26.	Defence Services—Pensions	37,15,02,000	..	74,30,03,000	..
27.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	102,10,01,000	..	172,98,02,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their

cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव (हनम-कोंडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस सदन में एक अच्छी परम्परा चली आ रही है कि सुरक्षा को हम दलगत राजनीति से बहुत ऊँचे स्तर पर रखते आए हैं। सभी दलों ने इसका पालन किया है। सुरक्षा सारे देश से सम्बन्ध रखती है और इसी कारण जो आज तक परम्परा रही है मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं कि आगे भी उसको चलाने में हमारी तरफ से पूरा सहयोग मिलता रहेगा। जब मैं वावू जी को देश की सुरक्षा के कर्णधार के रूप में देखता हूँ तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है और मैं पूर्ण रूप से आश्वस्त होता हूँ चूँकि वह इससे पहले भी इस देश की सुरक्षा के कर्णधार रह चुके हैं। बड़े नाजुक समय में और इसी से यह आशा होती है और विश्वास भी होता है कि जो नीतियाँ उस समय बनी थीं वे आगे भी चलेंगी और उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा। यह जो राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण पहले से हम अपनाते आए हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि वह आगे भी जारी रहेगा।

कुछ दिन हुए हम विदेश नीति पर चर्चा कर रहे थे। तब विदेश मंत्री जी ने भी अपने भाषण में हमारी विदेश नीति के बारे में मोटे तौर पर यह कहा था कि जो नीति आज तक तीस बरस से चली आई है जिमको इवाल्फ करने में, बनाने में, हम सब का हाथ रहा है वह आगे भी चलेगी और उसमें कोई ऐसा परिवर्तन नहीं होगा जिससे देश को कोई खतरा हो या उस नीति को कोई खतरा हो। उसके रिवर्सल की, उसकी दिशा को उलटने की कोई बात नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुरक्षा और विदेश नीति का एक प्रकार से समन्वय होना चाहिये और होता आया है। दोनों में भी हम राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाते आए हैं और दलगत राजनीति से ऊँचा उठकर उन पर विचार करते आये हैं। यदि आगे भी हमने ऐसा किया तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा।

अभी कृषि के बारे में भी यही कहा गया कि दलगत राजनीति का इसमें कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन ये जो दो विषय हैं, विदेश नीति और सुरक्षा, इनमें समन्वय होना चाहिये। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो दृष्टिकोण हम अपनाते आए हैं, उसमें कोई कमी हमारी तरफ से नहीं होगी, उसमें हम पूरी तरह से सहयोग देंगे और उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं, यह सबसे पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

हमें बचपन में यह सिखाया गया था कि भारत एक ऐसा देश है जिस की सरहदें अभेद्य हैं। हमें पढ़ाया जाता था कि उत्तर में हिमालय खड़ा है और जिस वह है संतरी हमारा, पासवां हमारा, उसको कोई भेद नहीं सकता, कोई छेद नहीं सकता। बाकी तीन तरफ हमारे सागर हैं जो अलंघ्य हैं। लेकिन स्वतंत्रता के बाद जो हमारा पासवां और संतरी या वह एक देश के बजाय दो देशों का संतरी बन गया और पाकिस्तान का जन्म हुआ। फिर युद्ध नीति में, युद्ध व्यवस्था में और उसकी रचना में कुछ इतने परिवर्तन हुए जिन के बारे में भोचना भी मुश्किल था तीस चालीस बरस पहले। इस के बाद न तो हिमालय अभेद्य रह गया है और न ही हिन्द महासागर अलंघ्य रह गया है। आज हमारा देश जितना बड़ा है उतना ही चारों तरफ से खतरों से घिरा हुआ है और इसीलिये हमारी सारी कल्पना, सुरक्षा की कल्पना आज बदल गई है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इन बदली हुई परिस्थितियों का जायजा ले कर हमने अपनी नीति बनायी है और उसे आगे चला रहे हैं। आज अनिवार्य हो गया है कि हमारा देश सुरक्षा की समस्या को अपने साथ रख कर जीवित रहना सीखे और कभी यह कल्पना न करे कि सुरक्षा की समस्या मुलझ सकती है या पूरी तरह से हल हो सकती है। जब तक यह देश रहेगा, सुरक्षा की समस्या बनी रहेगी। हम अपनी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करते

[श्री पी० बी० सरसिंह राव]

हैं एक बार, पर उसकी सुरक्षा करनी पड़ेगी हमारे के लिये। यह स्वतंत्रता का एक लाजिक है, तर्क है। इस प्रकार सुरक्षा हमारा शाश्वत दायित्व हो जाता है और इसी दृष्टिकोण से हम सुरक्षा की तरफ देखें और उस पर विचार करें।

अभी अभी जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने भी अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में यह स्पष्ट किया है कि हमारी विदेश नीति का आधार गुटनिरपेक्षता पर रहेगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुटनिरपेक्षता की जो नीति है वह केवल हमारे कहने से या बार बार कहने से बनती नहीं है, और वह नीति उसी समय प्रभावशाली हो सकती है जब कि गुटनिरपेक्षता का मतलब सहायता निरपेक्षता भी हो। हम किसी से सहायता लेते रहें और अपने आप को गुटनिरपेक्ष बताते रहें, इन दोनों में कोई मेल मिलाप हो नहीं सकता और यह दोनों एक साथ संभव नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए गुटनिरपेक्ष जो अपने आप को कहता है उसको आत्मनिर्भरता के बारे में और देशों से अधिक प्रयत्न करना होता है क्योंकि गुटनिरपेक्षता उसकी तभी चल सकती है जब वह औरों से सहायता न ले, या औरों पर बहुत ज्यादा निर्भर न रहे। चूंकि भारत अपनी गुटनिरपेक्षता की नीति को आगे चलाना चाहता है, अतः जितनी जल्दी हो सके उसको अन्य देशों पर निर्भर रहना बन्द करना होगा। पहले कम करना होगा, फिर आगे पूरी तरह से बन्द करना होगा।

श्री द्वारका नाथ तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :  
उम हालत में क्या होगा अगर हम सब देशों से एक समान सहायता लें या न लें।

श्री पी० बी० सरसिंह राव : गुटनिरपेक्षता का तो यही मतलब है, गुटनिरपेक्षता हमारी अकेले की नीति नहीं है। हम किसी देश के पास जाते हैं वह भी कह सकता है कि जैसे

आप नान-ऐलाइन्ड हैं हम भी नान-ऐलाइन्ड हैं। इसलिये इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमें अपने आप पर निर्भर रहना है, इसके अलावा और कोई चारा नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि आर्जी तौर पर हम किसी से सहायता लें, लेकिन जब आड़े वक्त किसी के पास जाते हैं तो मुफ्त सहायता कोई नहीं देता, कोई न कोई मोटिवेशन होता है। यदि हमारी गुटनिरपेक्षता किसी को पसन्द नहीं है, जैसी कि नहीं है, तब तो और कठिनाई होगी। हमारी जो नान ऐलाइनमेंट है उस के बारे में कहा जाता है बड़े स्तर पर कि You are neutral on the other side. इसके पहले यह कहा जाता था। आज भी कई लोग कहते हैं कि आप केवल एक देश से बहुत अधिक सहायता ल रहे हैं। आप कैसे अपने आपको नान-ऐलाइन्ड कहते हैं? तो कहने का मतलब यह हुआ कि नान-ऐलाइनमेंट उसी समय सार्थक हो सकता है जब कि नान ऐलाइनमेंट के साथ नान-डिपेंडेंस भी हम जोड़ दें और उसकी तरफ आगे बढ़ें। यह ठीक है जैसा कई सदस्यों ने इसमें पहले भी कहा है कि कोई भी देश सुरक्षा के मामले में शतप्रतिशत आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो सकता। ठीक है शतप्रतिशत नहीं हो सकता है तो जहां तक हो सकता है वहां तक तो होना चाहिये। क्योंकि शतप्रतिशत बड़े बड़े देश भी अगर नहीं हो सकते हैं तो हमारे देश का शतप्रतिशत आत्मनिर्भरता के लिये कोशिश करना एक फिजूल बात होगी। लेकिन कम-से-कम हम इतनी कोशिश करें कि जितनी आत्मनिर्भरता हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, उतनी हम कर लें, और बाइ लेटल अथवा द्विपक्षी ढंग में, किसी से लेना है तो लें और देना है तो दें। आज हम हिसाब लगाकर देखें कि किसी देश से सुरक्षा की सामग्री लेते हैं तो उसको हम देते क्या हैं? अगर नहीं देते हैं तो यह एकांगी हुआ। दूसरे ऐसे बड़े देश हैं जो लेने भी हैं और देते भी हैं। उनकी ओर हमारी आत्मनिर्भरता में फर्क है और वह यह है कि हम केवल लेते हैं, देते बहुत कम हैं या नहीं ही देते हैं। कुछ बड़े देशों



में बाई-लेटूल सामग्री इधर से उधर जाती है और उधर से इधर आती है। उनकी अपनी समानता रहती है और हमारे यहां एक विषमता आ जाती है। हम लेते ही जाते हैं, देने के लिये हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है।

इसलिये नान एलाइनमेंट का एक लाजिक बनता है कि जहां तक हो सके हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायें और इसका एक लाजिक यह भी है कि कई ऐसे देश हैं जो हमको आत्मनिर्भर नहीं बनने देना चाहते क्योंकि वह नहीं चाहते कि हमारी गुटनिरपेक्ष नीति बनी रहे। उनकी कोशिश यही रहती है कि हम आत्मनिर्भर न हों। पिछले 30 वर्षों तक बराबर हमारे सामने रुकावटें आती रही हैं। जितनी सामग्री हमें लेनी थी, वह और देशों को तो आसानी से मिलती है लेकिन वह हमें आज तक नहीं मिली और आगे भी नहीं मिलेगी। कितने ही अन्य गुटनिरपेक्ष देश हैं लेकिन हम पर ही 3, 4 बार आक्रमण हुआ है। हम गुटनिरपेक्ष हैं, हमको किसी से लेना देना नहीं है, फिर हम पर आक्रमण क्यों होता है? इस का एक मात्र कारण यही है कि कई शक्तियां हमें नान-एलाइन्ड नहीं रहने देना चाहतीं।

हमारा देश इतना बड़ा है, इसकी इतनी आबादी है, इतने साधन हैं, इतना पोटेंशियल है कि वह किसी न किसी तरह से हमें आगे बढ़ने से रोकना जरूरी समझते हैं। इसलिये हर चीज में रोड़े अटकाये जा रहे हैं, अवांतर लाया जाता है और इस बात की कोशिश की जाती है कि भारत कभी आगे न बढ़े, उसकी प्रगति न हो। विशेषकर जहां हमारा सुरक्षा का सवाल आता है, यह रुकावट अत्यन्त तीव्र रूप में आती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि हमारी विदेश नीति का एक लाजिक यह है कि हम

जितनी जल्दी हो सके, आत्मनिर्भर बनें और इसके लिये हम अपने इंडस्ट्रियल पोटेंशियल बढ़ावें। पाकिस्तान या दूसरे देशों की तरह बाहर से बनी बनाई सामग्री लेना, हो सकता है कि कुछ सालों के लिये संभव हो और कभी कभी संभव हो, लेकिन लांग टर्म बेसिस पर इतने बड़े देश को आत्मनिर्भर होने के लिये अपनी औद्योगिक शक्ति को बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त और कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आता है। इसमें यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि कुछ सालों के लिये तो हमें तलवार की धार पर चलना पड़ेगा, जो दे सकते हैं, उनसे लेना पड़ेगा और जहां से नहीं मिलना है, उनसे भी लेने की कोशिश करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन साथ ही अपनी आत्मनिर्भरता के लिये जो सामग्री अपने देश में बन सकती है, उस दिशा में बड़ी तेजी से आगे बढ़ना है। इन दोनों बातों को निभाने हुए कुछ साल चलना पड़ेगा और जब हम आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे तब हमारे लिये कोई कठिनाई नहीं रहेगी।

हम पर जो हमला हुआ, उसके बारे में मैंने जिक्र किया। एक गुट-निरपेक्ष देश पर इतने बड़े हमले होते हैं और यह कोशिश की जाती है कि इसको सामग्री न मिले, और उसकी सुरक्षा की शक्ति न बढ़े, इसका एक कारण मैं यह भी कह सकता हूं कि एक तरह से सुरक्षा के मामले में जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण रहा है, वह नकारात्मक रहा है, नैगेटिव रहा है। मैं इस बात को थोड़ा और स्पष्ट कर दूँ मैंने रक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्टों का बड़े गौर से अध्ययन किया है। इस सदन में जो भाषण होते आये हैं, उनको भी मैंने पढ़ा है। मैं पहली बार एक केन्द्रीय विषय पर बोल रहा हूं, मझे इस बात का पूरा अनुभव नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम अपनी नीति में कुछ बहुत ज्यादा या आवश्यकता से अधिक नैगेटिव नजर आते हैं। अगर पाकिस्तान को कोई नया हथियार मिलता है, या बंगलादेश में कोई



[श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव]

गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, या चीन की सरहद पर कोई हलचल शुरू हो जाती है, तो हमारे यहां खलबली मच जाती है और हम बेचैन हो उठते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि अपनी नीति हम नहीं बना रहे हैं, बल्कि पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश या चीन बना रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की एक रीएक्शन-ओरियेंटेड नीति के आधार पर काम करना ठीक नहीं है। हमारी नीति को देखने से ऐसा नहीं लगता है कि तीस बरस के बाद हम परिपक्व या बालिग हो गये हैं, और अब हम एक पाज़िटिव नीति बनाने की स्थिति में हैं। अगर साठ करोड़ की आबादी वाले इतने विस्तृत देश, के लिए जिस का चार हजार मील का समुद्र-तट है, जिस की सेना सारी दुनिया में चौथे नम्बर पर है, आज भी संसार में कोई पाज़िटिव रोल प्ले करने की गुंजायश न हो, तो यह अच्छा नहीं है।

उदाहरण के लिए, अगर हिन्द महासागर में सब से अधिक जिम्मेदारी किसी को लेनी है, तो वह भारत को लेनी है। जब हम एक पाज़िटिव रिसर्पांसिबिलिटी अपने ऊपर लेने की स्थिति में होंगे, तो डिएगो गार्सिया जैसी समस्याओं का हल अपने आप मिल जगयेगा। जब और देशों की समस्या में यह बात आयेगी कि भारत इस क्षेत्र का एक बहुत बड़ा शक्ति-शाली देश है, और वह हिन्द महासागर की सब समस्याओं को हल कर सकता है, तब हमारी इस मांग में बहुत ज्यादा बल आ जायेगा कि कोई दूसरा देश हमारे इस क्षेत्र में न रहे।

जब तक हम पाकिस्तान और चीन की सरहदों के बारे में उलझे रहेंगे और जब तक हम हिन्द महासागर रिजन के लिए अपनी एक व्यापक स्ट्रेटेजी नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक हमें एक लोकलाइज़्ड शक्ति ही माना जायेगा, और संसार में हमारे लिए कोई आदर नहीं

रहेगा, हालांकि मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे पास इस क्षेत्र की एक बड़ी शक्ति बनने का पोटेंशल है—हम उस लेवल तक पहुंच सकते हैं, और हमें पहुंचना चाहिए।

सुरक्षा के मामले में हम आम तौर पर बहुत एपालेजिटिक हो जाते हैं। अगर हम ने सुरक्षा के लिए दस करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा खर्च कर दिये, तो हम महसूस करते हैं कि जैसे हम ने कोई बहुत बड़ा पाप कर दिया, या देश के साथ बहुत अन्याय किया। हम लोग यह जो कम्प्लेक्स डेवेलप किये बैठे हैं, हमें इस से ऊंचा उठना है। किसी भी स्वतंत्र देश में सुरक्षा उस के जनजीवन का अंग होती है, वह कोई ऊपर से लादी जाने वाली चीज़ नहीं होती। सुरक्षा पर जिना खर्च करना आवश्यक है, उस में कोई कटौती नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर हम सुरक्षा को अपने जन-जीवन का अंग मानें, तो फिर सुरक्षा का एक करेक्ट पर्सपेक्टिव हमें मिल जाता है। हम कभी बड़े गश्त के साथ, और कभी क्षमा याचना की भावना से, कहते हैं कि हम अपने जी० एन० पी० का केवल तीन या चार प्रतिशत सुरक्षा पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। और सारी दुनिया के जितने देश हैं उनमें हमारा छतीसवां या सैंतीसवां नम्बर है खर्च के हिसाब से, तो यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बहादुरी की बात नहीं है, बार बार बखान करने की बात नहीं है। मैं तो यह कहना हूं कि सुरक्षा के लिए हमें कभी आगे पीछे नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि हम जो भी सुरक्षा में खर्च करते हैं उसका फायदा केवल जो सुरक्षा में लगे हुए हैं उन्हीं को नहीं बल्कि सारे देश को भी मिलता है।

आज जो हमारी डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट हैं वह देश में एक बहुत कड़ा औद्योगिक वानावरण पैदा कर रही हैं। उन के आने के बाद एक वानावरण पैदा हो चुका है और उन के द्वारा हम सिविलियन नीड्स को भी काफी हद तक पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इन उद्योगों के द्वारा हमारे जो दूसरे उद्योग हैं उन में भी एक प्रकार का विकास आया है। इन दोनों में जो एक अन्योन्याश्रय संबंध होता है उस के चलते हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जो हमारे सुरक्षा के उद्योग हैं उनके द्वारा एक औद्योगिकरण का वातावरण हमारे यहां पैदा हो चुका है, एक हवा बन चुकी है और उस का फायदा सारी जनता को होता है, केवल हमारे जवानों या आफिसर्स को ही होता हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब यह बात है तो हम सुरक्षा को अपने जन-जीवन और राष्ट्र-जीवन का एक आवश्यक और अविभाज्य अंग मान कर क्यों न चलें? क्यों उस के बारे में हमेशा कहते रहें कि हम सुरक्षा में बहुत कम खर्च कर रहे हैं? अपनी डिमांड्स में आपने जो मांगा है और अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो कहा है उनमें कोई सामंजस्य मुझे नजर नहीं आता। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है :

"Despite welcome improvements in the political climate in our relations with neighbours our overall security environment continues to cause us anxiety as the threat to our security has not diminished. Sources of tension and conflict have not yet been resolved and India cannot afford to relax her defence preparedness and vigilance."

यह आपने कहा है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़ी खुशी से 58 करोड़ की कटौती की घोषणा की और उसी समय कई सदस्यों ने उस चर्चा के मंदिर में भी कहा कि यह क्यों कटौती हो रही है? आप क्यों समझते हैं कि इस कटौती से कोई नुकसान हमारी सुरक्षा को नहीं होगा? यह उन्होंने पूछा था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, आपने कहा-कहां कटौती की है? कहीं ढाई करोड़, कहीं तीन करोड़, कहीं चार करोड़, आर्डिनेन्स फैक्टरीज में साढ़े चार

करोड़ की कटौती आप ने की है तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि ऐसी कटौती से आपकी आउट-गुट पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा? या तो आप यह कहिए कि इससे पहले बहुत फिजूलखर्ची हो रही थी, 50-60 करोड़ ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा था जिसको हमने ठीक कर दिया या यह कहिए कि इस कटौती का कारण क्या है? इसका क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है? मुझे तो कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नजर नहीं आता। यह 58 करोड़ आप फिर अगर सदन से लेना चाहें, चाहे उससे अपने जवानों के लिए मकान ही बनवा दें जिनकी बहुत कमी है और वे लोग बहुत परेशान हैं या ऐसे काम करें जो आप के डिफेंस मैकेनिज्म में बहुत उपयुक्त हो सकते हैं, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह सदन 58 करोड़ फिर ग्रांट करने में कोई आनाकानी करेगा। यह जो हवा बन गई है कि हम कटौती कर रहे हैं अपनी सुरक्षा में, यह वातावरण कोई अच्छा नहीं है। तीन हजार करोड़ या 2 हजार करोड़ के बजट में 58 करोड़ कोई बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं है, यह केवल उस वातावरण को ही बनाने में काम आ रही है कि भारत अपनी सुरक्षा में शायद कुछ ढिलाई ला रहा है या कुछ कटौती कर के किसी और काम में इस पैसे को लगा रहा है।

वैसे भी आप की सुरक्षा के पूरे विश्लेषण के बाद यह पता चलता है कि आप ने 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक नई स्कीमों पर खर्च नहीं किया है और न कर सकते हैं। बहुत कुछ तो तनख्वाहों में चला जाता है फिर जो एलावेमेंस बढ़े हैं उन में चला जाता है और कुछ ऐसे एम्प्लॉयीज होते हैं जो अनिवार्य हो जाते हैं। तो मैं तो सोचता हूं कि आप अपनी रिपोर्ट में आइन्दा यह कहें कि तनख्वाहों में इतना चला गया, और सारा कटने के बाद जो विकास के लिए रहा या नये नये कार्यक्रमों के लिए रहा वह कितनी रकम

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है और कुल खर्च का क्या प्रतिशत होता है। यह अगर आप बताएंगे तो कम से कम देखने वालों को यह तो पता चलेगा कि हमारा जो भी खर्चा है वह सब का सब कोई डिफेंस को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाने वाला नहीं। बहुत थोड़ा अपने डिफेंस को बढ़ाने के लिए बच जाता है, यह बात साफ हो जायगी। यह जो सारा मिला कर एक ही फिगर दी जाती है, इससे लगता है कि भारत बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी तैयारी कर रहा है, जबकि वास्तविकता यह नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप के विवेचन में मही तस्वीर हमारे सामने आनी चाहिए, संसार के सामने आनी चाहिए।

मैं यह अवश्य चाहूंगा कि जो 58 करोड़ रुपये की कटाती वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने की है या तो उसकी भरपाई करें या बताएं कि इसने हमारे सुरक्षा-कार्यक्रम किसी प्रकार भी प्रभावित नहीं होगा, उस पर इस कटाती का कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपने भाषण में इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के बारे में एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तकनीकी मामलों में नहीं जाना क्योंकि कई अन्य नरस्य, जिन्होंने इस का विशेष अध्ययन किया है, इस पर बोलने वाले हैं। लेकिन एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारी जो न्यूक्लियर कंपेबिलिटी है, उसके बारे में आप की रिपोर्ट में, पता नहीं क्यों, कोई स्पष्ट चित्र हमारे सामने नहीं आया है हो सकता है कि इसका कोई कारण हो, इसको रहस्य बना कर रखने की कोई आवश्यकता हो, लेकिन इसमें पहले भी इस

सदन में अनेकों सदस्यों ने इस बात की तरफ इशारा किया है कि बहुत ज्यादा सीक्रेटिवनेस बढ़ती जा रही है। यह सब को मालूम है कि बहुत सी बातें जिनके बारे में अन्य पब्लिकेशन में या दूसरे मोर्सेज से पता लगाया जा सकता है, उनको भी इस सदन में बताने में बड़ा संकोच किया जाता है। यह आरोप इसमें पहले इस सदन में लगाया जा चुका है, मैं इस बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन इसका निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक हो सके इस सदन को कॉन्फिडेंस में लें और जो बातें आप कह सकते हैं, पूरी तफसील में बताने में, वह बताने की कृपा करें आज न्यूक्लियर कंपेबिलिटी की बात कहते ही एटम-बम सामने आ जाता है। लोग कहने लगते हैं कि आप ऐसे बम बनाना चाहते हैं या अणुशक्ति में कुछ हथियार बनाना चाहते हैं। आज न्यूक्लियर क्लब में शरीक होने में हमें रोका जा रहा है। बड़े-बड़े देश हमारी आलोचना कर रहे हैं कि जितना पैसा तुम को मिलता है, तुम ऐसी चीजों की तैयारी करने में लगा रहे हो। शान्ति की बात करते हो, लेकिन जो शान्ति भंग करने के हथियार हैं, उनका बनाने में लगे हो या उनके बनाने की तैयारी में लगे हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस चर्चा में न पड़ते हुए हमको अपनी शक्ति बढ़ानी होगी। यह ठीक है कि आज हम कोई हथियार नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, शायद आगे भी न बनायें, लेकिन हथियार बनाने और हथियार बनाने की शक्ति रखने में बड़ा अन्तर है। हम ऐसा निर्णय कर सकते हैं कि हम हथियार नहीं बनायेंगे लेकिन जो कंपेबिलिटी है जो तकनीक है विशेष-ज्ञता है उसके हासिल करने की कोशिश करें क्योंकि किसी भी उद्देश्य के लिए आप अणु शक्ति का प्रयोग करना चाहें तो उसकी कंपेबिलिटी तो हमारे पास

होनी चाहिए" उस की कुशलता हमारे पास होनी चाहिए। यह हमें अवश्य प्राप्त करना चाहिए वह किसी भी उद्देश्य में क्यों न हो। यह हम ने स्पष्ट रूप से कह दिया है कि हम इस का प्रयोग शान्तिपूर्ण और विकास के क्षेत्र में करना चाहते हैं—जब हमने यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी है तब फिर किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए। ये आलोचक जब स्वयं उसका उपयोग करते हैं तो फिर हमारे उपयोग करने पर उन्हें आपत्ति नहीं करनी चाहिए, आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं आप की रिपोर्ट से यह नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि इस मामले में हम किस स्टेज पर हैं पता नहीं मुझे आप के मंत्रालय से पता करना पड़ेगा या ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से पूछना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जहाँ तक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है यदि आप इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालें तो अच्छा होगा।

हमारी समस्या डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन में ऐसी है जिसके बारे में कई मंत्रियों ने अपने-अपने भाषण में कहा है—बढ़ है—आवमले-मेन्स की समस्या। आज हम नये हथियार बनाना चाहते हैं उन को बनाने बनाने वे पुराने पड़ जाते हैं। जब तक आप उसको प्लान करते हैं उस का प्रोटाटाइप बनाने हैं—इस में काफी समय लग जाता है तब तक उस में बढ़िया चीज कहीं और बन जाती है मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात सिर्फ हमारे ही देश में नहीं होनी है बल्कि हम से भी जो ज्यादा तरक्की-यापना देश हैं—जो पहले ही टेक्नालोजी में एक दूसरे से आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं उनके लिए भी यही समस्या है। आज जिसको वे लेटेस्ट कहते हैं कल वह लेटेस्ट नहीं रहता। इसलिए हमें यह मान कर चलना चाहिए कि हम कोई चीज हमेशा के लिए नहीं बना सकते। लेकिन हमारा एक परमपेरिस्टेंट प्लान हो पांच साल के लिए प्लानिंग करके हम चलें

कि हम सोफिस्टीकेशन के अमुक स्तर पर जायेंगे उसमें आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे। क्योंकि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं नो-हाऊ नहीं है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप के मंत्रालय में शायद ऐसा कुछ हो रहा है लेकिन इसका आपकी रिपोर्ट से कोई पता नहीं चलता। उसमें तो अस्पष्ट बातें कही गई हैं जिनमें कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप हमें बताएं कि इस विषय में आप क्या कर रहे हैं और कितना कर रहे हैं। क्या आपने कोई टाइम फ्रेम बनाया है कि इसके अन्दर हम आधुनिक से आधुनिक जो चीजें हैं उनको बना सकेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि इनको बनाने में कुछ अचानक फेर बदल की गुंजाइश रखनी पड़ेगी लेकिन हमारा प्रयत्न यह होना चाहिए कि हम आधुनिक हथियारों को भी शार्ट से शार्ट नोटिस पर बना सकें। यह न हो कि हम यह मान कर चलें कि इसकी बारी इस साल के बाद आने वाली है इसलिए इसे हम नहीं बना सकते। कम से कम इसके लिए आपको एक टाइम फ्रेम तो बना लेना चाहिए जो आप अभी कर सकते हैं उसको और बाद को आधुनिकीकरण का जो लेवल आप प्राप्त कर सकते हैं उसको दोनों का तय कर लेना चाहिए और उसी के अनुसार आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। यह सब मैं एक लेमन की हैसियत से कह रहा हूँ। आपकी रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन स्पेसिफिक कोई बात सामने नहीं आती कि क्या हो रहा है। अगर आप स्पेसिफिक कुछ बतायेंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

कई साल से मैं मुन रहा हूँ, देख रहा हूँ और कई सदस्यों ने आर्मी, नेवी और एयर फोर्स की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में बड़े जोर शोर से अपने भाषणों में चर्चा भी की है। लेकिन इस बारे में भी आपकी रिपोर्ट से कुछ पता नहीं चलता। पिछले साल भी

[श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव]

सदस्यों ने सेना की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में आपको बताया था लेकिन उनको पूरा किया गया या नहीं किया गया इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। इस समय मैं इन सब की तफसील में नहीं जानना चाहता क्योंकि समय नहीं है। लेकिन दो-तीन बातों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। कहा गया कि आर्म्ड परसनल केरियर की बहुत कमी है। फिर एयर फोर्स के पास उस किस्म के विमान नहीं हैं जिस किस्म के होने चाहिए। जो हैं वे बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारे पड़ोसी के पास फेष्टम हवाई जहाज हैं जो हमारे पास नहीं हैं। फिर वही मनोवृत्ति आ गयी कि पड़ोसी के पास क्यों है हमारे पास क्या नहीं है। इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति यहां भी काम कर रही है। नेवी के बारे में भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया। यह कहा गया कि विक्रान्त बहुत पुराना हो चुका है और उसके जो विमान हैं वे भी बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं। उनको रिप्लेस करने की या स्क्रैप करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। कम से कम तीन चार साल की चर्चा में मुझे पता चला है कि इन बात पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है लेकिन आपकी रिपोर्ट में इसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। सदस्यों ने जो बहुत अर्जेंट नीड के रूप में कहा था उसको पूरा करने के लिए क्या किया गया है या किया जा रहा है? नेवल एकोनायमेंस प्लैज के बारे में भी कहा गया। वे भी शायद नहीं है। अगर जुटाए गए हैं तो आप हमें बताएं, हमें बड़ी खुशी होगी। अब तक हुई चर्चा के संदर्भ में जिन-जिन आवश्यकताओं की तरफ इशारा किया गया है उनकी पूर्ति के लिए क्या-क्या हुआ है या होने वाला है या हो रहा है इसके बारे में विवरण मिले, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

एक्स सर्विसमैन के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनको कहीं जमीन देने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि इन को देने के लिए राज्यों में जमीन नहीं है। यह यहां से, किसने आपको रिपोर्ट भेज दी यह समझ में नहीं आता। पहले आप यह जानने की कोशिश करें कि किन राज्यों में वहां की विधान सभाओं ने अपने कानूनों में यह तय कर दिया है और प्रावधान कर दिया है कि जो जमीन बंटेगी, सरकारी जमीन या सीलिंग से ली हुई जमीन उसमें एक्स सर्विसमैन को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। कई राज्यों में यह हुआ है। कुछ राज्यों में नहीं हुआ है। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि कुछ राज्यों में हुआ है। वहां के रैवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट्स ने ये नियम बना दिए हैं कि एक्स सर्विसमैन को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। इसलिए सबसे पहले इस बात की कोशिश करें। सब राज्य सरकारों को आप लिखें और फालो अप भी करें कि वे अपने अपने कानूनों में संशोधन लाएं। खाली बातों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। जब तक कानून नहीं बनता उसको कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं किया जा सकता है। कहने मात्र से, ओरल आर्डर्स से यह काम नहीं होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि जमीन के मामले में जिसका कानूनी अधिकार रहेगा वह उसको लेने की कोशिश करेगा, वह किसी और को मिलने नहीं देगा।

जाब्ज के बारे में, मुलाजिमत के बारे में आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि कई राज्यों ने कुछ रिजर्वेशन किए हैं लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में हुए हैं, अन्य राज्यों में नहीं हुए हैं। जाहिर है कि अन्य राज्यों में भी इसको कराने का, उस पर सख्ती से कार्यान्वयन कराने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। कई और सहूलियतें हैं जो कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने दी हैं और कुछ अन्य राज्य सरकारों ने नहीं दी हैं। मैं

रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

Provision of free legal assistance—Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra.

Relaxation of age in addition to the service rendered in the Defence Services—Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra.

Free education upto the first degree level—Andhra Pradesh.

Reservation of seats in Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, Polytechnics etc.—Andhra Pradesh.

Relaxation of Educational Qualifications for employment in government—Haryana, H.P., Kerala etc.

इस तरह से कहीं कुछ है कहीं कुछ। पूरा तो कहीं भी नहीं है। कम से कम यह तो हो सकता है कि जितनी सहूलियतें राज्य सरकारें दे सकती है वे सब की सब सभी राज्यों में उपलब्ध हों। इन सभी पर अमल करवाने की आप सब राज्यों में कोशिश करें। सभी राज्यों में इन सब सहूलियतों को वहम पहुंचाया जाए ताकि जो एक्म सर्विसमैन है वे इनका पूरा फायदा उठा सकें।

हमारे जो जवान मोर्चे पर काम करते हैं या सेना में जो काम करने वाले हमारे अधिकारी हैं आखिर उनके मन में यह तो भावना आएगी कभी न कभी कि हम क्यों यह काम कर रहे हैं, किस के लिए कर रहे हैं, किस व्यवस्था के लिए कर रहे हैं, किस आर्डर के लिए कर रहे हैं। अन्ततोगत्वा मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो मोरेल है हमारे जवानों का वह इस पर निर्भर नहीं होगा कि कौन से अच्छे हथियार उनके हाथ में दिए जाते हैं। यह ठीक है कि उनका उससे उत्साह बढ़ेगा लेकिन अन्ततोगत्वा वह निर्भर करेगा इस बात पर कि उसके मन

में कौन सी भावना है। और वह क्या सोचता है कि मैं किस के लिए लड़ रहा हूँ, किसको बचाने के लिए, किसके डिफेंस के लिये, रक्षा किस की कर रहा हूँ? आखिर रक्षा पहाड़ों और पत्थरों की तो होती नहीं है, बल्कि समाज के ढांचे की रक्षा होती है। और वह ढांचा अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस पर उसकी आस्था होगी, जिससे उस के दिल का लगाव नहीं होगा तो वह क्यों लड़ेगा या उसमें वह मोटिवेशन बलवती क्यों होगा? यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए अन्ततोगत्वा यही होगा कि हमारा जवान जो लड़ रहा है उसके मन में यह उमंग हो कि वह एक न्याय-संगत समाज के लिए लड़ रहा है। तभी उस का मन आगे बढ़ेगा, नहीं तो नहीं बढ़ेगा।

14.00 hrs.

सुरक्षा का भी सम्बन्ध पड़ जाता है हमारी प्रगति से और उस समाज से जिसको हम बनाने जा रहे हैं। वह समाज शोषण रहित होगा तो उसके लिए लड़ने में, बहादुरी से लड़ने में और अपनी जान देने में हमारे जवान आगे बढ़ेंगे। अगर वह समाज ऐसा होगा जिसमें शोषण बरकरार रहेगा और रिटायर होने के बाद, किसी जमींदार के पास उसे जवान को मजदूरी भर करनी होगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी व्यवस्था को बचाने के लिए वह भले ही काम करे, लेकिन अपना मन लगा कर काम नहीं करेगा। यह मानवीय स्वाभाव है इसको हम दृष्टि में रख कर एक तरफ अपनी सुरक्षा का पूरा-पूरा इंतजाम करें और दूसरी तरफ जिस समाज के लिए हम सुरक्षा चाहते हैं और जिस समाज को हम बनाना चाहते हैं उसकी तरफ भी हम प्रगतिशील रहें, और तेजी से आगे बढ़ें, तभी यह हमारी सुरक्षा का उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता है।

[श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव]

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो बातें इससे पहले चर्चा के सन्दर्भ में इस सदन में कही जाती रही हैं, साल, दो साल, तीन साल से उनकी पूर्ति भी होगी और आगे के लिए यह जो कटौती आयी है उसके बारे में भी पुनर्विचार किया जायगा और सुरक्षा का जो हमारा परंपरिक है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश की जायगी।

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA  
(Maharajganj): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Huge cut of Rs. 56 crores in allocation to Defence Services (1)]

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Defence Planning Board (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure speedier progress in the indigenisation of design, development and production of the major weapon systems and equipment requirements of the three services (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give utmost importance to the problem of indigenisation of spares of major equipments of the three services with a view to eliminate dependence on foreign sources for their supply (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure full utilisation of the installed capacity of the ordnance factories and defence public sector undertakings (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure more effective participation of workers in the working and management of the ordnance factories and defence public sector undertakings (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure proper inspection of private manufactured good for the defence forces (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the disparities between pay and allowances of officers and other ranks in the Army (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more residential accommodation for Army personnel of lower ranks (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to evolve an effective machinery to eliminate corruption which would ensure protection to those who help in exposing cases of corruption (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."



[Need to improve and expand the welfare measures for the soldiers and their families (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the social isolation that exists between the officers and other ranks of the Army (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint a committee to go into the facilities now provided for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen and to suggest improvements in the existing arrangements with a view to provide maximum assistance to the ex-servicemen (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the disparities between officers and other ranks in the matter of mass and recreation (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eliminate the delay in the disposal of complaints and representation from ex-service personnel (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide an effective fleet air arm for the Navy (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide additional allocation of funds for the expansion of the naval fleet in view of the

increased maritime tasks and responsibilities of the Navy (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide the Air Force with deep penetration striker planes (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop an effective transport wing in the Air Force (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of trade union rights to defence employees in a number of defence production units (49)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more work in those ordnance factories, workshops and M.E.S. whose workload has declined (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate employees of defence units whose services were terminated under special powers or Rule 5 of the Temporary Service Rules (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finalise the pay scales of supervisors and allied categories in ordnance factories (52)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

[Need to restore the permanent Negotiation Machinery to ensure better industrial relations in ordnance factories and other defence production units (53)]

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : (गुरदासपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों के पक्ष में कुछ कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ उसी दान भाव से जैसे कि सूर और भीरा ने कृष्ण की बंसी को कहा था कि यह बोलती है तो इसकी इनकार हमारे होश हवास उड़ा देती है। मैं अपनी बात समय की सीमा में समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूँगा इसलिए आप अपनी घंटी न बजायें।

पहली बात जो मुझे मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लानी है आपके माध्यम से वह है हमारी सेना के उच्चस्तरीय सुरक्षा संगठन ढाँचे से संबंधित। मैं उन सैद्धांतिक पक्षों से सहमत हूँ जिन पर मेरे प्रतिपक्ष दल के मित्र ने बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से अपना विचार रखा है कि हम तटस्थ रहें और तटस्थता के लिए जरूरी है कि तट के ऊपर वही चीज खड़ी रह सकती है जिसकी जड़ें मजबूत हों, जो तगड़ी चट्टान की तरह हो। परन्तु कुछ बातें कुछ अन्दर की व्यवस्था से संबंधित हैं हमारे ढाँचे में मैं उच्चस्तरीय जब बात करना हूँ तो दो, चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सारी सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का विचार उच्चस्तर के ऊपर कैबिनेट के अन्दर एक सुरक्षा समिति द्वारा हुआ करता था, कैबिनेट की डिफेंस कमेटी थी। लेकिन इमरजेंसी के दौरान विशेष

रूप में और उससे भी कुछ वर्ष पहले यह विचार कैबिनेट के पोलिटिकल कमेटी के द्वारा होने लग गया है।

मैं बड़े खेद के साथ यह बान कहूँगा कि यह कमेटी देश की घरेलू राजनीतिक समस्याओं में अधिक उलझी रही, इसका चिन्तन राजनीतिक अधिक था, सुरक्षा-परक कम था। मैं इस विषय को विस्तार से आगे नहीं ले जाना चाहता, मंत्री महोदय हमारे इतने मुघड हैं, माननीय माननीय बाबूजी पर हमें गर्व है, जिनके पास रक्षा मंत्रालय है, अपने प्रधानमंत्री पर भी गर्व है, जिनके हाथ में देश की बागडोर है, मैं उनसे आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस सुरक्षा समिति, कैबिनेट की डिफेंस कमेटी को पुनर्जीवित करेंगे, जो इस समय सुषुप्त है, निष्प्राण है। यह देश की सुरक्षा पर विचार करने की दृष्टि से अधिक व्यावहारिक होगा।

मैं यह भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सुरक्षा सेवाओं के जो तीन प्रमुख हैं, उन तीनों के बीच तालमेल की दृष्टि से आज केवल मंत्री महोदय का पद ही है। दुनिया के कुछ हमारे देशों ने आज इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यवस्थाएँ की हैं जैसे यू० के० में इस सम्बन्ध में विचार की दृष्टि में चीफ आफ तीदी डिफेंस स्टाफ है, इसी तरह से अमेरिका में ज्वायन्ट चीफ स्टाफ है, रशिया में तो मंत्री सुरक्षा संस्थानों से संबंधित रहता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन तीनों का को-ऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। जैसे पिछली बार जिन पर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं, हमारे श्री मानिक शा अपने पद से और ट्रेचर से बहुत ऊँचे हुए। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि यह विवाद का विषय है, आन्तरिक कुछ

कठिनाइयां हैं, तीनों का को-ऑर्डिनेशन अधिक होना चाहिए। इस समय कार्य की क्षमता और दक्षता में कई प्रकार की कठिनाइयां आती हैं। अगर मंत्री महोदय, उचित समझें तो मेरा सुझाव है कि चौथी पोस्ट क्रिएट की जानी चाहिए जिससे तीनों मेनाओं के अंगों में तालमेल की दृष्टि से एक स्वस्थ स्थिति पैदा हो।

यह सवाल दो कारणों से बहुत देर से विचाराधीन है, मेरी जानकारी अधूरी हो सकती है, मैं अममंजस में हो सकता हूं, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि एक कारण तो राजनीतिक है कि अगर ऐसा कोई पद क्रिएट कर दिया तो कहीं कोई संकट तो पैदा नहीं हो जाएगा। मैं चिन्मत्तापूर्वक उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से सम्पूर्ण सदन का और विशेषरूप से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि शायद ऐसा चिन्तन कहीं है जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर कहीं ऐसा चिन्तन है तो बहुत गर-तंदुरुस्त है, शायद हमारे देश में लोग सैनिक चरित्र और इतिहास को नहीं जानते, अगर ऐसा है तो मुझे लगता है कि हमारा देश अपने इतिहास के बारे में अनभिज्ञ है।

महाभारत के भीष्म पितामह, द्रोणाचार्य, कृपाचार्य से लेकर मध्यकालीन महाराजा जयसिंह और आज के थिमैया और करिअप्पा तक को इस सम्बन्ध में सैनिक चरित्र के रूप में कोट कर सकता हूं। जिन्होंने कि अपने सोल्जर करैक्टर को कहीं नीचे नहीं जाने दिया। हमारे शिवाजी जिस प्रकार का पत्र लेकर महाराजा जयसिंह के पास गए, और वह पत्र कितना भावनापूर्ण था, उसके ब्यौरे में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन महाराजा जयसिंह का शिवाजी के बारे

में और उनके मिशन के बारे में पूरा लगाव होते हुए भी अपने सोल्जर करैक्टर में रंच-मात्र भी वह नहीं डिगगे। भीष्म पितामह का अर्जुन के प्रति पूरा लगाव होते हुए भी वह अपने सोल्जर करैक्टर में रस्ती भर भी नहीं हिले।

हमारे पास एक अच्छा पैनल है और हम अपने सोल्जर करैक्टर पर बहुत गर्व कर सकते हैं। उसी नाते से, यहां इस प्रकार का पद क्रिएट किया जाए इसमें राजनीतिक कुंठाओं में पड़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारी सेनाओं के जो तीन प्रमुखों के स्थान हैं उनकी कार्य विधि 3 साल की है। एक साल में तो नए प्रमुख अपनी नई योजना चिन्तन, विचार साकार करने की दृष्टि से लगाते हैं और मंत्री महोदय से अनुज्ञा लेने में बीत जाता है, दूसरे साल वह कार्यवाही करते हैं और उसका रिजल्ट आते आते उनका मुक्ति काल आ जाता है, उनका छुट्टी करने का समय आ जाता है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर यह अवधि तीन साल के बजाए चार साल कर दी जाए, तो व्यक्तिगत क्षमता, ओरिजिनेलिटी, नए चिन्तन और नए विचारों को दिशा देने की दृष्टि से यह प्रयोग उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।

हम अपने सेना-प्रमुखों के चयन में आखिरी समय तक अममंजस में रहते हैं और इस बारे में निर्णय नहीं ले पाते हैं। हमारे आज के चीफ आफ दि आर्मी स्टाफ को केवल चौबीस घंटे पहले यह नोटिस दिया जाता है कि उन्हें यह पद सम्भालना है। यह स्थिति अनिश्चितता

[श्री यशदत्त शर्मा]

पैदा करती है। हमारे पास डिपेंडेबल और आ योग्यतम जेनरल्स का पैनल है। क्यों न हम छः महीने पहले ही इस बारे में घोषणा कर दें, ताकि उत्तराधिकारी को अपने दायित्व का पता चले और आपस में ताल-मेल का रास्ता बने ?

मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने सुरक्षा उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने के बारे में कहा है। मैं यह मानकर नहीं चलता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल काम नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे यहाँ सुरक्षा उत्पादन में अच्छी प्रगति हुई है। उदाहरण के लिए हमारे मजगांव डाक में तारागिरि पोत का निर्माण किया गया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश के वैज्ञानिकों और टेक्नोक्रेट्स को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है।

यह ठीक है कि हम दुनिया से कट कर नहीं रह सकते हैं। हमें कुछ बातों के लिए दूसरों पर भी निर्भर करना है। लेकिन यह भी ठीक है कि बाई एंड लार्ज अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं के लिए हमें एक ही देश पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। आज हमारे पास जो सामग्री है, उस का प्रोडक्शन दूसरे देशों में बिल्कुल बन्द हो चुका है। जिस तरह यहाँ मोतिया खां की मंडी है, उसी तरह की दुनिया की मंडियों में हम अपने टेक्नोक्रेट्स को स्पेयर पार्ट्स प्राप्त करने के लिए भेजते हैं। हमें बताया जाता है कि इस माल का बनाना वहाँ बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है।

इसलिए सुरक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। यह भी ठीक है कि इसकी भी एक सीमा है। जिस देश से हम शस्त्र लेते हैं, उसे हम जूने देते हैं।

इस तरह सम्बन्धों में समानता नहीं सकती है। हमें अपने सुरक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में एक ऊँचा स्तर कायम करना चाहिए। लेकिन टेक्नालोजी और वर्कमैनशिप में विकास तभी होगा, जब काम करने का अवसर दिया जाएगा। पिछले दो सालों में राजनीतिकरण के कारण कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले लोगों द्वारा इसमें बाधा डाली गई। मेरे सुघड़ माननीय मित्र इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझते होंगे।

बंगलौर के हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स में फसलों पर स्त्रे करने वाला बसंत विमान तैयार किया गया था। हो सकता है कि वह कुछ घटिया हो और उसमें कुछ कमियाँ हों। लेकिन उसका निर्माण बन्द कर दिया गया और इस काम के लिए विदेशों से विमान खरीदना शुरू कर दिया गया। आज हमारे हजारों कर्मचारी हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे हैं। कुछ लोग किसी तरह से बीच में घुस आए हैं और उनके कारण यह परिवर्तन किया गया। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ—इस महान सदन में छोटी चीजों का नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रकार की गैर-तंदुरुस्त घुसपैठ को रोका जाए, हमारे सुरक्षा उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नीति को कोई निहित स्वार्थ वाले व्यक्ति हानि न पहुंचाए और गैर-तंदुरुस्त सोच इसमें बाधा न डाले, इस बारे में हमें सावधान रहना चाहिए।

हम किसी भी दृष्टि से अपने आप को दुर्बल नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे प्रतिभाशाली व्यक्तियों ने संसार के कई देशों में अपनी योग्यता का परिचय दिया है, जिस पर हम गर्व कर सकते हैं। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने तीन साल पहले तटस्थ देशों की कांफरेंस में कहा था कि हम

ने दुनिया को प्रतिभा दी है। मैं उनकी इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ। वह अच्छा है लेकिन अपने घर में बैठ कर जब हम सोचते हैं तो पाने है कि ये प्रतिभाशाली लोग वास्तव में भूख से माथा पीटते हुए दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में गए, हमने कोई दान नहीं दिया बल्कि हमारी अकर्मण्यता के कारण वे गए। हमारा ब्रेन-ड्रेन हुआ। खैर! मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्रतिभा हमारे पास है, हम उस को प्रोत्साहित करें, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक बात है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से हमारे देश को बहुत लाभ होगा।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह है हमारी वायु सेना और जल सेना की पूर्ण सिद्धता। मैं यह नहीं कहने जा रहा हूँ, बिल्कुल मेरा यह भाव नहीं है कि हमारी इन दोनों सेनाओं के पक्ष दुर्बल हैं। ऐसा कहने के लिए कोई कारण नहीं है। 1965 और 1971 की लड़ाई में इन्होंने दुनिया को यह समझा दिया है। पहले दुनिया के देश यह कहते थे कि हमारे पास मैनिफेस्ट सेना की लीडरशिप नहीं है। 1971 के युद्ध ने यह भी साबित कर दिया कि हमारे पास स्ट्रेटेजी भी है लीडरशिप भी चोटी की है। दुनिया के जर्नल्स में जो रिमाकंस उनके बारे में निकले वह मैंने पढ़े हैं। हम उनके ऊपर गर्व कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मुझे इस संबंध में एक निवेदन जरूर करना है कि हमें यथार्थ का ध्यान करके चलना पड़ेगा। हम कल्पना कर जगन में नहीं रह सकते।

हिन्द महासागर के संबंध में मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा पक्ष बहुत बलवान हो गया है। आज यू.एन.ओ. की जनरल असेम्बली ने मान लिया है कि हिन्द महासागर शांति का क्षेत्र रहना चाहिए और तटस्थ देशों के सम्मेलन में भी यह

बात स्वीकार की गई है कि यह क्षेत्र शांति का क्षेत्र रहना चाहिए। आज दुनिया इस बात को स्वीकार करती जा रही है; ऐसी हालत में आज भारत को उतरी-पूर्वी एशिया के देशों और अफ्रीका के देशों के साथ एक राजनैतिक घुंरी के रूप में खड़े होना चाहिए और ये जो बड़ी शक्तियाँ को घुंसाएँ इस क्षेत्र में है उसको रोकने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह आप केवल बातचीत से नहीं तय कर सकते। केवल बातचीत से ही शान्ति नहीं हो सकती। भगवान श्रीकृष्ण खड़े थे दुर्योधन की मभा में। दुर्योधन कहने लगे मैं सुई की नोक के बराबर भी भूमि देने वाला नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने कहा मैं लेने नहीं आया हूँ मेरी बात जरा ध्यान में मुनो। मेरे पीछे अर्जुन का गाण्डीव खड़ा है और भीम की गदा खड़ी है। आपके पीछे बल होगा, शक्ति होगी, तब शान्ति आएगी। दुनिया शान्ति की भाषा शान्ति के शब्दों में नहीं मुनती, शान्ति के पीछे जो शक्ति खड़ी होती है उससे मुनती है। भगवान विष्णु का कमल, उनकी गदा और चक्र के कारण, लोगों की समझ में आता है। इस लिए हम अपनी वायु सेना और जल सेना इन दोनों सेनाओं की शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा। मैं अधिक उसके व्योरे में नहीं जाना चाहता। माननीय मंत्रियों ने जिक्र किया कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इन बातों का कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ वह होना भी नहीं चाहिए और मैं उसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यथार्थ तो हम अपने घर के अंदर जानते हैं। हमारी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं लेकिन मैं मात्र इतना कहना चाहूँगा कि इन दोनों सेनाओं को बल दिया जाय।

चौथी बात जो उन्होंने भी कही, मैं उसको बल देना चाहूँगा, सेना में काम

[श्री अजदत शम]

करने वाले जो सैनिक हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वे एक दुश्चक्र में हैं। हमारी सुरक्षा की यह मांग है कि हमारे सैनिक जवान हों, शक्तिशाली हों और शरीर से मक्षम हों। जैसे ही उनके शरीर की क्षमता ढालू रेखा तक आती है वे सेवा मुक्त हो जाते हैं क्योंकि वे दुर्बल पड़ जाएंगे तो हमारी सुरक्षा दुर्बल पड़ जाएगी। इसलिए उनको सेवा मुक्त करना पड़ेगा। अन्य सेवाओं की तुलना में वे अधिक जल्दी मुक्त होते हैं। लेकिन उनको विधि के विधान के मुताबिक जीता तो है और इस जीने के लिए व्यवस्था समाज को देनी है या सरकार को देनी है। ये दो ही मुद्दे हैं। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है हालांकि मैं सत्ता पक्ष में बोल रहा हूँ कि आज 30 साल हो गए अपने पुत्र को या अपने आप को भारत के आहुति देने वाले इस जवान के जीने के लिए न आज समाज आश्वामन देने के लिए तैयार है और न सरकार आश्वामन देने के लिए तैयार है। मुझे क्षमा करें यह कहने के लिए कि रेलवे कर्मचारी तो पाम ले कर फर्स्टक्लास कम्पार्टमेंट में आगम से सोये हुए जाते हैं और सेना का लेफ्टिनेंट या जवान लैवेटरी के आगे अपना बिस्तर लगा कर सो जाता है। सेवा काल में उसको यात्रा की भी सुविधा नहीं है। रेल मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं इसलिए मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि आसाम की ओर जितने जवान जाते हैं उनकी हालत वह देखें। उन बेचारों को यात्रा की सुविधा तो आप दीजिए। किस तरीके से खड़े हो कर थक कर उन को जाना पड़ता है। उनको अपनी आयु के एक ऐसमोड़ पर सेवानिवृत्त होना पड़ता है, जबकि उनकी आयु का काफी भाग शेष रहता है, और उसी समय में उनके जीवन की

जिम्मेदारियां अधिक होती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें उनके लिये कोई सुनिश्चित योजना बनानी चाहिये। उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति आयु 40 से बढ़ा कर 42 कर देने से या 48 कर देने से या उनकी पेन्शन थोड़ा बढ़ा देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। मेरी दृष्टि में जब तक प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सर्विस दोनों में उन के लिये रिजर्वेशन नहीं रखा जायगा, काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार इस संबंध में बैठ कर कोई सुनिश्चित योजना तैयार करे। आप न ग्राम-ग्राह में जाने की बात कही है, मुझे मालूम नहीं उसका क्या कन्-प्रिन्ट होगा, क्या व्योग होगा, लेकिन हमारे ये एकम-सर्विसमेंन डिभिजिण्ड लोग हैं, उनको कोई भी काम विश्वास के साथ सौंपा जा सकता है, वे उस काम को पूरा करने के लिए अपनी जान की बाजी भी लगा सकते हैं। हमारे उच्च-स्तर के आफिसर्स हैं, कमीशन आफिसर्स हैं, उनके लिये आप पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सर्विस की अडर-टेकिंग में विग-विजनेस हाउसेज में व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। एक बार हवाई जहाज में मेरी एक बड़े एंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट से बात हुई, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने अपने यहां किसी को मिक्थोग्रिटी आफिसर रख लिया, इतना करने मात्र से ही उनके कर्तव्यों की इतिश्री नहीं हो जाती। हमारे ये सैनिक यदि बम्बई और कलकत्ता को नहीं बचायें तो एक मिनट में वे ध्वस्त हो जायें, ये लोग अपनी जान पर खेल कर देश की रक्षा करते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि वे ऐसा करके इस देश पर कोई दया कर रहे हैं। अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं। आज हमारी सीमा पर खड़ा हो कर हमारा जवान जितनी कुर्बानी कर रहा है, उतनी ही कुर्बानी हमारा किमान अपने खेत में काम करके कर रहा है, सब अपने-अपने दायित्वों को निभा

रहे हैं। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि सम्पूर्ण समाज को एक दूसरे के प्रति अपने कर्तव्य को महसूस करना चाहिए, एक दूसरे के प्रति लगाव अनुभव होना चाहिये। मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से अपने रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में, भले ही कैबिनेट स्तर पर, कोई ठोस नीति बनानी चाहिये कि एकम-मैनिमम को किस तरह से एडजस्ट करने वाले हैं।

आपने पहले कुछ जगहों पर स्काउट्स रखे थे। 1971 में मैंने देश के क्षिणी द्वीपों का दौरा किया था। बहुत दूर जा कर निकोबार में मुझे देखने को मिला—एक एकम-मैनिमम मैन पंजाब का परिवार बना हुआ था, मस्ती के साथ वहाँ बैठे थे और कहते थे कि यहाँ बड़ा आनन्द है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इन लोगों को आप ऐसी जगहों पर बसाइये—मैं कश्मीर के बारे में इस वक्त जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ—लेकिन हमारी सीमाओं पर ऐसे बहुत से स्थान हैं जहाँ इन लोगों को बसा सकते हैं। यह ट्रेण्ड लोग हमारी सीमाओं पर बस कर सैकण्ड-डिफेन्स-लाइन के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं। इस के लिये आप कोई व्यापक नीति बनाइये। मुझे क्षमा कीजिए—मुझे ऐसा महसूस है कि अभी तक इन के प्रति लगाव महसूस नहीं किया गया है, इसलिये इन के प्रति लगाव महसूस कर के इन के लिये व्यापक योजना बनाइये।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—कुछ ऐसी अर्ध-सैनिक सेवायें हैं, जो सिविलियन टाइप की हैं। पिछली एम-जसी के दौरान उनके ट्रेड-यूनियन राइट्स छीन लिये गये थे और वे अभी तक बहाल नहीं हुए हैं।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :  
उनका इस से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : लेकिन मैं उनके बारे में आप से कह सकता हूँ और मुझे आप से यह विश्वास जरूर है कि आप उनकी बात को ऊपर तक अवश्य पहुंचाएंगे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उन के ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकार बहाल होने चाहिए। आपने सबको आजादी दी है, तो इन गरीब आदमियों को अपनी अजादी से क्यों वंचित रखा जा रहा है।

मैं आप से अन्त में यही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो प्वाइन्ट्स आपके सामने रखे हैं—हमारी एक उच्च-स्वरीय सेवा व्यवस्था हो, मैं सारी बातों को फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं, उन पर विचार होना चाहिये। उत्पादन की दृष्टि से मैंने जो मुझाव आपके सामने रखे हैं उन पर तत्काल कदम उठाने चाहिये। तीसरी बात जो मैंने आपकी सेवा में निवेदन की वह यह है कि जो हमारा सैनिक है, उसको सैनिक का कोई स्थान मिलना चाहिए। चौथी बात मैंने अर्द्ध-सैनिक सेवाओं के बारे में कही है।

अन्त में मैं दियागो गांधिया के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे लिए यह स्वर्ण अवसर है जब हम अपनी राजनीतिक शक्ति के बल पर अरब सागर में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान ग्रहण कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका भी और मंत्री जी का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hereafter, each speaker should confine his speech to 15 minutes because there are quite a few Members who want to speak. Shri Desai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am fortunate that my two predecessors have



[Shri D. D. Desai]

initiated the policy. Now, I would restrict myself to the substance part of it. As far as our steel is concerned, it was the best and the Damascus words were produced with Indian steel and spears and other products were made of Indian steel. We were equipped for any defence though it is true that many of the invasions did take place from the North West and those had been the principal battles. Babuji last time said that the next war would be fought not on the Indian soil but on the soil of other countries. If that is to be done and if it should be done, within the limited resources that the country has got, then our options are limited and I would restrict myself to those options and suggestions which could still do it because of our superior intelligence, superior capability, limited use of material resources, together with a large number of unemployed personnel that we have got.

We have to first assess the optimum return on our expenditure. Now, for doing so, if you look at the budget, you will find that much of the expenditure is on care and maintenance. In other words, replacement, new development, new capital equipments, meeting all the challenges that come from international sources, all these things are not touched at all. The limited approach that has been made is within the amount of, I think, Rs. 275 crore. But I do not know how much of it would be for maintenance, replacement and that sort of things.

We have talked about personnel. Some of my predecessors did talk about utilization of personnel. In our case, we have Manekshaw, who is today available and who could inspect sophistications internationally and he and certain other members could constitute a committee which would assist us in certain advantages which we like to achieve in respect of superior capability. When we talk about

capability, we want to have a higher teeth power, because, after all, the budget, the amount is not the main thing. The key factor is if there is a war, what we have got and what the enemy has got, and how much better we can hit back. That is what we need. In this respect, we are lagging very far behind.

For example, we have got a large number of obsolete aircrafts squadrons, say, 45—50. Pakistan has three Mirage squadrons of 49 Mirage, Pakistan is superior in squadrons because we have Mig 21 which is comparatively out of date. The Soviet Union has not supplied Mig 25 or any other advanced design with the result that we are continuing to manufacture Mig. 21. That is where we are failing in meeting our problems.

Then there is a question of meeting the enemy in the battle field. Now, we are meeting the enemy in near conventional style of, say, Ibrahim Lodhi's one lakh army versus Babar's 25,000 army or Peshwa's big army meeting the small of Abdali. This sort of things do not help the problem of precisely knowing the enemy strength before meeting the enemy in the field. Before we assess its capability, for doing so, a large amount of sophisticated electronic equipment is now the order of the security. I would quickly read out a few things because my hon. friend made a mention about those and I have a little more information to convey; it is of national importance. I will try to make it as short as possible.

Where the maintenance is heavy, the dead wood may be discontinued; we have some Canberras, Hunters and such like things which are being carried on our books of account for maintenance purposes. So, this aspect should be taken care of.

The relative strength for offensive and defensive may be evaluated by strategic studies. Those studies are, internationally, an open book. For

example, the International Institute of Strategic Studies does publish the relevant data in respect of all arms. Unfortunately, we treat them as secret and we feel that those should not be disclosed even to Parliament. I believe, the hon. Minister is sufficiently knowledgeable to keep himself fairly informed of all these things and act.

Even our insignificant neighbour, Pakistan, which have one-tenth of our population and the GNP, has got fighting power and capability which are comparable with ours. This is an unfortunate situation. Their budget is about one-fourth of our budget, but the key problem is hit-back. How much power they have to hit back. In infantry, we have got 25 Divisions, and they have got 13 Divisions. Our ten Divisions, the mountain Divisions, are locked up with China and, therefore, in effect, we have only 15 Divisions as against their 13 Divisions. Therefore, only marginally, we are better off. Similarly, in 'armour' we have two Divisions and Pakistan has two Divisions.

Now, Gnat fighter is being converted into Ajeet. I believe, something more will be done. There is no news about the revised technical specifications of Ajeet when it is converted. But that would be far from the capability that we are looking for.

Then I come to fighter interceptors with deep penetration. That is where we are short of. We had seen last time that those people with phantom were trying to hit Bombay and several of our deep cities, but they did not succeed. Our advantages were obvious. With Mirages, I am afraid, those advantages have been, more or less, nullified. Therefore, I would suggest that we may go in for more missiles. Unfortunately, our missile made by Bharat Dynamics is not capable of meeting attacks of that sort, because, we do not have the necessary Electronic Sensors or the Electronic navigation devices for the

guidance, for accurate pin-pointing lock onto and hitting the target. They will not cost much money. We have a wonderful infrastructure in this country. We have already manufactured integrated circuits. We can make large scale integrated circuits. Those miniaturised MICRO computers that go on the crafts are comparatively low-priced. We have the input of skilled human labour. We have the technical personnel in the country. In fact, 20 per cent of the NASA personnel are Indians. We have a huge human resource which we can make use of.

In fact, the tonnage of the craft is not important any more; the size of the ship is no more important because more or less an aircraft carrier of 1,50,000 tonnes or 1,00,000 tonnes can be sunk by a frigate of 2500 tonnes. This is a question of capability, and we are quite competent to build that capability through our limited resources, and potential in facilities. We are equipped at our shipyards to manufacture warships upto 2,000 or 5,000 tonnes or even bigger ones; some of our shipyards can do much more. The only problem is that we have to provide them with sophisticated electronic equipment on these ships. Again we have another advantage. We have the internal combustion engine industry developed to such an extent that we do not have to import most of the things. We have all these things within the country. For the largest of the diesel engines required for fast motor boats or sub-marines, we have within the country the capability of manufacturing them and fitting them in.

Now I come to the 'teeth to tail ratio'. I began with it and I come back to it. Our teeth to tail ratio is unfortunately lop-sided. We have limited teeth and a lot of administrative tail. The administrative controls may be relaxed and the assistance of the industry—private, public and also individuals—may be taken to build up our defence. If we do not

[Shri D. D. Desai]

have the many open options to select our equipments, then, unfortunately, we will be tied down with only a few options and, in that case we will be hurt in the process of purchasing, high prices and, subsequently, in the quality of our attack on the enemy.

We have several times failed in regard to logistics. Our logistics policy, self-reliance, excessive reliance on USSR etc., are factors which are well-known to the House and I don't want to dilate on these things.

Now, coming to the Ordinance Factory, what do we do with our Ordinance factories? We have the Ordinance Factory manufacturing more or less hand-tools which are not the need of the day. Swords and spears were out-dated long ago and also other hand-tools like machine-guns, Pistols and revolvers do limited work today in the modern battle-field—though they may be all right for maintaining law and order etc., U.S.A. etc., have already got cruise missiles in the world today and there is enough data available on them. The low flying cruise missiles are capable of moving below radar levels. They can read the map accurately and hit the target accurately. These could be developed in the country. It may be a matter of five to ten years, but allocation of funds for research and development be made for the purpose.

We have already got one Development Department but, unfortunately, that has not attracted many talented people. The reason is obvious. The personnel that is required for R & D sort of thing does not necessarily seek Government service. They simply keep away from it because they feel that the limitations of Government service may harm their R & D studies and work. I was going through the record of the Institute of Defence Studies and find that in ten years they have not been able to attract any

worthwhile talents for making any worthwhile development in this field. This shows that though we have excellent possibilities, by our procedures we create difficulties for ourselves.

Now, when we talk about the Indian Ocean, this has always been our area. We have always dominated the Indian Ocean. If you read the Persian Chronicles between 700 AD. and 1500 AD you will find that the Navies of Egypt, Persia and Gujarat used to control the Indian Ocean. In 1498 AD, when Vasco Da Gama reached the Cape of Good Hope, he touched South African State and asked for a guide to India. The guide was Indian. He was native of Gujarat. Subsequently in 1500 AD, when the Portuguese Admiral was sent to India, he had been provided by same South African State an Indian Pilot and an Indian guide, both natives of Gujarat. It was not they who discovered India, it was our own people who showed them where India was.

The point I am trying to make is that we had swayed the Indian Ocean all these years. Our approach of today towards Deigo Garcia, Somalia etc., is unnecessary. We can definitely have control over these areas and in fact, we have had it over the centuries.

Today, we have the RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) for external and physical intelligence etc.; but to have a counter-check we must have also electronic intelligence. The signals, waves etc., of the entire world are already around this sphere and their coding and de-coding is not very difficult. To get the signals, waves etc., and to compare them with the physical intelligence is a necessity for a country which wants to have reliable information. Therefore, we should undertake that quickly.

As we know, sophisticated electronic equipments have been and are be-

ing developed in the world and we are also making use of some of them. We require these for our submarines and aircrafts. Very limited funds are required for their development and manufacture. I would very strongly urge that their development and manufacture should immediately be started in our country. There are a number of our industries to undertake these things.

Submarine missiles with electronic sensors, guidance and war heads are substantially in use in the world and there is a possibility that our enemies may make use of them in case of any confrontation with us. If for want of such equipments, we lose one of our aircraft carrier or any bigger vessel, we would be very sorry for that. We should try to have them manufactured in our country and it is not very difficult. Let us provide nuclear war-heads, if necessary. Here we need not worry, whether it is proper or not. Even Rama and the Pandavas could succeed because of capabilities, you may refer to Ramayana or Mahabharat and you will see that. Capability is a necessity for our country and we should not feel shy of accepting this.

Another important thing is the development of light alloys. We do not know when Mishra Dhatu Nigam will start functioning in our country. Light alloys are very much required for high altitude rockets, transportation, aircrafts, missiles, ships etc. Titanium, aluminium etc. alloys are already developed. The formulate are readily available and we can undertake development work quickly.

Now, homing device is a device which pinpoints and helps the bomb landing. We know that it is a costlier proposition to miss target for a poor country like ours, hence in today's warfare, it has become a necessity. Let us try to do something in this respect also.

The land mines have been extensively developed and these are now not bigger than Ping-Pong balls. If we can develop these also, these would be of great help and importance in our defence preparedness.

Other areas, where we have been having difficulties and where we should do something are pilot-less aircrafts, miniaturised light-weight automatic sensors to report presence and movements of enemy regardless of visibility and weather conditions and infra-red equipment for night vision. We should proceed in these developments as facilities for the manufacture of some of these are readily available in our country.

Now, the action route is from radar to computers to weapons to targets. Our defence department has some computers; I do not know if they have got enough. Today, for our army, nothing less than 5000 computers are necessary. Even a single wing requires that much number. Unless we change from radar to computers, we will lag behind. Micro computers have been manufactured by means of miniaturisation. These do not cost much money. It is not now true that the cost of computers is high. It is falling

I would like to say that Bharat Electronics are producing radars, but if there is rain or the weather conditions are not good, there is false return of signals. I would suggest that we should develop advanced radars with filters so that these are immune to these false return of signals. If we are able to eliminate these echoes, it would be of great help to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you please conclude.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am sorry I have taken a little more time. Still there are a lot of things I would like to mention but I have to reserve them for another occasion.

डॉ० नुर नो नरोहर जोतो (अननोडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि सुरक्षा बजट में जो कटौती की गई है, उसका कोई ओविल्य नहीं है। दरअसल सुरक्षा बजट ओ० अधि० बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। आम तौर पर यह समझा जाता है कि किसी भी देश में सुरक्षा और विकास, इन दोनों में विरोधाभास है, और डिफेंस तथा डेवलपमेंट में से हमें एक चीज को लेना चाहिए और दूसरी की आणशन को इस बात पर छोड़ देना चाहिए कि उस की आवश्यकता है या नहीं। बहुत बार यह निश्चय भी दाहृतया जाता है कि विकासमान देशों का अपने सुरक्षा बजट पर कम खर्च करना चाहिए और अपने सामान्य विकास पर अधिक खर्च करना चाहिए।

मैं बहुत विस्मय के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन निश्चय पर गहरी से विचार करना चाहिए, यह पुराना हो गया है। आज तो आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि न केवल सुरक्षा और विकास दोनों साथ साथ चलें, बल्कि सुरक्षा-प्रयत्नों के द्वारा देश का विकास भी प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा है, और किया जाना चाहिए। यानी, देश में सुरक्षा पर जो व्यय किया जाये, उसके बारे में यह नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए कि वह व्यय तबत कुछ कोशिशकारियों के लिए होता है, और उस का सीधा सम्बन्ध देश के विकास में नहीं है। आगे चल कर मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि किस तरह आज-कल दुनिया के तमाम देशों में सुरक्षा पर किये गये खर्च विकास के खर्च से सीधे सम्बन्धित हैं और किस तरह दुनिया के देश अपने सामान्य राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का अधिक प्रतिशत सुरक्षा-प्रयत्नों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं।

इस से पहले कि मैं आप के सामने इस बारे में कुछ आंकड़े रखूँ, मैं यह भी कहना

चाहूँगा कि हमें विचार करना होगा कि सुरक्षा नीति और सुरक्षा बजट, इन दोनों के बीच में एक अच्छा ताल-मेल रहना चाहिए। सुरक्षा नीति जो तब हमारी विदेश नीति से सम्बन्धित है, वहाँ तक उस का एक पक्ष हमारे सामने रखा गया है। लेकिन हमारी सुरक्षा नीति इससे सम्बन्धित है कि हमारे चारों तरफ़ के देश, और दुनिया के देश, किस तरह के आयुधों का निमाण कर रहे हैं, और किस प्रकार के खतरे सारी दुनिया के लिए उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं।

हमारा विश्वास है कि दुनिया के अधिकांश मामलों को शान्तिपूर्ण वार्तालाप से हल करना चाहिए, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि दुनिया के सभी देश इस बात को हर समय मान लें। भारत के सुरक्षा प्रयासों पर जिन फैक्टर्स का प्रभाव पड़ता है, उन में से एक तो हिन्द महासागर में महाशक्तियों के द्वारा की गई सामरिक गतिविधियाँ हैं। खाड़ी के देशों में जिस प्रकार हथियार फेंके जा रहे हैं, उस में भी भारत की सुरक्षा को खतरा है, और हमें उस पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान में आज वायु सेना तथा सामरिक शक्ति का जो भारी विल्ड-अप हो रहा है, उस का भी प्रभाव हमारे सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों पर पड़ता है। चीन में जो अणु शक्ति का विकास सामरिक दृष्टि में हो रहा है, हमारी सुरक्षा पर उस का भी प्रभाव पड़ता है। चीन और अमेरिका में जो सम्बन्ध है, जो किसी भी समय आणविक सम्बन्धों का रूप ले सकते हैं, उन का भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा।

आज सोवियत रूस एक बड़ी सामरिक शक्ति और आणविक शक्ति है। आज कुछ महाशक्तियाँ हमारे प्रति मित्रता का भाव रखती हैं, लेकिन पता नहीं विश्व राजनीति में कब कौन सी महाशक्ति किस करवट

बैठ जाये, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध किस प्रकार बदल जायें और उनका सीधा प्रभाव भारत के सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों पर पड़ने लगे। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें एक ऐसी सुरक्षा प्रणाली का विकास करना जरूरी है जो इस बढ़ते हुए आणविक खतरे में हमारे देश को बचा सके। इस का उपाय हमें ढूँढना पड़ेगा।

इन के अतिरिक्त जो सामरिक आयुधों के निर्माण में आज विकास हो रहा है जो सेटेलाइट और मिजाइल टेक्नोलॉजी आज बढ़ रही है उस की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। नेमर बीम या डेथ रे जिसे कहते हैं उसका विकास आज हो रहा है। पहले हम यह केवल उग्ररासी में पढ़ने थे कि किसी ने दूर से मृत्यु किरण फेंकी और बहुत दूर बैठा हुआ कोई व्यक्ति उस से मर गया। आज वह चीज सत्य में परिणित हो रही है। विश्व के बड़े बड़े देश आज विशाल पैमाने पर इस बान की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सेटेलाइट टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ नेमर बीम की टेक्नोलॉजी को जोड़ दिया जाय और फिर उसके द्वारा स्पेस पर नियंत्रण स्थापित किया जाय। आज आकाश पर स्पेस पर जिस का नियंत्रण होगा वह मारी दुनिया के ऊपर नियंत्रण करेगा। एक समय था कि जो समुद्र पर नियंत्रण करता था वह पृथ्वी पर नियंत्रण करता था। आज पृथ्वी और समुद्र पर नहीं बल्कि अंतरिक्ष पर नियंत्रण करने की होड़ लगी हुई है। ये देश मिजाइल और सेटेलाइट इत्यादि पर अरबों और खरबों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं वे ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास करना चाहते हैं जिस से लेसर किरणों का दुष्प्रयोग सेटेलाइट के द्वारा मारी दुनिया पर किया जा सके। तो ये ऐसी समस्याएं हैं जो मारे सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के लिए चूनीती दे रही हैं और एक बहुत बड़े खतरे के रूप में हमारे सामने खड़ी हैं।

हम इस बान से आंख नहीं बन्द कर सकते कि आज तमाम महाशक्तियां और छोटी शक्तियां भी सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के लिए भारी धन अर्पण यहां खर्च कर रही हैं। ऐसी हालत में हम अपने सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में ढील आने दें यह किसी तरह उचित नहीं है। अभी ईरान ने भी कहा है --

"As soon as our oil exports rise we shall spend every dollar on the armed forces and for the new projects."

ईरान हमारे पड़ोस में ही है। यह उन के राजनीतिज्ञों के वक्तव्य हैं।

मेरा यह कहना है कि आज विश्व में सामरिक अयुधों का पूरे तौर पर निर्माण किया जा रहा है और ये तमाम अयुध उन देशों के आर्थिक विकास में भी जड़े हुए हैं। अगर आप ध्यान देंगे तो आप को पता होगा कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन अपने देश में 820 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों पर खर्च कर रहा है, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका 2665 रुपये, ईजिप्ट 350 रुपये, सोवियत रूस 1400 से 2000 रुपये, फ्रांस 960 रुपये, जापान 144 रुपये और भारत 35 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति अपने सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों पर खर्च कर रहा है। राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन के हिसाब से तो हम केवल तीन प्रतिशत या उस के आस पास ही खर्च कर रहे हैं जब कि पाकिस्तान का खर्च 7 प्रतिशत है और जनसंख्या आप देखें यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की जनसंख्या 21 करोड़ है, सोवियत रूस की 25 करोड़ है और अपने यहां अपने देश की जनसंख्या 62 या 65 करोड़ के लगभग है। तो हम विचार करें कि कितने बड़े पैमाने पर हमें अपने यहां सुरक्षा के प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है और कितना कम हम उस के लिए अभी तक अपने यहां कर रहे हैं।



[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

इसके पश्चात् मुझे यह कहना है कि हमें इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न करना होगा कि ये जो हमारे सुरक्षा प्रयत्न हैं उन का सीधा सम्बन्ध देश के आर्थिक नियोजन के साथ जोड़ा जाए। हमारे देश में जहां तक सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित सयकों का सवाल है बहुत बड़ा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर हमारे देश में है, बहुत से कारखाने और रिमर्च लेबोरेटरीज मौजूद हैं और उन के द्वारा ऐसे प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं जिन की हम सहायता कर सकते हैं। काफी उद्यमिता हम में की है जो परम्परागत हथियार हैं उन को बनाने में और छोटे रेंज के हथियार बनाने में। कुछ मामलों में हम ने अपनी भारतीय तकनीक का भी विकास किया है। लेकिन जैसा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर हमारे पास है उस को देखते हुए जैसी प्रगति हम को करनी चाहिए उस के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ विन्दुओं पर मैं आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां कुछ रिमर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट लेबोरेटरीज हैं सुरक्षा विभाग का एक रिमर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट का पूरा विभाग है जो कगड़ों पर व्यय करता है। उस के पुनर्संघटन के बारे में भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा क्योंकि अगर हम इन तमाम कारखानों में हुए उत्पादन को देश के आर्थिक उत्पादन के साथ और औद्योगिकरण के साथ जोड़ना चाहते हैं तो सुरक्षा विभाग के साथ जितने कारखाने जुड़े हुए हैं उन का विचार करके समय इस बात का पूरा विचार करना पड़ेगा।

हमने एक उदाहरण "आयर्सट" छोड़ा था। उस आयर्सट के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्टिविटीज का निर्माण देश में हुआ। जब आयुधों का निर्माण करने हैं तो इस के माध्यम से देश की औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को भी बहुत आगे ले जा सकते हैं। जैसे हमें बहुत से पार्ट्स की जरूरत पड़ती है, उस के लिए उद्योग चलाने हैं, गैमेट्रीगियल की खोज करते हैं, तकनीक का विकास करते

हैं तो सारे देश के औद्योगिक उत्थान के साथ अपने सामरिक संस्थानों को जोड़ सकते हैं और जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम अपने रिमर्च तथा डेवलपमेंट का पुनर्गठन करें।

हमारे यहां एक साइन्टिफिक एडवाइजर है जो सुरक्षा विभाग से सम्बन्धित है, जो तमाम मामलों में वैज्ञानिक सलाह हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को देते हैं। एक प्रकार से यह अनिवार्य है कि उनकी सलाह को माना जाए। जिस समय कोई भी साफ्टिकेटेड डिफेंस इन्वैस्टमेंट हम खरीदने हैं उन की सलाह ली जाती है और उन की सलाह को माना जाता है। ये सज्जन आर० एण्ड डी० आर्गनजेशन के अध्यक्ष हैं, इस नामे तमाम डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट को समय से पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी इन के ऊपर है। उसी तरह से डिफेंस सर्विसेज के तमाम संस्थानों के प्रोजेक्ट्स में जो वैज्ञानिक भाग हैं, उस की सलाह के लिए भी वे पूरे जिम्मेदार हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त वे इस समय भाग्य इन्वैस्टीगैटिव के एक्स-आफिशिया अध्यक्ष हैं। उन का पद एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण पद है। इस पद पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति को सारे देश में सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के लिए पूरी जिम्मेदारी से काम करना पड़ता है। लेकिन उन के पास सिर्फ इतना ही काम नहीं है—डिपार्टमेंट आफ इन्वैस्टीगैटिव के मैकेटरी हैं, इन्वैस्टीगैटिव कमीशन के चेयरमैन हैं। एटामिक एनर्जी से सम्बद्ध है, इण्डस्ट्रियल रिमर्च से सम्बन्धित है, स्पेस रिमर्च से सम्बन्धित हैं, नेशनल कमेटी ऑन मायंस एण्ड टेक्नालाजी से सम्बन्धित हैं, टाटा स्टील अफ इंडामेंटल रिमर्च के डायरेक्टर भी हैं। मैं सज्जन हैं—प्रो० एम० जी० के० मेनन। इनके सारे कामों को, मैं समझता हूं, कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे कितना ही बड़ा बुद्धिमान क्यों न हो, कितना बड़ा वैज्ञानिक क्यों न हो, नहीं कर सकता है। यह एक बड़ी अजीब-सी परिस्थिति है जिस में आप ने अपने साइन्टिफिक एडवाइजर को विभिन्न तरह के कामों से लाद रखा है।



मैं एक बात सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—जब इन को वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया था, तो क्या इन की नियुक्ति यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से रेगुलराइज करवाई गई थी? क्या यह नियुक्ति कमिशन की सलाह ले कर की गई थी? एक यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है—हम एक वैज्ञानिक को सलाहकार के पद पर नियुक्त करने हैं, जो सीक्रेटरी के लेवल का है—क्या हम ने उसकी नियुक्ति को देश की सब से बड़ा समस्या—यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन से रेगुलराइज कराया—यह ऐसा सवाल है जिसके बारे में लोग आशंका करने हैं। इस का निराकरण करना चाहिए क्योंकि इस पद पर बैठा हुआ व्यक्ति सारे देश के सामरिक संस्थानों और विज्ञान से जुड़ा हुआ है।

हमारे डिफेंस इक्विपमेंट के विकास के लिए हमारे जितने संस्थान हैं उन को नेशनल प्लान से इन्टीग्रेट करने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि एक संस्थान में चलने वाले रिसर्च और विकास के कामों की पुनरावृत्ति दूसरे संस्थानों में होती रहती है, उन में कोऑर्डिनेशन की कमी है। श्रीमन्, मैं विज्ञान का अध्यापक हूँ और भौतिकी में सम्बन्धित हूँ। मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि तमाम डिफेंस रिसर्च लेबोरेट्रीज में क्या भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, किस तरह से वैज्ञानिक रिसर्च के नाम पर धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और उस में होने वाले अपव्यय को रोकें और दूसरी तरफ उन में कोऑर्डिनेशन पैदा करें। विभिन्न कामों के लिए एक दूसरे संस्थान में तालमेल पैदा करें।

एक विशेष बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—हमारे यहां “टैल एण्ड टूथ” रेशो 70:30 की है, यह अनुपात 30:70 होना चाहिए। इस समय जहां “टैल” है वहां 70 प्रतिशत देते हैं और जहां “टूथ” है, स्ट्राइकिंग पावर है, जो आक्रामक

शक्ति है उस के लिए 30 प्रतिशत खर्च करते हैं। रूस और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में यह अनुपात बिल्कुल उलटा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप आपने यहां भी इस में परिवर्तन करें। हमारे रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट में होने वाले कामों के बारे में हमें कोई पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बनानी चाहिए, जिस में सारे दोषों का पता लग सके कि वहां क्या हो रहा है।

15.00 hrs.

आजकल यह होता है कि डिफेंस विभाग से सम्बन्धित हर बात को क्लामिफाई कर दिया जाता है। दुनिया के देशों में अणुबम बनाना अब मीक्रेट नहीं रहा, यहां छोटी-छोटी बातों को भी क्लामिफाई कर दिया जाता है। एक छोटा-सा आदमी लिख कर भेज देता है कि यह क्लामिफाई इंफॉर्मेशन है और वह सीक्रेट चीज हो जाती है जिसे सदन को भी नहीं बताया जाता। इस प्रणाली में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।

एक मेरा सुझाव है कि उच्च स्तरीय समिति बननी चाहिए जिसमें संसद् के सदस्य भी रहें जो यह देखें कि जो रुपया दिया गया है उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं। मैं आपका ध्यान डेविल प्रोजेक्ट की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए दस करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। यह रुपया मिसाइल बनाने के लिये दिया गया। जो मिसाइल 1950 में प्रयोग की गयी थी उसकी अनुकृति बनाने के लिए 1971 में दस करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। यह दस करोड़ रुपया फारन एक्सचेंज में दिया गया। इसकी अनुकृति एक कन्ट्री से खरीदी गयी और इसके वम्पोनेन्ट्स उसी कन्ट्री के बिल्कुल काउन्टर पार्ट से खरीदे गये। अतः मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डेविल प्रोजेक्ट है जिसके लिये इतना रुपया खर्च किया गया है, इसके बारे में देश को कुछ भी पता नहीं है। यह दस करोड़ रुपया कहाँ गया, उसका क्या हुआ, इसकी

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

जांच होनी चाहिए। इसलिए आप सदन की समिति बनायें जो इन तमाम बातों को देखे और इन सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स पर अंकुश रखें। इससे सदन के सामने भी तथ्य आयेंगे और माननीय सदस्य इन तमाम बातों से अवगत होंगे।

श्रीमान् मैं जिस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आता हूँ उस क्षेत्र के लोग भारी संख्या में सुरक्षा सेना में लगे हुए हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 25 हजार आदमी आज भी सेना में हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र की दस लाख की जनसंख्या का इतना बड़ा भाग देश की सुरक्षा कार्यों में लगा हुआ है, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाएं लगती हैं। एक नेपाल-भारत सीमा और दूसरी चीन-भारत सीमा। इसलिए इन सब बातों को देखते हुए इस क्षेत्र की अपनी समस्याएं हैं जिनको आप देखें। इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में सेना में जवानों के लगने से उनके पुनर्वास की भी समस्या है। जो रिटायर्ड जवान हैं उनको अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिए कम से कम 50-50 मील दूर अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। मवा सी रुपथ पेंशन लेने के लिए हर महीने इतनी दूर जाना पड़ता है। कम से कम पेंशन तो आप मनीआर्डर के जरिए से दें।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस पर विचार हो रहा है।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : इस पर विचार हो रहा है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। हमें इस बात के लिए विशेष प्रयत्न करने होंगे कि हम अपने सामरिक प्रयत्नों में लग बर शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र के रूप में उभरें। इसके सम्बन्ध में लार्ड वेस स्टार्ट ने कहा है—

“Negotiate from strength—not from weakness. Or else, you will find yourself negotiating at some one else's instance which is dirty and

then, at your own which is disastrous”.

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम एक बहुत अच्छी सामरिक शक्ति के रूप में विकसित हों।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें अपने सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में देश की जनता को भी जोड़ना है ताकि सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों में उनका लगाव हो सके। पाणिक्कर महोदय ने अपनी पुस्तक में क्या कहा है, मैं उसको उद्धृत करता हूँ—

“One other factor may also be emphasised as affecting the moral basis of defence: and that is the creation of a conviction, in the minds of the people, that what they are defending are essential principles of morality and justice. It is Napoleon who said that the moral factor in war is as two-thirds to one-third. The conviction with your interests mixed up with the general good is an important factor in the world of civilised men.

“This is an aspect of modern warfare which requires close attention. It is Swadharma that has the greatest appeal in India. It is a wide-enough concept to include all interests in the country and indeed to be universal. It has also, in spite of its universalism, a special local emphasis which helps to identify it with the ideal that India stands for. A continuous and widening interpretation of Swadharma is a necessary condition of India's defence policy.”

इसलिए उन तमाम जीवन मूल्यों की, परम्पराओं की, आदेशों की जिन के लिए भारत सदियों से नहीं, हजारों लाखों वर्षों से रक्षा करता आ रहा है, अहिंसा, सत्य और जीवन आदर्श, उनकी हमें रक्षा करनी है, उनको हमें सुरक्षित रखना है। भारत के हर नागरिक का कर्तव्य है और यह हर भारतीय नागरिक की अवधारणा होनी चाहिये, कर्तव्य होना चाहिये,

सुरक्षा नीति का ध्येय होना चाहिये कि उनकी सुरक्षा हो। जो साधन सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए उपलब्ध हैं वे कम हैं। कोई भी भारत सरकार का मंत्रालय ऐसा नहीं है जो सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित न हो, कोई एक्टिविटी ऐसी नहीं है जिसका इससे सम्बन्ध न हो शिक्षा हो, सूचना प्रसारण हो, रेल हो, सिंचाई हो, सड़क निर्माण हो कोई भी ऐसी कार्य नहीं जिसका सीधे या परोक्ष रूप से इसके साथ सम्बन्ध न जुड़ता हो। इस मंत्रालय पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट को बढ़ाने की अवश्य कोशिश करें और अपनी मांगों को वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने समय समय पर रखते रहें और वित्त मंत्री महोदय से भी मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि कुल्हाड़ा चाहे जहाँ चलाएँ लेकिन भगवान के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सुरक्षा बजट के ऊपर इसको वह न चलाएँ। इस मंत्रालय के बजट को वह बढ़ाएँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन बजट मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री विनायक प्रसाद यदव (सहरसा) :**  
मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

13.07 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश की खूणकिस्मती है कि जो वर्तमान सुरक्षा मंत्री जी हैं, जिन के कंधे पर देश की सुरक्षा का भार है वह इस देश के एक महान नेता हैं। देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा करना उनके जिम्मे हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके जरिये उन से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की सीमा क्या है? पहले इस बात को हमें जान लेना चाहिये कि हमारी सीमा क्या है और जब हम यह जान लेंगे तभी हम सीमा की सुरक्षा का इंतजाम कर सकते हैं। क्या

अभी जो सिकुड़ी हुई सीमा हमें मिली है, जो मजबूत भारत है वही इस की सीमा है या कोई दूसरी सीमा है, इसका ख्याल हमें करना चाहिये। 15 अगस्त, 1947 में जब हम आजाद हुए थे और जो सीमा हमें उस वक़्त मिली थी वही देश की असली सीमा है और उसी सीमा को हमें याद रखना होगा और जब यह ध्यान में रहेगा तभी हम इस देश की सुरक्षा का इंतजाम कर सकते हैं, तभी सुरक्षा पर क्या खर्च करना चाहिए, इसको समझ सकते हैं।

आपको तो मालम ही है कि इस देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों के जिम्मे देश की सुरक्षा का भार विगत तीस सालों में रहा है। लेकिन जब भी परीक्षण की घड़ी आई गचमच राष्ट्र को नतमस्तक होना पड़ा, हमारा सिर झक गया। लेकिन जब बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के कंधे पर इसका भार 1971 में आया, देश की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी उन पर आई तब आपको याद होगा समुच्चय देश का सिर दुनिया के सामने उठा था और हम गौरवान्वित हुए थे कि हमारी सीमा अब सुरक्षित है, भारत माँ के किसी हिस्से पर कोई हाथ या आंख नहीं उठा सकता है। यह गौरव बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को ही प्राप्त है। इसलिये मैं इन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश की रक्षा सेनाओं को सदैव मजबूत रखेंगे। यह ठीक है कि हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है, लगभग 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उनको दो जून खाना नहीं मिलता है, इसीलिये हमको अपने देश के विकास की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। जितनी बड़ी हमारी सीमा है और जिस तरह से 30 साल से हमने अपने देश की सीमा की उपेक्षा की है तो अब समय आ गया है कि उधर खास ध्यान देना होगा। जब हम संसद भवन में आते हैं तो सेन्ट्रल हाल के आगे द्वार पर लिखा हुआ देखते हैं: "अभय निजम् परोवेति गणना लघुच्येतसाम्, उदार चरितानाम् वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्"। हमको लगता है कि 1971 के पहले जो लोग इस देश में शासन

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

करते थे जिनके ऊपर सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी थी, शायद पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की नज़र रोज़ उस वाक्य पर पड़ी थी और इसीलिए उन्होंने चीन को निब्रत दे दिया, 20,000 वर्ग मील भूमि को खो दिया और इसी सदन में 1964 में जब रक्षा मंत्रालय पर बहस हो रही थी तब मवाल उठा था कि अकमाई चीन कहां चला गया, 20,000 वर्गमील सीमा कहां चली गई और निब्रत कहां चला गया, तो जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि ऐमे क्षेत्र का नाम निया जा रहा है जिम क्षेत्र में कोई घास नहीं उगती है और जहां साल भर में कभी हमारा कोई चरवाहा भी नहीं जाता है। यह दृष्टिकोण था अपनी मानभूमि के प्रति उनका जिन्होंने 17 साल यहां हुकूमत की थी और जिनके रवैये में भारत मां का मर झका था। लेकिन खुशकिस्मती से 1971 में जब बाढ़ जगजीवन राम जी सुरक्षा मंत्री बने थे तब उन्होंने उस कलंक को धोया और अपने देश का मर ऊंचा किया था। आज 30 साल बाद हुकूमत बदली है, इन 30 सालों में अपनी सीमा के बारे में हमने जो गलतियां की हैं, मानभूमि के साथ गट्टारी की है इस बात को वह ध्यानपूर्वक सोचेंगे और 30 साल तक जो गलतियां होती रही हैं आगे न दुहराई जायें इसका ख्याल हमारे वर्तमान सुरक्षा मंत्री अवश्य रखेंगे।

डिफेंस बजट में जो कटौती की गई है वह उचित नहीं है। हमको विकास के काम पर भी खर्च करना होगा, लेकिन साथ ही सुरक्षा की भी उपेक्षा नहीं होगी। उस पर कटौती नहीं करनी चाहिए। जैसे यूरोप में किसी जमाने में दो देश शक्तिशाली थे। अमरीका और रूस, उसी तरह में आज एशिया में भी दो मुल्क हैं—चीन और हिन्दुस्तान। एशिया में जो अन्य छोटे-छोटे देश हैं वह हमारी और चीन की ओर भी देखते हैं। मिद्धान्त के बल पर अगर आप किसी को इनफ्लूएन्स कर सकते तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसा मिद्धान्तवादी,

जिन्होंने पंचशील को दुहाई दी थी और हिन्दी चीनी रूसी भाई भाई का नारा दिया था, लेकिन उनके सारे मिद्धान्त हवा में रह गये और जब हमारे ऊपर चढ़ाई हुई थी तो जो एशिया के छोटे छोटे मुल्क थे जब उन्होंने देख लिया कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है, बिल्कुल नयुमक है, तो जो देश हमारी ओर देख रहे थे उन्होंने हमारी ओर देखना बन्द कर दिया, हमसे बात करना तो दूर रहा।

इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह देश के महान नेता हैं और गरीबों के समीहा हैं। वे जैसे गरीबों के दर्द को समझते हैं उसी तरह से उनको देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये और यह सोचना चाहिये कि न सिर्फ एशिया में अपने साथ लोगों को रखना है बल्कि अफ्रीका में भी जो छोटे छोटे देश साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहे हैं उन्हें भी भारत की मदभावना और सहयोग की जरूरत है। तभी आप उनकी मदद कर सकेंगे। जब सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से आप काफी मजबूत होंगे, तभी वे देश आपको पूछेंगे, आपकी ओर नज़र लगाकर रखेंगे।

इसीलिये डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान मैं इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो हमारा उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि अभी जो हमारी मौजूदा सीमा है, उस पर कोई उंगली न उठावे। सन् 1947 से लेकर 1971 तक हम आसमानी दुनिया में बिचरते रहे, मिद्धान्त का ख्याली पुलाव पकाते रहे।

अथ निजःपरोवेति गणना लघुचेतसाम,  
उदार चरितानां वमुर्धैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

उपरोक्त हितोपदेश जपते जपते ही हमने लदाख और अकमाई चीन को खो दिया। आज हमारी 20 हजार वर्गमील भूमि विदेशियों के कब्जे में है। वह भाग जो एन्क्रोच हुआ है, नाजायज ढंग से, अन कांस्टीट्यूशनल ढंग से, इल-लीगल ढंग से वह हमको कैसे मिलेगी? इस पर भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिये। हम समझते हैं कि 30 साल के बाद

जो नई सरकार आई है, उसने अगर इस पर्सपेक्टिव में नहीं सोचा तो वह अपने कर्तव्य से च्युत होगी।

हमारे श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा जी भी बोल रहे थे कि हमारी आर्मी का क्या हाल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सेना के जो लोग हैं, उनको जवान कहने का क्या मतलब है। "जवान" शब्द ग्रीक है हिकारत का, नफरत का। हमें इस शब्द को खत्म करना चाहिये और उसकी जगह कोई दूसरा नामकरण करना चाहिये। जो अफसर हैं आर्मी के उनको जवान नहीं कहा जाता है, लेकिन जो कन्धे पर बन्दूक रखकर देश की सीमा की रक्षा करते हैं, उनको जवान कहकर पुकारा जाता है। यह अंग्रेजी हकूनन ने शुरू किया था। लेकिन आर्मीमैन को इंग्लैंड में जवान नहीं कहते हैं, दुनिया के किसी भी देश में जो मिसाही होते हैं जो देश की रक्षा करते हैं और बन्दूक कन्धे पर लेकर चलते हैं, उनको जवान कहकर नहीं पुकारा जाता है और दूसरों को ब्रिगेडियर और अफसर कहकर नहीं पुकारा जाता है। रक्षा मंत्री को जो समानता के हामी हैं, इस टर्मिनोलोजी को बदलना चाहिये जिसमें किसी के प्रति इन्फोरियोरिटी कॉम्प्लेक्स की भावना न हो।

जो आदमी आर्मी में रहता है वह अपने जीवन को बिल्कुल खतरे में डालकर रहता है और 40, 42 साल की उम्र के बाद उसे रिटायर कर दिया जाता है। उसके बाद उसके कंधों पर अपने समूचे परिवार के पालने और बच्चों के पढ़ाने लिखाने का पूरा दायित्व आ जाता है। उस पर सरकार को जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये वह नहीं दे पाती है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य श्री यज्ञदत्त जी ने भी कहा है और हमारा भी सुझाव है कि जो भी आर्मी में से रिटायर हो उसकी जिन्दगी की हर जरूरियात को पूरा करने के बारे में सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। आज जो सिपाही बहादुरी के साथ काम करते हैं, अगर उनको यह अहसास होगा कि सरकार उनकी

जिम्मेदारी लेगी तो वह और भी ज्यादा मजबूती के साथ और ईमानदारी से देश के काम में लगेंगे।

सभापति जी, आपके जरिये मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क की सुरक्षा हर दृष्टि से सब से अधिक महत्व रखती है, जहाँ डेवलपमेंट महत्वपूर्ण है, सुरक्षा उसमें भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिये अभी इस मौके पर हमको डिफेंस के मामले में कोई कटौती नहीं करनी चाहिये बल्कि इस मामले में हमें इतना ज्यादा मजबूत होना चाहिये कि अपने देश की सुरक्षा तो हम ही और दूसरे जो छोटे-छोटे मुल्क हैं, उनको भी अहसास हो कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ रहकर हमारी रक्षा हो सकती है, नहीं हम इस देश में कोई भेदभाव का काम कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपको अगर सुरक्षा मंत्री जी को इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): There are three basic services in the country, the Army, Navy and the Air Force. As a citizen I may be permitted to mention the three Services because I am not a technical person. I belong to Visakhapatnam district and therefore in an indirect sense I am interested in the Navy. The Pakistani Navy submarine Gazi was sunk near Visakhapatnam during the War in 1965.

But that apart, everyone of us should be interested in all the three services. I feel that we should take the example of the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, I am informed that after each service Chief retires, he is put in what is called a combined Defence Service Planning Wing, of which Lord Mountbatten, who was the naval Chief when he retired—he was the last Viceroy of India as you all know—was the Head-Chief of the Planning Wing of the Defence Services. Of course, in the United Kingdom they have a special Naval Ministry. As a matter of fact, if friends go through history, they will see that

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

Winston Churchill when he started his political career was the Minister of State for Navy in England. In the same way, I think, we should, Sir, with your acceptance, have a separate wing for the Defence Ministry called Planning Technological Military Section Wing. This planning technology should be such that retired General's Field Marshals, Admirals, after the retirement should be absorbed into the Planning Wing of this section, which should be created. In this manner, just like Lord Mountbatten was used in England, I would be happy if a person like Field Marshal Manekshaw, now that he is retired—being a Field Marshal, I am told, he has a right to go to any regimental centre till the old age—is used. In the same manner retired Army Chiefs, retired Naval Chiefs, retired Air Marshals should be linked together and one of them should be asked to head the Planning Services section of the Defence Ministry. You may call it an ordinary post or a fixed appointment. Army and Naval people retire at the age of 55 and 58. If we qualify at the age of 75 or 80 to be politicians in this big country, I do not think—there is any reason why any service personnel in navy, who is physically fitter than any one of us, should not have the capacity and the ability to advise the Government of India.

If in England, they could have the Defence Ministry divided into two parts, one general Defence and the other Naval Defence because England is a naval country, in the same way, we should have, what is called, regular Army, Air-force, Navy defence section and also a Planning section, which is a combination of these three which may be linked to the Planning Commission.

Gen. Chaudhuri was a great anthropologist and a scholar of medical history. As a matter of fact, he has written a number of books and there are four books, written by him in the Parliament Library which I took the

liberty of going through. After he retired as Army Chief, we had the good fortune to send him to Canada as our High Commissioner. After the retirement as High Commissioner, he became Professor of Anthropology in Montreal University in Canada and also in Princeton, one of the biggest universities in America. So, I see no reason why a person of his eminence should not be asked to be a member of the University Grants Commission. Young men are being trained in military service in the National Cadet Corps, which is part of our university activity. Certainly if Gen. Chaudhuri is qualified to teach in Princeton and Montreal, I think he is qualified to be a member of the U.G.C. I am not a fit person to give him a certificate. As a civilian, I can only say that his four books provide very interesting reading. If in England Admiral Mountbatten after retirement could be used for joint planning of defence services, in the same manner people like F. M. Manekshaw and Gen. Chaudhuri should be used here. It may sound personal in the sense that I come from Andhra Pradesh, but the first Admiral of the Fleet in India was an Andhra called Admiral Katari. Friends may not be aware that Adm. Katari after retirement became Chairman of the Andhra State Transport, which was developed under his initiative and guidance. In the same manner, retired Generals, Air Marshals and Admirals should be used by us in an advisory capacity in the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission should open a special wing for planning for defence called science and technology section of defence. This can be combined with Atomic energy, space and electronics also. Atomic energy, space and electronics and military planning can become a wing of the Planning Commission and the services of retired officers in the Army, Air Force and Navy can be utilised in this planning wing in the same way as the services of Adm. Mountbatten were used in the U.K. I am giving the example of Lord Mountbatten because we all know him. He



was in India and he was one of the leading naval personalities in the U.K.

Sir, there are many things which we can achieve. The main thing of course is science and technology. I feel that atomic energy should be split up into the sections. Atomic energy and missiles development should be given priority as far as we are concerned. I know that we are so obsessed—I underline the word 'obsessed'—with morality and we are not prepared to make the atom bomb. Why do we say that? Only because we are obsessed with morality. Supposing China discharges a missile from Tibet with an atom bomb warhead where will be in Delhi be able to run the Parliament? Being practical I feel that instead of being a moralist to such an extent we should be prepared to accept reality as it stands. Therefore, we should be able to develop atomic weapons. This is my opinion. Developing atomic weapons means our capacity to deliver the atomic weapons should be fully developed. As a matter of fact, we have already the capacity to develop atomic weapons. We do not publicly accept the fact but the fact is that we can manufacture the atom bomb, but I am afraid we cannot deliver it. No missiles, as far as I know, are being made. Personally I may mention to you that in 1964 I used to be somewhat interested in education as I had been the Education Minister in Andhra Pradesh. In those days I met Dr. Bhabha who was the Head of the Atomic Energy Department and during the course of discussion one day he asked me "Can you suggest any place in India where we can have a first class research centre for atomic energy and missiles?" I told him that there is a place between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh known as Araku Valley which is an area where Adivasis live. The extent of the area is only 25,000 square acres. I said: "This is the centre where there are no villages. Why don't you suggest to the Government of India to have an atomic energy

centre cum missile range experimental centre in Araku Valley?" Then Dr. Bhabha asked me how far it was from Himalayan border and how many miles an aeroplane had to fly if it came from Tibet. I said: "As far as I know it is about 2000 miles from Tibet on the south coast of Andhra Pradesh and therefore, there is no problem of it being bombed by the Chinese." Of course I am not a technical man, nor am I a military person. I am only mentioning this. I only repeat here what I said to Dr. Bhabha. Araku Valley in Andhra Pradesh is an ideal centre for having a missile research centre. This is about 65 or 70 miles from Visakhapatnam and, therefore, the whole area between Visakhapatnam and Araku Valley can be developed, an electronic base of industry can be prepared and the whole of Araku Valley can be developed as a missile experimental centre. Of course, we have got the whole of Bay of Bengal at which we can fire the rockets away and do the experiments.

With these words, I take your leave and thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): Sir, this year, there has been a reduction in the Defence expenditure. But it is only marginal. I hope, even this marginal reduction will not be at the expense of our Defence Services and employees.

It has been pointed out very correctly in the Report of the Defence Ministry that "the resources of the sub-continent should be utilized only for the purpose of raising the standard of living of the people." No country can be strong in matters of defence, if it is economically backward and if its people are discontented. As such, developing the country economically and spending more of the resources for raising the standard of living of the people should be given preference. Because of the arms tariff of the imperialists, tension in the



[Shri Sivaji Patnaik]

Indian Ocean and foreign military bases in Diego Garcia and other reasons, and also because of the general arms race, it is said we are forced to spend such a heavy amount for defence. But what is required most is to take vigorous moves in the political and diplomatic planes in order to counter this arms tariff, to help in the moves for disarmament and against the move for military bases in the region and for normalizing our relations with our neighbours.

The US Defence Secretary, Mr. Harold Brown, has said: "The United States intends to maintain a strong military presence in Western Pacific and East Asia, to protect its important interests." In such a situation, what is required for us is to take vigorous moves against this on the diplomatic and political fronts along with other East Asian and littoral countries.

Secondly, I submit that we should rely upon the people for the defence of our country, rouse their patriotism and give them some training. In this connection, it would not be improper to suggest that the prevailing stringent Arms Act should also be modified.

There is much talk about self-sufficiency, but it is not all true. We depend on others for vital things. On the other hand, our engineering skill is not being properly utilized. Some sophisticated weapons are being purchased from abroad, whereas it has been proved repeatedly that with our existing engineering skill, we can produce them. Our Gnats and Vijayantas have proved their efficiency. But even stores purchases are being carried on from foreign countries. Sir, I have said earlier that this reduction in the defence expenditure should not be at the expense of our Defence Services and of the workers and employees in the Defence industries. The lower ranks among the Defence per-

sonnel are already in difficulties. Their problems should be looked into.

Then, what about their employment after they retire when they are quite young? It is said in the report that every year between 50,000 to 60,000 persons are released from the armed forces. With all the resettlement arrangements, you are able to absorb not more than 15,000. So, the rest join the vast army of unemployed. This is in fact linked up with the broad socio-economic problem which needs to be solved.

There was a necessity for the Britishers to keep the army isolated from the people. Why should it continue now? Why should the Defence Services be prevented from reading the newspaper, magazines and periodicals, which an ordinary citizen of the country can read? It must be borne in mind that an army kept in isolation from the people is a danger to democracy.

There is a trend to reduce the strength of the workers and employees in the defence industry. On the other hand, Government is purchasing defence items and items required for the army from private sources. For example, recently the meat factory at Agra has been closed and tinned meat is being obtained from private firms.

In SAF, Kanpur, RFT, Ischapore and OT, Tirichirapalli, where small arms are being produced, are now running below capacity. At the same time, small arms are being obtained from abroad. In RFI the total strength of the workers and employees has gone down to 7,000 whereas it was about 11,000 in 1963. This is an example of how the strength is being reduced by natural waste out; that is, posts becoming vacant on account of retirement of people are not filled up. Similarly, the strength of employees in SAF was 7,500 in 1964. Now it is only 5,000.

In the case of all the five factories producing raw materials, their existing capacity is not being fully utilized. The ordnance factories are day by day becoming dependent on private supply and imports, in respect of raw materials. Specially Open Hearth Furnace and Modern Bar Mill of MSF are intentionally kept idle for four months in a year.

The employees of EME workshops are the regular victims of retrenchment. Recently, 300 employees have been declared surplus in 515 EME Workshop, Bangalore. By getting the work done through private contracts, by which some corrupt officers can earn some money, the workload in the EME workshops are reduced.

To increase the productivity one of the main criteria in good industrial relations. But it is not so in the defence industries. To mention only one example, in V.F. Jabalpur, during the last four years nearly 4,000 charge-sheets have been issued under the C.C.S. Rules, approximately 200 employees have been suspended from service, nearly 180 removed from service and in 2,500 cases increments have been stopped. Apart from this, there are innumerable cases of fines, censures etc. In almost all factories almost all darwans, who are Class IV staff, have been charge-sheeted.

In many factories Works Committees are not being allowed to function. In CODs Works Committees have been abolished on the plea that they are not industrial establishments.

Defence industries are one of the biggest industrial employers in our country. But, while in the railways there is 12 days casual leave, it is only 7 days in defence industries. In spite of the specific recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, there are no selection grade posts yet. This has resulted in complete stagnation in the lowest category, the mazdoors and

sweepers, who retire in the same grade.

The ratio between skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled is far lower in defence industries than in the railways or any other Government undertaking. The ex-Defence Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, agreed to have 30 per cent skilled, 30 per cent semi-skilled and 40 per cent unskilled, but the DGOF reduced it to 15 per cent skilled, 45 per cent semi-skilled and 40 per cent unskilled. The present position is still worse. No factory is having 15 per cent skilled workers in its strength.

Enhanced night duty allowance has been enforced in all other Central Government departments as per the revised pay scales after the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, whereas in Defence it has not yet been implemented.

The pay scales of Supervisors, Technicians (A) and Security Assistants (B) have not been finalised even after a lapse of 4 1/2 years of the Pay Commission's recommendation.

Hundreds of trade unionists were victimised in defence industries during the internal emergency. Prior to the emergency also, during the dictatorial regime of the Congress, many trade union office-bearers were removed. All these cases have not yet been reviewed as they are being done in the railways and P. & T.

In MES, trade union right has been curtailed for a large section of employees throughout the country. In Assam, West Bengal, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, MES unions are not recognised. Civil employees are put under the Army Act.

Clerical posts have been reduced in Tezpur, while the workload remains the same, and clerical work is

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being done by the poorly paid mazdoors.

The permanent negotiating machinery which was there before the 1960 strike, and which was withdrawn after the strike, has not yet been restored. That should be restored immediately.

Sainik Schools number 17 in the different States of India, with 30 teachers on an average, and their scale of pay is Rs. 250—800. The civilian staff are treated as slaves by the service officers. The civilian staff even if confirmed officially, do not have any security of service. The pay of the civilian staff has not been revised since 1961. These things should be looked into.

Finally, I would urge upon the Government not to use the armed forces for strike-breaking and partisan purposes as was done by the previous Congress Government during railway strike and other working class strikes and also on the occasions to serve its narrow political ends.

**श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा):** चेयरमैन साहब, रक्षा की मांगों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने प्रदेश हिमाचल की इस बारे में जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनको हाई-लाइट करने की कोशिश करूँगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिलिट्री परमॉनन्स की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और इस वक्त भी वहाँ एक्स-सर्विसमैन तकरीबन 40,000 है और सर्विंग इन आर्मी, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी इससे कम नहीं है। यानी हिमाचल प्रदेश के हरेक घराने का कोई न कोई मेम्बर फौज में भरती है। हमारे हिमाचल के इलाके की शुरु से ही ट्रेडीशन्स ऐसी थी, चाहे वह अंग्रेजों का समय हो, या उससे पहले की वान हो, ज्यादातर लोग फौज में भर्ती हुआ करते थे। हमारा पहाड़ी इलाका होने की वजह से जो कुदरती साधन पैदावार वगैरा के हैं, वह कम है और लोग बड़े मेहनती

होने की वजह से कई सालों से लगातार ट्रेडीशन्स को कायम किये हुए हैं कि वह फौज में जाते थे। इसीलिये अंग्रेजों के वक्त जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की रैजीमेंट बनी, उसका नाम डोगरा रैजीमेंट रखा रहा। इस रैजीमेंट की अंग्रेजी फौज में सबसे ज्यादा शोहरत हुई है और आजादी के बाद भी, चाहे चीन के साथ, या पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध हुआ हो उसमें भी डोगरा रैजीमेंट के कारनामे मौजूदा इतिहास में रोशन हुए हैं।

जो वहाँ के एक्स-सर्विसमैन हैं, उनकी बहुत समस्याएँ हैं, जिन्हें मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सारे देश की समस्याएँ हैं। फैमिली पेंशन के मुताल्लिक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई कैटेगरीज इसमें ऐसी हैं, जिनको पेंशन नहीं मिलती। ग्रामतौर पर सिविल सर्विस में अगर एक आदमी एक साल तक सर्विस कर ले तो उसकी फैमिली के बच्चे पेंशन लेने का हक रखते हैं। लेकिन फौजी फैमिली ऐसी है, कई औरतें ऐसी हैं कि जिनके खाविन्द फौज में बीमारी की वजह से मर गये और 7, 8 साल की सर्विस होते हुए भी उनकी फैमिली का कोई पेंशन नहीं मिली।

मैंने पिछले डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री बंसीलाल जी को पत्र लिखा था। उस समय मैं असेम्बली का मेम्बर था। मैंने एक कागज उनको भेजा था, वहाँ से यह जवाब आया कि 1964 से रूल्स में कोई शायद अमेंडमेंट हुई है, उससे पहले अगर किसी ने सर्विस की तो उसको पेंशन नहीं मिलेगी, लेकिन सन् 1964 के बाद अगर एक साल भी किसी ने सर्विस की है तो उसको पेंशन मिल जायेगी। लेकिन मेरे बारबार लिखने पर उसको उस वक्त टैम्पोरेरी तौर पर पेंशन मिलने लगी थी।

मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारी फौजों ने बड़ा एतमाद हासिल किया है। हमारे बाबूजी अपने डिपार्टमेंट में बहुत पापुलर मिनिस्टर हैं, मैं उनसे

अर्ज करूंगा कि रूल्स में तरमीम की जानी चाहिये ताकि फौजी सर्विस में अगर कोई एक दिन भी या एक महीने भी सर्विस करता है, चाहे बीमारी की वजह से ही मर जाये, या किसी कारण मर जाये, तो सरकार को उसकी फैमिली की पेंशन देनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात डिमैबिलिटी पेंशन के मुताल्लिक कहना चाहता हूं। जो फौजी डिमैबल होकर घर आ जाता है उसको उसकी डिमैबिलिटी की परसेंटेज के हिमाव से पेंशन दी जाती है। उसका दो-तीन माल के बाद एग्जामिनेशन होता है, अगर उसकी डिमैबिलिटी की परसेंटेज लो हो जाये, तो उसको पेंशन नहीं मिलती है, या कम कर दी जाती है। इसलिए डिसेबल लोगो को ज़िन्दा भी भर हैरासमेंट होता है। उन्हें फ़िक्र लगी रहती है कि पता नहीं, अगले एग्जामिनेशन के बाद हमारी पेन्शन लगेगी या नहीं। कई आदमी इस हैरासमेंट की वजह से ही दम डे देते हैं। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर गौर करें कि डिसेबिलिटी पेन्शन लगातार जारी रहनी चाहिए।

जहां तक प्रमोशन का सवाल है, एक मिमाल मेरे मामले आई है। एक सूवेदार को सूवेदार-मेजर बना दिया गया। उस के बाद उसकी सर्विस की मियाद तीस साल से बढ़ा कर 32 साल कर दी गई। वह दो साल तक सर्विस करता रहा। फिर रूल्स में कुछ माडिफ़िकेशन कर दिया गया और कहा गया कि उसे प्रमोशन एक्सटेंडिड पीरियड में मिली थी, इसलिए वह प्रमोशन का हकदार नहीं था। रूल्स की इस तरह की खामियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

“आर्म्ड फ़ोर्सिज पर्सनेल एंड सिविलियन्ज इन डिफ़ेंस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट”, इस बुकलेट को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि फ़ौजों को काफ़ी सहूलियतें देने की कोशिश की गई है।

पहले हिमाचल प्रदेश की भर्ती की परसेंटेज 4.49 थी, लेकिन बाद में रूल्स को इस तरह चेंज कर दिया गया कि अब डोंगरों की भर्ती .64 परसेंट है। पहले अगर 100 आदमी भर्ती होते थे, तो उन में से 5 जगहें हिमाचल प्रदेश या डोंगरों के लिए होती थीं, लेकिन नये रूल्स के मुताबिक अगर 200 आदमी भर्ती हों, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश या डोंगरों में से सिर्फ़ एक आदमी लिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और डोंगरों के साथ यह बहुत बड़ी ज्यादाती हुई है। भाखड़ा और पोंग वगैरा बड़े-बड़े डैम बनाने से हिमाचल प्रदेश की बहुत सी फ़र्टाइल भूमि जेरे-आब हो गई, लेकिन उनसे हमारी एक इंच भूमि भी सैराब नहीं होती है। हमारे जंगलान कट गये। हमारी सारी दौलत सारे मुल्क के काम आती है, लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होता है। हम लोग फ़ौज में भर्ती होने थे और मुल्क में हमारी कद्र थी। इन रूल्स को चेंज करने से हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू के लोगों के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि रूल्स में दोबारा चेंज करके हिमाचल प्रदेश और डोंगरों के पहले के परसेंटेज, 100 आदमियों में से 5, को बरकरार रखा जाये।

श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त (जौनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। मैं सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मझे यह देख कर आनन्द भी हुआ, और आश्चर्य भी, कि हमारे सामने के मित्रगण, जो तीस वर्ष इधर बैठे रहे, प्रेग्मे-टिज्म की बात करते हैं। वे बराबर कह रहे थे कि हमारी सुरक्षा में फ़लां फ़लां कमियां हैं। परन्तु उन कमियों का जिम्मेदार कौन है, वे खुद ही सोचें।

[श्री यद्विन्द दंत]

मैं तो एक बात बड़ी स्पष्ट कहता हूँ कि अब तक जो इनकी सारी कल्पना थी सुरक्षा की और जिस कल्पना के आधार पर इन्होंने काम किया था वह मुझे केवल ऐडहाकिज्म लगता है। जो परिपाटी अग्रेजों ने चलायी थी जिसको मैं शब्द के अभाव में आष्टिमम डिफेंस कह रहा हूँ कि इतनी सुरक्षा रखो, इतना सैन्य बल रखो कि जब कोई आक्रमण करता है तो उसकी रोकथाम हो सके, बाकी फिर तो विश्व के लोग आ जाएंगे और शांति हो जाएगी, इस तरह की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध अपने यहां चलता रहा है। आष्टिमम डिफेंस का इतजाम किया गया है।

16.00 hrs.

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि डिफेंस की दृष्टि से एक पोलिटिकल निर्णय हो कि हमारी डिफेंस स्ट्रेटेजी क्या हो, हमारा डिफेंस-एम क्या हो। इस देश की स्ट्रेटेजिक्स फ्रंटियर कहां पर हैं और टैक्टिसियल फ्रंटियर कहां पर हैं? हम डिफेंस-इन-डेपथ करेंगे या डिफेंस बाइहेज हागम करेंगे जैसे हम अक्सार्ड चीन में करते रहे। चार आदमी यहां बैठा दिए चीनियों ने और चार हम ने बैठा दिए। यह इस तरह के हैज हाग डिफेंस से काम नहीं चलेगा। लगता है हम ने 62 का सबक नहीं सीखा। एक डिवीजन को बड़े आराम से पीसमील कटवा दिया —

That was the poor decision of Generalship and poor political guidance of the Generalship.

किसी देश ने अपनी सेना को पीसमील नहीं कटवाया और जब सेना पीसमील कटी है तो सिवाय पराजय के दूसरी चीज उसके हाथ में नहीं आई। मैं ज्यादा इसमें जाना नहीं चाहता, केवल इशारा कर रहा हूँ।

हमारे देश के लिए चाहिए मैक्सिमम डिफेंस। हमारी सुरक्षा की नीति यह होनी चाहिए कि पहले हम तय कर लें कि हमारी सेना कहां जायगी? आज तक दुनिया के किसी देश ने अपने घर को युद्ध-स्थली नहीं बनाया। केवल इशारा कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि कि बहुत स्पष्ट कहने पर हो सकता है कि पोलिटिकल नुकसान देश को हो।

हमारी भौगोलिक स्थिति क्या है? तीन तरफ हमारे सागर है। अब सागर की हमारी क्या स्ट्रेटेजी है? नैवल डिफेंस की हमारे पास क्या स्ट्रेटेजी है? कहां लड़ेंगे? अभी हमारे मित्त कह रहे थे और मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ उनकी बात सुन कर कि न्यूक्लियर एक्स-प्लोजन का सेंटर उड़ीसा के समुद्र के किनारे बनाया जाये इसलिए कि तिब्बत की सरहद से दो हजार मील दूर वह है। एक चीज वह भूल गए। अगर पोलैरिस सबमैरिन आ गई वे आफ बंगाल में तो पोलैरिस मिजाइल से लैस 200 मील दूर से हमारे न्यूक्लियर सेंटर को नष्ट किया जा सकता है। डिफेंस कोई स्टैटिक विषय नहीं है। इसकी-बेपनरी, इसकी-टैक्टिक्स रोज बदल रही है। शायद वह थोड़ा भूल गए जब उन्होंने ऐडमिरैलिटी की बात कही, मैं वहां तक उनसे सहमत हूँ कि सेना के तीन अंग होने चाहिए—मिनिस्ट्री फार एयर, मिनिस्ट्री फार नेवी और मिनिस्ट्री फार लैंड फोर्स परन्तु इन तीनों को मिला कर एक मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस भी होनी चाहिए। अभी हमारे पास तीन चीफ्स आफ स्टाफ है लेकिन टोटल डिफेंस के लिए जिम्मेदार पर्सन चीफ आफ स्टाफ आफ दी कम्बाइंड फोर्सोंज होना चाहिए क्योंकि आज कल की लड़ाई कोई एकांगी लड़ाई नहीं है। आजकल का डिफेंस कम्बाइंड डिफेंस है, जिसमें एयर, नेवी और स्थल सेना तीनों का अपना अपना स्थान है।



इस दृष्टि से आज हमारी पोलिटिकल-स्ट्रेटिजी का निर्णय होना चाहिए। पहले सरकार यह निर्णय करे कि हमारे सागर की सीमा कहां होगी, किस सीमा पर हम अपने शत्रु को नहीं आने देंगे। उस सीमा के डिफेन्स-लैंड्रलक देशों के साथ हमारी बड़ी सघन मित्रता होनी चाहिए। इस का अर्थ हुआ कि ब्लू-वाटर-नेवी चाहिए। हमारे पास वह नहीं है। मैं अभी "जौन्स-फ़ाइटिंग-शिप्स-आफ़-दिवर्ल्ड" देख रहा था। उस में मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि आज हमारी परिस्थिति क्या है? आज केवल एक कोस्टल-नेवी हमारे पास है।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। अन्ततोगत्वा आज हम इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हम को डबल पावर से युद्ध करना पड़ेगा। आज जो पोलिटिकल स्थिति है और जो सीमायें हैं, उनके आधार पर—मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, इशारा करना चाहता हूँ—हमारी सैन्य सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से तैयारी होनी चाहिए। इस में चाहे एक्चुअल फाइटिंग हो या धमकी दी जाय—जो भी स्थिति हो हमें हर प्रकार की परिस्थिति का सामना करने को तैयार रहना चाहिए। लेकिन आज हमारी स्थिति क्या है—हमारी नेवल-स्ट्रेन्थ क्या है—हमारे पास 8 सब-मैरीन्ज है जो सोवियत एफ-क्लास की है। चीन के पास 51 सब-मैरीन्ज हैं जिनमें 30 सोवियत आर क्लास और 21 डब्लू क्लास की हैं। चीन के पास एक सब-मैरीन जी-क्लास की है जो मिसाइल्स में इक्विप्ड है, लेकिन हमारे पास जो सब-मैरीन्ज है—वे आउट-डेटेड हैं।

Are our submarines equipped with missiles? They are not. What are you having in this modern age when missiles have an absolute mastery in warfare?

इण्डोनेशिया भी हमारे समुद्र में है, उस के पास 3 सब-मैरीन्ज हैं जो एक्स-सोवियत-डब्लू-क्लास की हैं—जो हमारी सब-मैरीन्ज से बेहतर क्लास की हैं। मुझे आप से यह निवेदन करना है कि चाहे इस्ट्रायर हो, क्रूजर हो, सब-मैरीन्ज हो—इन की टेकनालाजी में समय के साथ अन्तर आता रहता है और इसी दृष्टि से हमें अपने आप को इक्विप करना चाहिए।

मैं आप को थोड़ा और बताता हूँ—इजिप्ट के पास 12 सब-मैरीन्ज हैं जिनमें 6 एक्स-सोवियत क्लास-डब्लू और 6 क्लास-आर की हैं। पाकिस्तान के पास 3 सब-मैरीन्ज है जो फ्रेंच-डेफन क्लास की है। ईरान के पास कोई सब-मैरीन नहीं है। मेरा आप से यही कहना है—यदि आप ब्लू-वाटर-नेवी डेवलप करना चाहते हैं तो आप को लेटेस्ट सब-मैरीन्ज बनानी पड़ेगी। अब यदि हम किसी से भीख मांगने जाते हैं—क्योंकि इस में एक लाइन लिखी है—

We get our weapons; we purchase and, if possible, we get them as gift from our friendly neighbours.

यह दान मांगना बन्द होना चाहिए। यदि हम किसी से हथियार मांगते हैं और वह स्पेअर-पार्ट्स नहीं देता है तो वह बेकार है। क्या सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने कभी इस बात को कंलकुलेट किया है कि इस में कितनी वेस्टेज होती है। पिछले 30 वर्षों में इस सरकार ने क्या किया है?

मैं, श्रीमन्, फिर उसी बात की दोहराना चाहता हूँ—यदि हम अपनी ब्लू-वाटर-नेवी तैयार करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि तीनों तरफ—इण्डियन ओशन, अरेबियन-

[ श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त ]

सी और बे-आफ-बंगाल हमारी मजबूत नेवल बेस हो तो हमारा अण्डेमान-निकोबार एक मजबूत स्ट्रेटिजिक डिफेंस बेस बन सकता है, दूसरी तरफ हम लक्ष्य-द्वीप को बना सकते हैं। लेकिन इस काम के लिए सब-मैरीनज हम को खुद बनानी होंगी। मैं आप को याद दिलाता हूँ—1921 में ट्रीटी-आफ-रेपोलो हुई थी। उस समय यूरोप में दो देश ऐसे थे जो हथियार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं थे, उन्होंने आपस में एक अण्डरस्टैंडिंग पैदा कर ली—एक देश ने कहा कि हम आप को स्थान देते हैं, वॉकिंग कैपिटल देने हैं, टूलज एण्ड जिग्स देते हैं, दूसरा देश अपने ब्लू-प्रिंट्स ले कर आये और यहां आ कर बनाये और बाद में वह अपने ब्लू-प्रिंट्स वापस ले जा सकता है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है—मुरक्षा मंत्री जी इस को स्वीकार करें या इन्कार करें—वेस्ट जर्मनी ने हम को आफर दी थी कि वह कोलाबोरेशन में हमारे साथ सब-मैरीन बनाने को तैयार था, लेकिन हमने इन्कार कर दिया। मार्शल डेमूट ने मिगज हवाई जहाज बनाने का आफर दिया था, लेकिन हमने इन्कार कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमने क्यों इन्कार किया? हम क्यों बचग गये हैं? वे अपने ब्लू-प्रिंट्स यहां लाते, अपनी मशीनरी लाते, यह देश हमारा है, हम दोनों मिल कर बनायें और बाद में वे अपने ब्लू-प्रिंट्स ले जायें—इस में क्या दिक्कत थी?

मैं समझता हूँ कि डिफेंस-लाइन की दृष्टि से 5 वर्षों में ज्यादा का टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि हम पांच वर्ष में अपने को डेवलप नहीं कर सके तो ओप्टीमम डिफेंस पर ही रह जाएंगे। चाहे हम शस्त्रास्त्र परचेज

कर लें लेकिन अधिकांश में कोलेबोरेट करके हम इन्हें अपने यहां ही बनावें ताकि हम ब्लेक मेल न किये जावें।

न्यूक्लियर वेपंस के बारे में बड़ा हल्ला मचता है। आखिर न्यूक्लियर वेपंस का मतलब क्या है? अगर एटोमिक पावर स्टेशन बनायें तो उनके लिए एक्सप्लोजन की जरूरत नहीं है। वे सारी चीजें बनी हुई हैं। अगर हमें एक्सप्लोजन इस परपज के लिए करना है कि हमें नदियों का रास्ता बदलना है, पहाड़ों को हटा कर मैदानों में बदलना है तो इसे रूस और अमेरिका भी नहीं कर सके हैं। मुझे संदेह है कि यह कभी संभव भी होगा। यह स्पष्ट है कि

nuclear expansion and explosion is not only for peaceful purposes.

अगर हम अपनी सेना को न्यूक्लियर वेपंस से इक्विप नहीं करते तो कल को कोई भी विदेशी न्यूक्लियर वेपंस के आधार पर हमको ब्लेक मेल कर सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि इसके आधार पर लड़ने के लिए जाएं। लेकिन डिफेंस के लिए यह परमावश्यक है और इससे हमें भयाना नहीं चाहिए। आज अमेरिका न्यूट्रान बम बनाने जा रहा है और उस बम को ले जाने के लिए कैरियर मिसाइल बनाने जा रहा है।

It is undetectable even by the finest radar. And what is the cost? It is only 50000 dollars whereas a first-class inland fighter is not less than three million dollars.

अरब-इजराइल की लड़ाई में क्या हुआ? बेस्ट डिफेंस इज द ओपेंस जिसको प्रिवेन्टिव अटैक भी कह सकते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यक



है कि हम अपनी सेना का ऐसा निर्माण करें जो ट्रेनिंग में, क्वालिटी में और स्ट्रेटेजी में भी अच्छी हो। उसे पता हो कि मॉडर्न वारफेअर क्या है।

Modern warfare is not a static battle: it is based on surprise speed and mobility.

इसे स्ट्रेटेजिक अटैक में बाहिर होना चाहिए। स्ट्रेटेजिक अटैक नहीं होगा जब आपके पास मॉडर्न आयुध हों, टैंक हों, नेवल शिप्स हों। अधिष्ठाता महोदय हमारी एयर फोर्स की आज क्या हालत है?

We have 725 combat aircraft and bombers and 15 Canberras.

हम देख रहे हैं हमारे पास केनबरा प्लेन हैं। ये किस काम के हैं? ये प्रोसेशन वगैरह निकालने के लिए तो बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन इनसे मॉडर्न वार नहीं लड़ी जा सकती। हमारे पास मिग 21 हैं जो कि संभवतः आज दुनिया के पास भी नहीं होंगे। इस भी अपनी एयर फोर्स में इनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना होगा। वह तो मिग 28, 29 तक पहुँच गया है और हम अभी मिग 21 तक विराजमान हैं। मिग 21 के पूरे पार्ट्स भी हम नहीं बना पा रहे हैं सिर्फ यहाँ असेम्बल करते हैं। दूसरे देश जक टू और मेक थो पर पहुँच गए हैं और हम अभी तक मेक वन तक भी नहीं पहुँच पाये हैं। चायना की क्या हालत है? चायना के पास 3800 कम्बैट एयर क्राफ्ट हैं और हमारे पास 725। पाँच गुने का अन्तर। पाँच गुना अधिक है। उनके ~~अपने~~ की क्या स्थिति है?

About 60 Tu-16 and a few Tu-4 medium bombers. About 300 II-28 and 100 Tu-2 light bombers. About 200 MIG-15, 1500 MIG-17, 1500 MIG-19 50 MIG-21 and some F9 fighters.

अब आप देखें कि वे हमसे कितने एडवांस्ड हैं। पैंतीस गुना अधिक हैं। फाइटिंग कंपैबिलिटी, मशीन कंपैबिलिटी में वे कहीं आगे हैं। ह्यूमन मेटेरियल और ह्यूमन ट्रेनिंग की बात में नहीं कर रहा हूँ। पाकिस्तान की स्थिति को आप मुन लें। उसके पास 275 कम्बैट एयरक्राफ्ट, तीन एफ जा आई इंटरसेप्टर एक्वाड्रन विद 40-49 मिराज। इसके मुकाबले में कितने हमारे पास स्ट्राइकिंग इंटरसेप्टर्स हैं। अगर एयरफोर्स में डीप स्ट्राइकिंग प्लेन चाहिए, इंटरसेप्टर्स चाहिए, नाइट फाइटर चाहिए, फाइटर चाहिए तो हमारे पास हैं क्या? अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा है कि इंडिया इज इन ए हंट फार डीप पैनीट्रेटिंग प्लेज। यह हंट हम कब तक करते रहे हैं जबकि हमारे आसपास चारों ओर के देशों के पास ये पर्याप्त मात्रा में हैं। चीन और पाकिस्तान अगर जोड़ दिए जाएं, ये एक हो जाएं तो तीन हजार और 275 उनकी संख्या हो जाएगी। यह कुल 4,000 से अधिक होता है। अब इस स्थिति में अगर हम को अकेला लड़ना पड़ा तो हमारी क्या स्थिति होगी। हमारे पास 728 प्लेन हैं वे किधर जाएंगे? शटलिंग और रिवर्सिंग की हमारे फाइटर स्कवाड्रन की क्या स्थिति होगी? आप तो जानते हैं कि इजराइल ने लड़ाई में तीस मिनट के बजाय दस मिनट इस को कर दिया था। आज हमारे पास क्या वह शक्ति है? मैं समझता हूँ कि सिक्योरिटी का हमारा कंसेप्शन बड़ा गलत है। आज विदेशी हमारे बारे में ज्यादा जानते हैं बनिस्बत

[ श्री यादबेद्र दत्त ]

हमारे देश के लोगों के । हमने नौचिका मिसाइल रूस से खरीदने का फैसला किया । इसके बारे में यहां अखबारों में एक अक्षर भी नहीं निकला । लेकिन जिस दिन वे रवाना हुए ब्लैंक सी पोट से उसके तीन दिन के अन्दर अन्दर विदेशी अखबारों में सब कुछ छप गया । यह कैसे हुआ ? जासूसी करने आदमी आज नहीं जाता है, आज आकाश से जासूसी हो रही है, स्पूतनिक्स और राकेट्स जो चल रहे हैं वे मिनट मिनट और क्षण क्षण की सूचनाएँ हर स्थान की अपने देश को दे रहे हैं । मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ । इजराइल और अरब वारफेयर हो रहा था पिछली बार तो इजिप्ट को रूस अपने स्पूतनिक से उसके आरबिट को बदल कर सिनाई के ऊपर हो कर क्षण क्षण सूचना विद फोटोग्राफ भज रहा था और रूस इजिप्ट को बता रहा था कि आज इजराइल आर्मी कहां-कहां जा रही है । अमरीकी राकेट्स इजिप्शियन मूवमेंट्स बना रहे थे । फर्क इतना था कि अमरीकी इनफर्मेेशन इजराइल को जल्दी मिली और जनरल एरियल ने इजिप्शियन आर्मी का पीछे का हिस्सा काट दिया और काहिरा का रास्ता खुल गया । जब पराजय की स्थिति आई तो तुरन्त सन्धि हो गई और बड़े लोगों ने हरि ओम शान्ति कर दिया । आज जो इस तरह से जासूसी हो रही है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या आपके पास कुछ है । जिस चीज को हमारे बारे में दुनिया जानती है उसको आप अपने लोगों से क्यों छिपा रहे हैं । जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसकी जानकारी हमारे शत्रुओं को है और उसका खामियाजा हमको भुगतना पड़ेगा । इस वास्ते उसकी जानकारी हमें भी होनी चाहिए और हमारी तैयारी भी आवश्यक है । कमजोरी कहां है इसका पता सब को होना चाहिए ।

जब यह निर्णय हो जाएगा कि हमारा स्ट्रेटेजिक फ्रंटियर क्या हो तब उसके आधार पर हमारी सेना का मोबिलिटी, स्पीड और सरप्राइज, इस आधार पर गठन होना चाहिए और इस चीज पर हमें कंसर्टेंट करना चाहिए । पीसमील काम करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है । स्ट्रेटेजिक स्थान पर कब्जा कर लेने के बाद भी हम उसको अपने कब्जे में बनाए नहीं रख सके । कारगिल, हाजीपुर को क्यों छोड़ा गया ? यह पोलिटिकल फैल्योर थी । ये स्ट्रेटेजिक स्थान हम को अपने हाथ में रखने चाहिए थे । उस दृष्टि से हमारी आर्मी को हाईली मोबाइल एंड ग्राम्ड विद लेटेस्ट वैपंज होना चाहिए । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ । मैं नहीं जानता कि यहां सेना के अधिकारी हैं या नहीं । लेकिन मेरे उदाहरण का अर्थ वे समझ जाएंगे । जिस समय अरब इजराइल पर हो रही थी तब इजिप्ट के पास टैंक्स ज्यादा थे और समस्या खड़ी हुई इजराइल के सामने कि हम अपने टैंक्स की कैसे रक्षा करें और कैसे अटैक करें कि इजिप्शियन टैंक कोर नष्ट हो जाये । क्योंकि पंच को तो सारा सीधा जाना था और उनके फ्लैंक्स खुल जाने का भय था । तो उन्होंने तुरन्त इमप्रोवाइज कर दिया । किसी भी सफल सेनापति का यह भी लक्षण है कि युद्ध में तुरन्त इमप्रोवाइज करना चाहिए ।

A General going hard and fast by the rule of book is bound to lose the war hook line and sinker.

वह जनरल डूब जाता है । तो इमप्रोवाइजेशन क्या किया ? बैटल चल रही थी तो उन्होंने इमप्रोवाइज कर दिया कि जितनी जीप्स थीं वह सारी फ्लैंक्स में लगा दीं और जीप्स को आर्म कर दिया

by recoilless anti-tank guns firing deep, penetrating rockets.

परिणाम यह हुआ कि आधे घण्टे में सारा जिप्सियन टैंक फ़ौरमेशन नष्ट हो गया क्योंकि जीप्स तेज भाग सकती हैं, मनुवर तेज कर सकती हैं। टैंक को घूमने के सर्किल में समय लगता है। जब तक वह हाथी घूमता है तब तक इसने मार गिराया। और जब जिप्स टूट गये एक बार तो जो पंच स्ट्रेट आ रहा था वह निश्चित ब्रेक थू करेगा। इसलिए हमारे इन्विपमेंट का आधार होना चाहिए जिससे हमारी आर्मी अधिक मोबाइल हो सके और अधिक पंचफुल हो सके और अधिक स्पीड ले सके।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, सेना का नम्बर भी बढ़ाना है। आखिर इस देश की रक्षा कौन करे? अगर हम इसका थोड़ा अध्ययन करें कि आबादी से सेना की टोटल संख्या का रेशियो क्या है तो आप देखोगे कि आज हमारी जितनी सेना है वह 5 परसेंट हमारी मेल पोपुलेशन की आती है, जब कि मेरे विचार से 10 परसेंट होनी चाहिए। और देशों में अधिष्ठाता महोदय, हमसे ज्यादा है। हमारी सेना की संख्या 25 लाख से कम स्ट्रेटिजिक स्टैंडिंग आर्मी नहीं होनी चाहिए। highly equipped and highly mobile in speed and are prepared to attack anywhere.

अटैक करने में किसी प्रकार की हिचक, किसी प्रकार के थोथे सिद्धान्तों की और आदर्शों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आखिर सेना की आवश्यकता क्या है? सेना की आवश्यकता तो इसी वास्ते है कि to destroy the fighting potential and the fighting machine of the enemy. भूमि तो बाद में कब्जा होती रहेगी। अगर

शत्रु की सेना और उसके लड़न की शक्ति और सैन्य बल नष्ट कर दिया गया तो फिर सारा देश खुला पड़ा है। आज का कंसेप्शन यह नहीं है कि शहर ओक्यूपाई कर लो और 6, 6 महीने या 6, 6 साल उसको घेरे पड़े रहो। यह कंसेप्ट नहीं है। आज तो कनसेप्ट है ऐनिमी पोर्टेंशियल का डेस्ट्रक्शन। और उसके लिए स्पीड आवश्यक है। सरप्राइज और - मोबिलिटी आवश्यक है। इसलिए अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं मांग करूंगा कि हमारी सेना की स्टैंडिंग आर्मी 25 लाख होनी चाहिए जो हमारी आबादी के रेशियो में आता है। बाहर से हमारी कोई रक्षा करने नहीं आयेगा। हमको ही अपनी रक्षा करनी है। फिर आज का जो मेकैनाइज्ड युग है इस में रिजर्विस्ट्स रखना वह भी गलत हो जायगा। और यह भी कहना कि अच्छा अगर 25 लाख ऐक्टिव ट्रेण्ड टूप्स रखते हैं तो 5 लाख ट्रेण्ड करके रखते हैं जो रिजर्व का काम देंगे। मान लो अगर आप को फ़र्स्ट क्लास पावर से लड़ना पड़ गया what is the rate of casualty, and what is your ratio of replacement of the casualty?

क्या आपकी सेना ने कभी इन लाइन्स पर वर्क आउट किया है? इसलिए आवश्यक है कि कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए इस देश में और वह भी दो प्रकार की। एक तो रिजर्विस्ट्स हैं अगर किसी फ़र्स्ट क्लास पावर से लड़ना पड़े तो रिप्लेसमेंट चाहिए। और दूसरे इस प्रकार का कि आप अपने रेजीमेंट्स की स्ट्रैन्थ बढ़ाओ। अभी तक आपका जो सारा आर्गेनाइजेशन है आर्मी का वह principle of threes के ऊपर बेस्ड है। अगर आप उसको 5 पर बेस कर दो तो क्या बुरा है? क्योंकि every war is a local engagement whether fought in line or in depth or anywhere.

[ श्री यादवेंद्र दत्त ]

अगर एक ओर से 3 आदमी लड़ रहे हैं और आपकी ओर से 5 लड़ रहे हैं तो सुपीरियोरिटी किस की है ? Every organization in the army should be based and trained on the basis of 5.

जैसे पांच उंगलियां हैं, कुछ छोटी और कुछ बड़ी जिस से प्रोपर ग्रिप मिल सके। तो उसी तरह to increase the punch and to get a proper grip and to get a local superiority in any action it is necessary that we change our organization from 3 to 5.

अधिष्ठाना महोदय, बड़ा हल्ला मचता है कि हम 3 परसेंट ग्रोम नेशनल प्रोडक्ट का खर्च करते हैं डिफेंस पर। इतना बड़ा देश, इतनी बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी भौगोलिक सीमाएं, उसकी रक्षा 3 परसेंट में होगी ? इजिप्ट छोटा सा देश है वह 7 परसेंट जी० एन० पी० का खर्च कर रहा है। अमरीका और रूस की बात तो छोड़ दो।

Any first class power can ever hope to spend less than 10 per cent of the GNP if it wants maximum in defence.

मगर सुरक्षा नहीं है। मान लेता हूं यह चित्र यहां रख लीजिए कि फैक्टरी देश में हो जायेंगी तो उससे सब बेकारी दूर होगी, अग्रणिन सोना आ गया, सम्पूर्णता आ गई, धन आ गया लेकिन अगर सेना न रही तो क्या होगा ?

It means open invitation to any looter outside. Shall we forget the lesson of our own history? At least 10 per cent of the G.N.P. should be spent on Defence.

टोटल डिफेंस की कल्पना की है।

Total defence in isolation.

डिफेंस के साथ हमारी इकनामिक

बैंकप्राउंड भी है। डिफेंस की आवश्यकता का अनुरूप इकनामिक डवलपमेंट होना चाहिए। अगर हमने अपनी डिफेंस को लैगिंग इकनामी से जोड़ दिया तो हमारी हालत क्या होगी।

Total mobilisation of the economic factors in the country.

उमके लिए आवश्यक फैक्टरीज खड़ी करनी हैं, और आवश्यक टेक्नालोजी का विकास करना होगा जिससे कि देश आगे हो। आज की राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों के कारण बड़े-बड़े देश हमें दबा कर रखना चाहते हैं।

Treaty of non-proliferation of atomic explosives.

इस प्रकार से हम खाली सेठ बने रहें और बाकी के दबिधे रहें। ऐसे भी देश हैं, उनसे हम को-आपरेट कर सकते हैं, को-आपरेशन लें, घबड़ाये नहीं।

यह हर बार कहा जाता है कि पमा नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता कि दो कनेड़ होटलों में खर्च हो सकता है तो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए क्यों खर्च कम किया जाता है। सुरक्षा के लिए पैसे की कमी का बहाना नहीं करना चाहिए। इंग्लैंड के शासकों ने सुरक्षा के लिए हमेशा पैसे कम किये। यह हालत 1939 तक रही। अगर इंग्लैंड एक आईलैंड न रहा होता और उसके लोगों ने माहम से काम न लिया होता तो इंग्लैंड की भी वही दुर्गति होती जो फ्रांस की हो गई।

It is a false economy to economise on national defence or defence production.

हमारी कल्पना तो मैक्सिमम सुरक्षा की होनी चाहिये जिससे शत्रु हमसे भय खाये। हम पर आक्रमण न करे। अगर उसने आक्रमण कर ही दिया तो सरहद में घुसने के पहले ही उसका विनाश कर डालें। चाहे उसकी प्री-एम्प्टिव स्ट्राइक हो या डिफेंसिव स्ट्राइक हो। मुझे शब्दों से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मुझे तो अर्थ से मतलब है। सरहद पर पहले ही उसका विनाश होना चाहिये। अगर फिर भी वह आगे बढ़ता है तो उसका तुरन्त सर्वनाश होना चाहिये। सर्वनाश होगा—

To achieve this, we must have an army equipped with latest modern weaponry, nuclear arms and atomic bombs. इसलिये हमारी स्पष्ट मांग है कि जो

तीन सिद्धान्त मैंने पहले आपको अर्ज किये उस पर ध्यान दें। हमको ब्लूवाटर नौवी चाहिये। कोस्टल नौवी नहीं चाहिये।

Equipped with guns, missiles, fast moving cruisers to guard our aircraft carrier, our trade routes and sea lane. विज्ञान हमारे पास एक है, हमारी नौवी बहुत पुरानी है। सन 1940 में जो लड़ाई हों चुकी है, वही हिस्सा हमारे पास आया है। इसका रिप्लेसमेंट जरूरी है।

#### Cruisers and fast destroyers

पुराने डैस्ट्रॉयर की तरह नहीं है, जो लेटेस्ट डैस्ट्रॉयर आये हैं।

Latest destroyers of the spruance class in America or Karlov destroyer in Russia

अपने कोस्टल डिफेंस के लिए हमें हाइड्रोफायलज चाहिए। ईरान ने पर्शन गल्फ को एक इरानियन लेक बनाने के लिए अपनी नौवी में हाइड्रोफायलज का सब से अधिक नम्बर रखा है, जो लेटेस्ट वैपन्ज से एक्विपड हैं।

जहां तक एयर फ़ोर्स का प्रश्न है, केवल इन्टरसेप्टर प्लेन्ज के एक दो स्क्वाड्रन्ज से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज हमारे पास सिर्फ 725 प्लेन्ज हैं, जब कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना के पास कुल मिला कर चार हजार प्लेन्ज हैं। इस लिए हमारे पास कम से कम चार हजार फ़स्ट क्लास फ़ाइटिंग प्लेन्ज होने चाहिए, जिन में लाइट बाम्बर्ज, हैवी बाम्बर्ज, टैकिटशल बाम्बर्ज, स्ट्रेटेजिक बाम्बर्ज और डीप पैनीट्रेशन फ़ाइटर बाम्बर्ज होने चाहिए। हैवी बाम्बर्ज प्रिसिजन बाम्बिंग के लिए चाहिए, और अगर जरूरत हो, तो वे कारपेट बाम्बिंग कर सकें। जहां तक कार्पेट बाम्बिंग का प्रश्न है, लोगों को हैम्बर्ग नगरी का स्मरण होगा। जिस नगर पर एक बार कार्पेट बाम्बिंग हो जाती है, उस की एक ईंट भी खड़ी नहीं रहती है। अगर आवश्यक हो, तो मंगाटन बाम्ब यूज किये जायें। चूंकि माननीय सदस्य न्युक्लियर बाम्ब से घबराने हैं, इसलिए मैं मंगाटन बाम्ब की बात कर रहा हूं। यह सब काम सरकार को पांच साल में करना चाहिए।

जहां तक इन्फैंट्री का प्रश्न है, मगप्राइज, स्पीड और मोबिलिटी हासिल करने के लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैवी, मीडियम और स्माल टैंक्स चाहिए। हैवी पंच के लिए हमें हैवी टैंक चाहिए, और साईडज तथा फ्लैंक्स को प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए स्माल और लाइट टैंक, जिन के फ्लैंक्स की रक्षा के लिए फ्रांटेयर के रूप में काम करने के लिए जीप्स होनी चाहिए, जो एन्टी-मिसाइल गन्ज, एन्टी-रिकायल्लेंस टैंक गन्ज से एक्विपड हों, और वे गन्ज हैवी आर्मर-पीरिसिंग राकेट्स को यूज करें। स्पीड और मोबिलिटी के लिए हमारे पास आर्मंड पर्सनल कैरियर्ज होने चाहिए। हमारे विजयन्त टैंक अच्छे हैं, लेकिन उन के साथ और भी हैवी टैंक होने चाहिए। सिर्फ दो, चार सौ या एक हजार टैंकों से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज-कल की माडर्न ब्रैटलज बीस हजार टैंकों से लड़ी जाती है, और अगर हम ने किसी माडर्न फ़स्ट क्लास

[ श्री यागबेद्ध दत्त ]

पावर से युद्ध करना है, तो हमारे पास इतने टैंक होने चाहिए ।

किसी भी युद्ध को जीतने के लिए एयर सुपीरियोरिटी का होना आवश्यक है । अगर हमारे पास एयर सुपीरियोरिटी नहीं होगी, तो हमारी जय नहीं, बल्कि पराजय होगी । हमारे पास डे इन्टरसेप्टर्स, नाइट इन्टरसेप्टर्स, डीप पेनीट्रेशन फ़ाइटर, फ़ाइटर बाम्बर्स और टैकिंगल फ़ाइटर बाम्बर्स और रीकानायसंस तथा फ़ोटोग्राफ़िक प्लेन आदि सब प्रकार के प्लेन्स होने चाहिए । हमारी आर्मी कोई एड हाक आर्मी नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि हर तरह से बैलेंस्ड आर्मी होनी चाहिए, जिस के पास हैवियेस्ट पंच हो ।

यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें अपनी शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना होगा । आज टेकनिकल और मैकेनिकल युग है, जबकि हमारी शिक्षा अभी तक बाबू पैदा करती रही है । इस लिए सरकार को शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए ।

यह सब एक्विपमेंट प्राप्त करने के साथ साथ आर्मी के मोराल और ट्रेनिंग का भी प्रश्न है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सेना की ट्रेनिंग लाइव एम्युनिशन को यूज करते हुए एक्चुअल बैटल कन्डीशन्स में हो । इस प्रकार हमारे सैनिकों का रिफ़्लेक्स एक्शन बन जाने से एक्चुअल बैटल में कैंजुएल्टीज पांच सात परसेंट से बहुत कम हो जायेगी ।

हमारी सेना के मोराल के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारे सैनिकों और अन्य सरकारी अधिकारियों के वेतन में समता हो । हमारे देश में जो हैवन बॉर्न आई०सी०एस० और आई०

ए० एस० हैं, हमारे बड़े फ़ौजी अफ़सरों को उन के बराबर वेतन मिलना चाहिए ।

हम देखते हैं कि हर एक युद्ध के बाद प्रेसिडेंस लिस्ट में आर्मी को नीचे डाल दिया जाता है । यह क्या है ? वे तो मरने मिटने को तैयार हैं, अपनी जिन्दगी से अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये खेल-खेलते हैं और आप उन को यह भी सम्मान नहीं दे सकते ? उन को सम-वेतन नहीं कर सकते ? ये हमारे फ़ौज के जो अफ़सर हैं—उन के अगर मैं आंकड़े देना शुरू करूँ—नम्बर-आफ़-प्रमोशनन्स अवेलेबिल, म उन की क्या परसेन्टेज है और आई०ए०एस० में क्या परसेन्टेज है—तो ज्यादा समय लगेगा, इसलिये मैं केवल इशारा कर रहा हूँ और आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जैसे प्रमोशन की फ़ील्ड आई०ए०एस० के लिये है, वैसी ही इन के लिये भी हो । इन का वेतन भी सम हो और रिटायरमेंट की पेन्शन बराबर हो, क्योंकि ये जल्दी रिटायर करते हैं और आई०ए०एस० तो 60 वर्ष तक भी पहुँच जाते हैं, इन्कीमेंट पर इन्कीमेंट उस को मिलता रहता है । उस के बाद भी किसी ट्रेडिंग-कारपोरेशन का चेअरमैन उस को बना देते हैं । कहीं स्टील का, कहीं एस०टी०सी० का और मैं समझता हूँ कि और नहीं तो कहीं होटल कारपोरेशन का चेअरमैन उस को बना दिया जाता है, कि उस से अच्छा खाना कोई नहीं बना सकता । रिटायरमेंट के बाद इन की सर्विस प्रास्पेक्ट्स क्या हैं ? सरकार की इतनी बड़ी मशीनरी है—नीकरों की । मैं देखता हूँ कि आप की लोक सभा के अन्दर ही कितने एटेंडेन्ट्स और कितने दूसरे लोग हैं, एक भी रिटायर्ड सैनिक क्या इन के अन्दर है ? हल्ला मचता है—जमीन के लिये । जमीन नहीं है तो सर्विस दो । जहाँ जमीन है—वहाँ जमीन दो, जहाँ जमीन नहीं है, वहाँ सर्विस दो । जैसे सब के लिये आप रिजर्वेशन करते हैं, वैसे ही उन के लिये भी रिजर्वेशन कीजिये, सरकारी नीकरियाँ में रिजर्वेशन कीजिए ।



मैं एक ही उदाहरण देता हूँ—दामोदर वंशी कारपोरेशन में आइ०ए०एस० और पोलिटीकल चेअरमैन जब तक होते थे; तब तक रोज झगड़े होते थे। आर्मी का एक व्यक्ति जिस को कि सुपरसीड किया गया—लेफ्टी-नेन्ट जनरल—वह वहाँ गया तो झगड़े समाप्त हो गये। कारण क्या हैं? सेना का अधिकारी और सैनिक दोनों रोज ज़िन्दगी से खेल खेलते हैं और वे जानते हैं कि मनुष्य के साथ, मानवता के साथ, कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिये। आइ०ए०एस० आफिसर तो केवल फाइल और पेंसिल रगड़ता है, और कुछ नहीं करता, उस के लिये तो मानवता समाप्त हो जाती है—फाइल के अन्दर। इस लिये अगर लेबर टूटल खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो ह्यूमेनिटेरियन एप्रोच, ह्यूमेनिटेरियन एटीच्यूड और ह्यूमन-हैण्डलिंग के लोगों को इस तरह की जगह देनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. R. REDDY (Gulbarga):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, defence is a national concern irrespective of party affiliations; there is nobody in any party who would like to see any diminution in our defence. Defence is inextricably linked up with national sovereignty and territorial integrity and as such, we cannot afford to make any compromises on this issue.

I would not be saying anything new when I say that there is paramount need to have a well-knit and well-trained defence forces so that nobody and no power—big or small—can cast an evil eye on us. But this factor should never be lost sight of. Hence, the repetition.

India is having a long coastline; it is essential that our Navy should be kept strong. So too in modern times

of danger of attack from the air, it is needless to point out that our air force is kept in proper trim and in state of perpetual readiness to go into action when called upon to do so.

The land forces of India are among the best fighting forces in the world and nothing need be said about the value of this wing of the defence forces.

I would like to know from the Defence Minister what arrangements are being made to give the defence forces constant training in modern methods of weaponry so that India is not taken by surprise by anybody.

It is a truism to say that because of improvement in our relations with our neighbours, India need not anticipate any surprise adventurist move on our borders. But if past experience can teach us any lesson, it always is benecial to keep the options open and be in preparedness for any eventualities.

In the modern context with super powers having acquired nuclear striking power and still going on mounting a stock-pile of such nuclear warheads despite all tall talk of disarmament and limitation of nuclear arms, I would urge upon the government to ensure that our defence-potential is kept up-to-date. The uneasy peace in the world today is a result of a balance of terror. The old concept of balance of power has given place to a balance of terror. With constant efforts on the part of nuclear powers to proliferate and extensive research being carried on by them at tremendous expenses to improve their striking power with modern sophisticated nuclear weapons a time has come, I think, for rethinking on our nuclear policy.

I do not mean to suggest as some others might think that I am suggesting that India should go for a build-up of nuclear arms. Far from it. Any such attempt would be foolish when thousands of our countrymen even



[Shri S. R. Reddy]

after nearly five decades of planning are still living below the poverty line. But to allow the realities of the present situation to cloud our thinking and lull us into a feeling of complacency would be dangerous. Our nuclear research should be guided in such a manner that in times of necessity no time lag should be allowed to lapse to switch on from peaceful use of atomic energy to defensive preparations.

India, I am happy to point out, has acquired tremendous respect among the super powers after the peaceful underground explosion in Pokharan. Their initial scepticism and scorn at this has now changed their attitude to one of respect. Indian nuclear and space scientists are second to none in the world. We have all the top scientific talents and capabilities. But deliberately we have chosen the path of peace and not to produce destructive weapons out of nuclear energy. That is our national policy evolved over the years.

India had successfully fought three armed conflicts with Pakistan. India also earned high respect by the successful part played by her in liberating Bangla Desh. Even a mighty China with whom the relations were strained for some time has now realised that India cannot be over-powered by threat or use of force. This high morale and defence capability has been built up over the years. My wish is, Sir, that this position of importance should not be slid down at any cost.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the modern technological and nuclear age no nation can be subjugated or humiliated by naked force. The lessons of U.S. threat to Cuba and the licking which America got in an unforgettable manner in Vietnam are too fresh to be forgotten. These incidents teach us that peace is preserved only by a balance of terror and not by anything else. We have, therefore, to be cons-

tantly on the move to improve the morale of not only the fighting forces but also of the general public and generate in them a new sense of patriotism and commitment to the inviolability of India. This can be done to some extent by inculcating a sense of discipline among the young people by offering various para-military training courses to them through NCC and other types of military training so that in times of need India would not be found wanting in trained manpower to preserve our territorial integrity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, much more attention should also be given to training our armed personnel in the use of sophisticated modern weapons. Training in these weapons could not be had over-night. It takes some time. I would like to know from the Defence Minister what steps are being taken to train our defence forces in the use of such advanced weapons.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is true not only in the case of Army but also in the case of Navy and Airforce. Will the Defence Minister be pleased to inform the House in broad terms what steps are being taken to acquire modern equipment for Navy and Airforce so as to give adequate training in these use of such weapons?

Another allied question is the development of capacity to make such equipment within the country. No country could defend itself effectively by borrowed arms and equipment. In times of Emergency super-powers may try to hold the country to ransom by refusing to sell these weapons to us. The Defence Minister would do well to take the House into confidence and tell the House or at least a small group comprising of representatives of all parties as to what nature of efforts are being made in this direction.

After all defence is a national problem and it does not admit of petty party considerations. I should like the

Defence Minister to keep the House fully informed of all the latest developments both in R & D and equipment manufactured by Defence Factories as also programme of training of our forces.

A word about ex-service men who are retired. They should be taken care of. Otherwise, in-service people are demoralised as the chances of getting employment are more bleak. The Government should see that ex-service men are employed in public sector undertakings and teaching institutions so that the youth may be trained in a disciplined way and they should be well-equipped for the future.

SHIRI RUDOLPH RODRIQUES (Nominated-Anglo Indians): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise in privilege in defence of our Defence Ministry. While supporting the grants, however, I would like to add some critical suggestions.

I should first like to say that I support the Demands because they represent a peanut budget in order to achieve a gigantic task. In fact, never have we sought to achieve so much with so little. For this reason, I support the Demands. Here I should like to refer to a point that various speakers preceding me have mentioned concerning the possibility or the desirability of going nuclear. In so far as nuclear weapons go, one hon. Member said that our opposition was a moral one while another said that it was economic. I would like to give several reasons why I feel that we should not go nuclear.

First, we already have in our world more than one hundred thousand nuclear war heads. The House is surely aware that while in Europe alone there are more than 10,000 tactical nuclear weapons, only 600 nuclear weapons could annihilate all of Western Europe. We already have not only over-kill but a giant over-kill. If we also are to have nuclear weapons, I would prefer not to comment on its wasteful significance. But there is a still greater

reason why I believe that we should not go in for nuclear weapons. Dr. Lohia once said when referring to nations who were considering going in for nuclear weapons that he was reminded of the dinosaurs that had died under the weight of their own bodies. Every nation that has gone in for nuclear weapons in a big way today is facing the consequential weight of tremendous economic problems. This is so whether it is the Soviet Union or the United States of America. There is a further reason why I rise to oppose our country going in for nuclear weapons. There is some suggestion today that if we start a nuclear confrontation at a tactical level—because of what we call flexible options on the nuclear scale—we need not go all the way to a strategic nuclear war. This is the theory propounded by those who feel that we could battle at a particular level of escalation. I am of the opinion that once we go in for nuclear weapons and start a nuclear war at any level, anywhere, it is only a matter of time before the whole world in one form or another is engulfed in a nuclear holocaust.

I should like to say that I support the Demands for still another reason. The party that has come to power has come to power on the promise of freedom and bread. I should like to say that if we were so concerned about freedom which was in danger from internal sources we should have the same concern, if not much more, for freedom that is endangered from any external source. So the least that we can do is to give support to this peanut budget for the gigantic task that we have undertaken.

Having said that, I should like to make certain critical suggestions through you to the hon. Minister of Defence. One of the dangers that we have to face, in fact we have faced before, is to fight a wrong war in the wrong place with a wrong enemy at the wrong time with the wrong equipment. I will tell you why. If you go to Chisul which perhaps has the highest

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air field in the world, there is a plaque which has a very significant reading. It is in the north west in Ladakh. It reads: "How can a man die better than facing fearful odds for the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his Gods"? If you travel across to the Northeast, at Kohima, there is another plaque which reads: "Tell your friends that we gave our today for their tomorrow." These express beautiful sentiments which recall the valour of our soldiers. To me, however, these are also a very sad commentary on failures in our defence policies at some stage or other. I shall explain what I mean. I think that if we had not had the lapses that we had, we would not have to lay wreaths on these plaques we could have offered bouquets instead to those men who died for us. Why?

I am amazed that except for one speaker nobody has touched upon one such very vital lacunae. I think the greatest lacuna in our defence system is our military intelligence or defence intelligence. I went to the Parliamentary Library. I was surprised; there were paper cuttings and clippings on every aspect of defence; but only one single paper clipping, dated May or June, 1970 on military intelligence, and that too tacked away in the wrong file. That is the importance we give to a subject which is the heart of everything in defence. I need not refer to General Henderson Brook's report which we have all heard about; some have surreptitiously read it but the House has not had the privilege of seeing it. It is obvious from many things that have been said that he mentioned the failure in military intelligence as perhaps the most important and most significant factor responsible for our debacle in what was then NEFA. If you have a look at what we call military intelligence whether it is done through RAW or any other body that you choose to mention whether it is at the stage of collection of data or at the stage of collation i.e. putting together the jig-jaw pieces, whether it

is at the stage of evaluation or dissemination, there is one great drawback. It is collected by people who are not equipped to collect it or perhaps not adequately equipped to collect it; it is evaluated by a group of people mostly bureaucrats, civilians who have no idea of the significance of what they are collecting.

I will give you one example so that you may not think that I am talking through my hat. In the Goa operations—I think you know this when one of our Generals wanted information on the number of tanks in a particular sector before going he asked for this intelligence information. The answer came back giving a detailed description and placement of the number of water tanks in that sector of Goa. What I am trying to show is that it was this kind of intelligence that led us into difficulties. We must see that the user of intelligence has a significant final say on what sort of information should be collected and how it is to be evaluated.

This is one aspect only, I could go into greater details, but the House does not have time here to go into suggestions for alternative methods.

I would like to say that there is a second reason why our soldiers often die in vain. I would like to ask the House to bear with me if I say some things which are uncomfortable. Another weakness in our defence policy is that very often there is the lack of a rational tie-up with our foreign policy. For example in the fifties we had a foreign policy towards China dictated by very good motives, perhaps realistic motives judged from a desire to purchase time and so we wrote off Tibet to them. To some that was a right step politically. It was, however, certainly a wrong step from the point of view of our military defence and strategy. I believe that if our defence considerations had enough say in our foreign policy at that time, the story of the world would have been some-

what different. This is only one of many examples.

When I visited the External Affairs Ministry with a team of students some years ago—I was privileged to sit in the Cabinet room day-dreaming—I asked some of the Secretaries a very simple question and they fumbled in answering. I ask it again here to show the lack of the desired link between our defence and foreign policies. I say this at the expense or at the risk of being misunderstood. Despite the fact that we have covered ourselves with glory in the 1971 war. I submit that we could have achieved the same objective more easily and far cheaper without entering into what was then East Pakistan. I say this because I feel that if we had, in collaboration with our Defence Ministry, seen that on our western sector, while the Bangladesh people were struggling for liberty, we had a feint operation. Mr. Yahya Khan would never have dared to transfer so many of his divisions to supplement his strength in what was then East Pakistan. Instead, we chose to go in for reasons which at that time looked glorious and which brought us dividends which were short term. Today we are paying the price from it. I believe there is a far deeper reason for which we should not have gone into Bangladesh. I have supported and will always support what was the liberation movement of the beloved people on the other side of the State from where I come. But let me say this in all sincerity, when the Cabinet Mission gave its verdict against the vivisection of our country, one of the strongest reasons given was that if we were divided, if we were not one, we would not be defensible. I submit that basically that dictum or that position holds good today. I would suggest that, as a part of our defence policy using foreign policy as the diplomatic arm of the defence services, we should move towards the oneness of the subcontinent. I am not here propounding what some political parties in the past have propounded which lead to a lot of misunderstanding. What I am suggesting

is that we should bind ourselves in this sub-continent economically with such ties, communication-wise with such ties, cultural-wise with such ties that we cannot go to war with one another. We have a spiritual saying, which I do not apologise for quoting here: "If you pray for someone, you cannot easily quarrel with him." If you tie someone to you so closely, he will find it difficult to go to war with you. This sub-continent should be one and we should try, in so far as our foreign policy objectives are concerned to achieve this oneness.

I would also submit that I was happy when our External Affairs Minister recently said that though we have a certain idealism as a very definite strain in our foreign policy, we must also be realistic. I appreciated this very much. But I wish to go a step further. All I have suggested so far is that our foreign policy should be a persuasive arm of defence policy but with a realism in it.

Winston Churchill, you may remember, said on the floor of the House of Commons, when Hitler invaded the Soviet Union—despite his great ideological antipathy—"If Hitler invaded hell, I would make a defence pact with the devil." That is realism. I submit, Mr. Chairman, Sir, that here there is no question of non-alignment, there is no question of being aligned one way or the other, there are no personal or party interests when it comes to the policy of security and, defence, our people are one. Even if we have to ally with the "devil", to defend our country, we should do so.

17.00 hrs.

In the introduction to this report, many nice things have been said. One is the fact that little progress has been noticeable in the east-west arms control. This represents a strain of hope that there should have been much more progress in the east-west arms control talks. This is a little bit of unrealism. If we look at the last decade, particularly the last seven years, we would

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note something very striking, namely, in the era of detente there has been more varied and greater expenditure on every form of defence than there was during the so-called cold war era. It is not a question of sitting at a table, negotiating and finding an agreement. I need not bring it to the attention of the House that some people who have signed agreements after the second world war, not to mention the earlier ones before that, have never honoured what they have signed. To give an illustration, once Clemenceau was asked, "How would you interpret the treaty which France had signed with Czechoslovakia? Would you go to war on behalf of Czechoslovakia if it was necessary? How do you interpret the treaty?" His answer was, "France does not interpret her signature." That kind of commitment is a very rare thing in international relations today. So, to depend upon peace being achieved on the basis of the east-west talks while all the time increasing our arms (away from the conference table reminds one of what one writer called "exchanging a Judas-kiss under a mistletoe of nuclear weapons".)

One of the things we need to do is to adopt something of a defence policy on a very much larger scale along the lines of what Sweden has done. That little nation that spends one of the highest per capita amounts on defence with a force that could be a threat to others, is not feared by her neighbours, because she has built a defensive posture. She has stressed defensive arms. If we could do this on a much larger scale, our neighbours would not fear us, but at the same time, they would fear to attack us. Let me give some details, one of the previous speakers in 45 minutes covered an entire five year defence plan taking the best equipment from all the countries of the world and putting it together. I am sure the hearts of our Defence Chiefs must have been gladdened. To put together something on paper so beautifully is easy. But how should we go about this? We would not need a Defence

Ministry and planners if it were so easy to take the best equipment from USA, USSR, Sweden and what have you and make an ideal Indian defence force. We have to plan with the resources available to us, with the options before us, knowing the kind of enemy we are going to face, knowing the various scenarios that are possible for tomorrow and we have to make our defence a feasible one. One of the things I would like to stress—others have stressed it before—is this business of electronic warfare. It is cheaper defensive and something which is within our grasp. I would not go into a whole heap of details which would take us till tomorrow morning. This House is aware that more than 40 per cent of scientists all over the world today are engaged in research work on some project or other which has a military end. In our country we have enough people who can do this kind of thing.

I am suggesting two or three things which I feel the Defence Ministry has not yet perhaps gone into in detail. Perhaps it would benefit our country if we did so. It is not the question that we are moving in a technetronic age and we have to go electronic. It is something more than that. Someone mentioned about laser. Mr. Chairman, the kind of laser he mentioned is already out of date. Last year the Soviet Union using an electrically induced laser caused one, of the satellites of the United States of America to go, 'blind' and out of control by using an infra-red ray. That is a prohibitive and very expensive item. Today they are experimenting with something which can also be done in our country. It is the Chemical laser. With a mixture of hydrogen and flourine, one can produce a laser that not only moves as fast as light, but—and I quote from a science journal that gives us the figures—it produces impulses of 200 billion Watts in 20 billionth of a second. The laser can vaporise almost any thing. With this kind of cheap defence equipment we need not go in for the huge arma-



ment production that we sometimes talk of.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with a few details, I would like to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rodriques, you have already taken 20 minutes. But you were allotted only 12 minutes to speak.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIQUES: May I finish in two minutes, Mr. Speaker, Sir?

A lot has been said of our defence strategy on the naval side. I will not go into that though I have a lot to say on that. But with regard to the army, I would like to make two suggestions. In the Defence Ministry report, it is stated that because of the trouble we had with gathering our reservists we had decided to replace war losses with a corresponding enhancement in our ceiling strength was sanctioned by the Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the reasons are for this, I would suggest that here is a simpler way of meeting our additional needs. You may not agree with this, but a lot of our servicemen in the forward lines particularly the non-officer corps have wives. One of the most effective armies in the world is said to be so, 'effective' partly because every man is a soldier and every woman is half a soldier. I know the traditions of our country. One General whom I talked to a week ago said that many of our troops do not want their wives to come to the front because they do not want to fight on two fronts! But I would suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that if accommodation is given to the army wives who are willing to have some kind of elementary training to bring them into defence efforts, we would not need to add any more to our already great army strength.

Also, Mr. Speaker, we have gone on with the old pattern of divisions. It is high time we changed our whole thinking and the whole structure of the army. Today for mobility, for speed, for attack and for surprise we need a kind of task force army, not a division army.

Finally, my previous speakers mentioned two things which made me sad and I would like to conclude with this. One mentioned the fact that we have allotted too small a part of our GNP for defence. He quoted figures for other countries. The United States, for example, spends between 6 and 7 per cent, the USSR spends 10 to 12 per cent. But there are countries like Egypt which spend even 22 per cent of their GNP without having security. These figures mean nothing.

Finally, speaker after speaker referred to the part of the country from which he came. One speaker said that the first admiral of the Navy came from his State. When I came to this House, this is one of the things I wanted to refrain from saying. Many hon. Members, the people who were here before me and even other Members had generously referred to the glorious contributions of my community to India's defence forces. Here I want to say something and with this I will end. I will never in this House speak of Anglo-Indians in the Defence Services. In the armed forces we do not fight as Anglo-Indians, no matter how brave we are. We do not fight as people of Andhra. We do not fight as people of any State. We fight as Indians. No matter how we may look at anything else let us at least be one in this.

श्री चांद राम (मिरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जहां सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं, वहां थोड़े से शब्दों में उस भेदभाव की नीति पर भी रोशनी डालना चाहता हूं जो बराबर 30 साल से एक वर्ग विशेष के साथ भर्ती में बरती जा रही है।



[श्री चांद राम]

मैंने बजट पर बोलते हुए इस पर कुछ रोशनी डाली थी लेकिन उसका जवाब मुझे नहीं मिला इसलिए मैं दोबारा उस पर बोल रहा हूँ क्योंकि आज सुरक्षा मंत्री जी जो उसी क्लास में ताल्लुक रखते हैं जिन क्लास के साथ भर्ती में भेदभाव की नीति बराबर बरती जा रही है वे यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनसे पिछले दस बारह साल से गाँहें बगाँहें इस भेदभाव की नीति के बारे में बात करता रहा हूँ और उस विशेष वर्ग की दरखास्त उन तक पहुँचाता रहा हूँ। इनमें पहले भी जो सुरक्षा मंत्री थे उनमें साथ भी वार्तालाप होता रहा और पत्र-व्यवहार भी चलता रहा। पूरी की पूरी एक बड़ी फाइल उनकी बनती रही। लेकिन आज भी जब उस वर्ग विशेष का कोई नाजवान देशभक्ति में प्रेरित हो कर या रोजगार की भावना से भर्ती होने के लिए जाता है तो उसमें मवाल पूछा जाता है कि तुम किस जाति से ताल्लुक रखते हो? जब वह बताता है कि मैं अमुक जाति से या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ तो उसे जवाब मिलता है कि तुम्हारी भर्ती नहीं होगी। उसे भर्ती नहीं किया जाता। बाबू जी आज यहां मौजूद हैं चाहे वे कुछ भी कहें कि कोई भेदभाव की नीति नहीं बरती जाती है लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ। मैं रोहनक और हरयाने से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, मुझे पता है कि आज भी इस जाति के लोगों की भर्ती नहीं होती। पहले पंजाब में भी इस भेदभाव की नीति का हमें बहुत शिकार होना पड़ा। आदरणीय चन्नाण साहब जब रक्षा मंत्री थे तब भी मैं यही शिकायत ले कर आया था और उस वक्त मैंने यह कहा था उनसे: मामने कि मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि जब एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी केशधारी नहीं है तो उसे नान-मार्शल समझा जाता है और उसको कहा जाता है कि वह लड़ाकू नहीं है लेकिन जब वह केशधारी बन जाता है कास्ट वही है तो उसमें बहादुरी का आसार आ जाता है और वह मार्शल कहलाने लगता है। मैं सिख लाइट इन्फैंट्री की बात कहता हूँ वही लोग जो चमार

कहलाते हैं जब रमदसिया मिख हो जाते हैं तो भर्ती कर लिए जाते हैं। कोई वाल्मीकि मजहबी सिख बन जाता है तो उसको भर्ती कर लिया जाता है। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह सीधे कहें कि मैं चमार हूँ तो उसको भर्ती नहीं किया जाता यह क्या बात है? आज चाहे किसी तरह से भी तहकीकात कर ली जाय यह बात मालूम पड़ेगी कि क्लास कम्पोजीशन आज भी आर्मी में मौजूद है। पार्लियामेंट में मवाल का जवाब दिया जा रहा है कि हम क्लास कम्पोजीशन को तोड़ते जा रहे हैं, दर्जा बदरजा जाट रेजिमेंट, सिख रेजिमेंट, डोगरा रेजिमेंट, इन सब को भंग करते जा रहे हैं। मैं इन बातों में अधिक नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरी मांग यह नहीं है कि इन जानियों के नाम पर जो रेजिमेंट हैं उनको खत्म किया जाय या नहीं किया जाय लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तीस साल के बाद भी एक वर्ग-विशेष के लोगों को यह कहा जाय कि क्योंकि तुम्हारी यूनिट नहीं है, तुम्हारे नाम पर कोई रेजिमेंट नहीं है इसलिए तुम्हारी भर्ती नहीं की जा सकती। यह कहाँ तक उचित है? आज भी वे इन बातों की तहकीकात करें तो पता चलेगा कि जो रिक्लीटिंग आफिसर जाता है उस से क्लास-कम्पोजीशन के आधार पर मांगा जाता है कि इतने गृजर भेजो इतने जाट भेजो इतने राजपूत भेजो यह हुकम रिक्लीटिंग आफिसर के पाम हेडक्वार्टर से जाता है ...

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसलिए कि क्लास कम्पोजीशन है तो वही लोग मांगे जाएंगे जिस क्लास कम्पोजीशन के खिलाफ बोलते हुए आप घबड़ा रहे हैं।

श्री चांद राम : मैं क्लास कम्पोजीशन के खिलाफ बोलते घबड़ा नहीं रहा हूँ। मगर मैंने यह मुझाव भी दिया था कि आप नम्बर के हिमाव से रखिये जैसे दूसरे मुल्कों में होता है या यह भी हो सकता है कि आप नेशनल

हीरेज के नाम से रखिए, लेकिन कृ कर के जाति के नाम पर मत रखिए ।

स्वीकर साहब मुझे महार रेजिमेंट की हिस्ट्री याद है । उस समय एक चमार रेजिमेंट भी हुआ करती थी । मैं उन दिनों बी० ए० में पढ़ता था । इस चमार रेजिमेंट का हेड क्वार्टर मेरठ में था । महार रेजिमेंट उस के पहले से कायम थी । चमार रेजिमेंट को तोड़ने की बात चल रही थी । मैं डा० अम्बेदकर से मिला, वह उस समय एंजिक्विटिव कान्सिल के मेम्बर थे—मैंने उन से कहा कि डाक्टर साहब, चमार रेजिमेंट को न तोड़ा जाय । लेकिन उस को तोड़ दिया गया, हालांकि उस रेजिमेंट की दिल्ली के कारनामे किसी से कम नहीं थे । सन् 1945 की सैकण्ड वर्ल्ड वार में उस रेजिमेंट के विराहियों ने किसी से कम बहादुरी नहीं दिखाई, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी चमार रेजिमेंट तोड़ दी गई । हालांकि अब मैं उस के हक में नहीं हूं कि उस को फिर से कायम किया जाये या किसी जाति विशेष के नाम से बढ़ावा दिया जाये । लेकिन मैं इस बात को जरूर दोहराना चाहता हूं—अगर किसी जाति विशेष के आदमी भर्ती होना चाहते हैं तो उनको यह कहा जाये कि तुम्हारी यूनिट नहीं है इसलिए तुम भरती नहीं हो सकते—यह गलत चीज है ।

अभी हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के एक साथी बोल रहे थे—उन्होंने कहा कि डोगरा रेजिमेंट में डोगरों की रेक्यूटमेंट में कमी कर दी गई है । इसी तरह से सिखों की जितनी तादाद हुआ करती थी, उनके प्रतिशत में कमी कर दी गई है । दूसरी तरफ से यह आवाज मुनाई पड़ती है कि बिहार का रिप्रिजेंटेशन कम है, पंजाब के रेक्यूटमेंट में कमी हो गई है । यदि आप फौजों के मामले में अनुशासन लाना चाहते हैं तो इसका एक तरीका है—दूसरे देशों की तरह आप

अपने यहां भी कम्पलसरी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग करें । हर नौजवान के लिए लाइफ में दाखिल होने से पहले मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग अनिवार्य होनी चाहिए । इस तरह से फिर किसी वर्ग विशेष को रेक्यूटमेंट के मामले में शिकायत नहीं रहेगी ।

मुझे आज भी एक बात याद आती है—चाइना के साथ हमारा एक छोटा-सा युद्ध हुआ था, उस में हमारे रक्षा मंत्री को कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी थी । इस लिये कुर्बानी देनी पड़ी कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इस हार की जिम्मेदारी रक्षा मंत्री पर है । लेकिन मुझे यह भी याद है—जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी लड़ाई हुई, उस समय बाबू जगजीवन राम जी हमारे रक्षा मंत्री थे । उस लड़ाई में हमारी शानदार जीत हुई, लेकिन अफमोस यह है कि उस जीत का इनाम प्रधान मंत्री को मिला, रक्षा मंत्री को नहीं मिला । पहली लड़ाई की हार का जिम्मेदार रक्षा मंत्री को बनाया गया, लेकिन दूसरी लड़ाई की जीत का जिम्मेदार रक्षा मंत्री को नहीं बनाया गया, उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री को शाबाशी मिली, शायद इस लिए कि वे ऐसे क्लास के थे, जिस को जंगजू नहीं समझा जाता है । उस वक्त उस क्लास के लोगों को बहुत धक्का लगा, उन को दुख हुआ—वह इनाम सुरक्षा मंत्री को देना चाहिए था, न कि प्रधान मंत्री को ।

मैं इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं इस भेद-भाव की नीति को बाबू जगजीवन राम ही तोड़ सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे जिस मंत्रालय में गये, उस मंत्रालय के काम को उन्होंने बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ सम्भाला । आप देखिए—कितने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को लेफ्टीनेण्ट के रूप में भर्ती किया जाता है । 30 सालों के अन्दर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोई भी आदमी कर्नल से ज्यादा अफसर नहीं हो पाया । यही हालत अग्र-

[श्री चांद राम]

फोर्स की है। आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि कोई शिक्षित नौजवान हरिजनों में नहीं मिला है। मैं समझता हूं कि सेना की नियुक्ति में किसी वर्ग विशेष के साथ कोई भेद-भाव नहीं होना चाहिए। सभी वर्गों को हमें संतोष देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के रहते हुए इस हालत में सुधार होगा।

एक बात मैं रिश्वत के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। सेना में भी रिस्क्यूमेंट करने में रिश्वत ली जाती है। मैंने उन्हें इस बारे में लिखा भी था और ठीक है उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में इंकवायरी की हो और कोई ऐसी बात न पाई हो। लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानने को तयार नहीं हूं। मैं कहता हूं कि बिना अफसर को रिश्वत दिये सेना में नियुक्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। मैं चाहूंगा कि वे ऐसा कोई फुलप्रूफ तरीका निकालें जिसमें कम से कम सेना में भर्ती के समय भ्रष्टाचार न हो। अगर वे अच्छी तरह से इसकी जांच करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि रिस्क्यूिंग अफसर वगैरह रिस्क्यूमेंट के समय रिश्वत लेते हैं। हमारी डिफेंस फोर्मिज में यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मुझे बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से पूरी आशा है कि वे इसका निदान जरूर करेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I rise to speak a few words on the Defence Budget.

The first point that I want to say is that we are very glad that Shri Jagjivan Ram with his long experience in administration in this country and his previous record as Defence Minister, has taken over this very vital Ministry. During the Bangla Desh war, when our security was sorely threatened, Shri Jagjivan Ram was the

Defence Minister of India and, under his leadership, the defence services did a very good job in the operations in Bangla Desh. I am also glad that here in this House today we have Shri Chavan who took over this crucial portfolio at a time when our morale had suffered badly after the Chinese invasion in 1962.

Defence is not a subject that should be a part of politics. Defence is a question of our national security, defence is a question of our national prestige, and as such it should be above small politics and party politics. There should be a national consensus on defence. It has already been seen in this country that whenever the integrity and the sovereignty of this country have been threatened, this country has risen as one man to defend its frontiers. So, I think when I speak on the Defence budget, I shall not try to speak from a partisan point of view, rather from the point of view of national security.

What is the main thrust, or what should be the main thrust, of our defence policy? Everybody is aware that in a developing country like ours, expenditure on defence comes as a burden on the common people, expenditure on defence adds to inflation because it is non-productive, expenditure on defence takes away from development efforts in many other spheres. But one should not take a short-term view of the needs of defence, because a country as big as India with a big population should not only think of the small problems of today, but also project itself into the future as one of the powerful nations of the world, a nation which has enough manpower and resources to sustain any major international effort. And it is from this point that I view with concern the reduction in the Budget to the tune of Rs. 56 crores. It has been said that as a measure of austerity the Defence budget has been curtailed.

But, if I may say so, I do not know whether this cut in the Defence Bud-

get is as a result of tension that exists in the Janata Party, whether this is an effort of cutting the Defence Ministry to size because of political reasons. But I see no reason why there should be any slackening in the efforts for defence. We have still got hostile neighbours around us. It is true that our relations with China have shown a sign of thaw in the last two years especially after the exchange of our Ambassador with Peking last year. It is also true that efforts are being made to improve relationship with Pakistan. But in spite of our efforts, it has been found that Pakistan today is being armed to the teeth with modern military weapons. It is a fact that though the United States has said that it will not sell arms to Pakistan, it is supplying all modern weapons through Iran to Pakistan as a result of which Pakistan has already made up for the losses that it suffered in the 1971 war. Also in 1971 when Bangladesh was liberated, we, in India, had the exaltation that we did not have to worry about our eastern frontiers because we had a friendly Bangladesh and we thought that military expenditure on the eastern border could be curtailed. But today as things stand, in spite of our efforts, relationship with Bangladesh has not been cordial. Shri Jagjivan Ram went to Dacca for the Farakka Barrage water talks but we in Bengal do not know upto now how much water is coming to the Bhagirathi after his talks in Dacca. We only know that the Calcutta Port will die if more water is not poured into the channel.

On the question of Bangladesh refugees, to which a reference was made earlier in the External Affairs Ministry Debate by several friends, we have been less than fair. It has been the tradition of India to give refuge to all people irrespective of their political opinion, if they come to India. We have helped the Dalai Lama in 1950; we have helped Shri D. P. Koirala. But today, the freedom fighters of Bangladesh who fell out with the pre-

sent regime, are driven back to a hostile country where they are facing a danger to their lives.

We have to take a global perspective of the situation. Today, India is one of the largest countries in the world with the second largest population. We have 34000 miles coastal line and this is most valuable to us as oil is being discovered off the coast. Because of the change in the International Maritime Laws, our borders are expanding beyond our territory into the sea. Today, we have discovered oil in the Bombay High and we are on the point of discovering more oil at other places on the shores of the ocean. Do we have the capacity today to protect all these vital interests? We are slipping. A country like India cannot afford to slip on such vital issues, on such issues concerning our integrity and sovereignty. What are we seeing in the Indian Ocean today? In spite of efforts to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the Americans are building a nuclear base at Diego Garcia. And we cannot even maintain a base in the Andamans with ship repair facilities are there. I want to say that we have to have a perspective for the future, future of India as a great nation, future of India as a powerful nation, future of India as an anti-imperialist nation, future of India as a nation which will stand as a friend of Asian and Latin American countries.

It is not from the point of view of immediate problems that we have to view our defence requirements. It is with this view I say that the cut on the defence expenditure was unwarranted. If I might come to brass-tacks, the army and the air-force budgets have been slightly pruned this year. What does the total army budget come to? It is roughly over Rs. 1,600 crores. The air-force budget comes to Rs. 500 crores. The navy budget has come to a paltry amount of Rs. 187 crores for a country with a coast-line of 34,000 miles having vital installations all around it. When we find that the

[Shri Saugata Roy]

Seventh Fleet has already entered the Bay of Bengal, when we find that the Americans are having a nuclear base at Diego Garcia, when we find that Chinese and Malaysian patrol fishing boats, international fishing boats, are in our waters, this is very inadequate.

It is true that some efforts are being made in the last few years to step up our naval expenditure. But still we lack in submarines. We do not have proper submarine facilities nor we have aircraft carriers. I know that building these things will mean hardship to the people of India. But building these things is necessary. Today, a new effort is called for in terms of increasing our naval potentiality. One has to remember that increasing naval potentiality is not enough to increase the number of ships and submarines. The naval warfare today is based both on air-force and navy. It is air-water warfare as a result of which any change in our naval system will have to go with a more modern air power system. I do not know what we are doing about it. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify it.

After the Chinese aggression and after the Pakistani aggression, there was an effort made in this country to increase the radar coverage—these are long-term plans—so that effective air reconnaissance system will be there to meet an attack at any point. In this Report, we are not told anything about that as to how far the air reconnaissance system has been developed.

Not only that. In the production of very vital things for our defence, we are still very far behind. This is what the Report of the Ministry of Defence says. In the case of the most vital Department of Defence Production, that is, in the case of production of aircraft by the H.A.L., the position is:

"The average percentage of indigenous material content of the Company's manufacture increased from 24 per cent in 1974-75 to 32 per cent in 1975-76."

We are very proud to know that in the H.A.L., we are having 32 per cent indigenous content in the manufacture of aircraft. We are so far away from self-reliance in this vital field. In the field of electronics equipment which is manufactured for defence by the Bharat Electronics, the position is that the external component from 26 per cent in 1971-72 was reduced to 22 per cent in 1975-76. This is the position in these vital fields. So, we are still slipping in the case of these vital fields. My hon. friend on the other side was earlier talking about Laser which is one of the most modern electronic devices for the modern air-force in the world. But let us not talk about Laser when the ordinary radar coverage equipment, very ordinary electronics equipment, is not still being manufactured in our country.

Over the years, we have built up a capacity in the ordnance factories. We have also built up a capacity in the nine public sector units under the Ministry of Defence, under the Department of Defence Production. But I may still submit that in this modern world, the defence requirements are undergoing changes every hour. One has to be very vigilant and alert to see that one is not found slipping in these things.

If one falls behind at one time, it is very difficult for him to make it up. I may also point out to the Minister of Defence that Defence is one of the biggest Departments in the Government of India and it is very difficult to manage such a big Department only with one Minister of Defence as its Head. It will take this opportunity to urge the Prime Minister to immediately appoint the Minister of Defence Production so that he could look after not only this Department but also defence public sector establishments. He could also appoint one or two lieutenants who could take some of the administrative burdens from him so that the very important work in detail could be looked after by him.



MR. SPEAKER: Now you end your speech because you have appointed so many Ministers.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: To put all the burden on one man is not fair. While ending my speech, I say that as far as this side of the House is concerned, we have always said that we will offer constructive support and other help in his field whenever our cooperation is called for and we are ready to give it. We also hope that the Minister will take this opportunity to evolve a national defence policy, because the defence knowledge in this country is very limited, the awareness on defence in this country is very limited. The Army, for natural political reasons, is kept separate from the civilian population. With these words, I end my speech.

**चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होगासारपुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

आजादी को तलवारों के आगोश में  
पाला जाता है,  
आबादी को बरबादी के मांचे में  
ढाला जाता है,  
या रंजो बला का खोफ न कर,  
या नाम न ले आजादी का।

आजादी को अगर हमें कायम रखना है, तो हमें धिमे-पिटे नारे छोड़ने होंगे। "सत्मेव जयते" सत्य की जीत तभी होती है, जब पीछे ताकत हो। अगर ताकत न रही तो पीछे एक हजार साल गुलाम रहे, तो क्या वह सचाई की जीत थी। वह भेड़ चराने वाले हिन्दुस्तान लूटने वाले चलते रहे। रास्ते में लोग पूछते थे—कहाँ जा रहे हो। वह कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान को लूटने जा रहे हैं। वह अपने बच्चों को कहते थे कि भेड़ें तुम सम्हालो, हम भी साथ चलेंगे। वह हिन्दुस्तान को लूटते रहे। एक बार उनका राज्य बन गया तो कहते हैं कि लूटने वाले हैं। वह लूट का माल ले कर चले गये और अपने गुलामों को कहा

कि राज्य करो। गुलामी से तारीख चलती रही।

उसके बाद वह कारोबार करने वाले व्यापारी हो गये। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें भी राज्य करना है। उनका जो मुनीम था उसको हमने गवर्नर जनरल कहा। 1857 की पहली आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद भी अंग्रेजों की सरकार ने राज्य किया। उससे पहले कारोवारी इरादे वाले राज्य करते थे, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी वाले।

वेद में एक मंत्र आया है कि आगे-आगे हमारे वेद चले और पीछे-पीछे धनुषधारी। जब तक हमारी अपनी ताकत कायम नहीं होगी, हमारी अपनी मजबूती नहीं होगी, उतनी देर तक दुनिया की कीम में हमें सम्मान नहीं मिलेगा।

हमें कौन न्यूक्लीयर छतरी देगा। समय पर वह देगा नहीं देगा, यह हम देखते रहेंगे और इन्तजार करते रहेंगे कि आ रहा है या नहीं।

हमें क्या जरूरत है कि बराबर कहते कि एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे? आप न बनायें लेकिन यह पाट करने का क्या फायदा है? अगर आज देश की जरूरत है तो इस बात की है कि हम दुनिया की चलती हुई ताकत को देखें, अंग्रेज ने जो पालिसी अपनाई है, उस पालिसी को अपनायें। अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुस्तान की हिफाजत के लिए तिब्बत को एक बफर स्टेट के तौर पर रखा था, लेकिन हम ने उसे चीन को तश्तरी में रख कर पेश कर दिया। डिफेंस की दृष्टि से हमारी सरहदें गुरेज तक जाती हैं, जो काश्मीर के उस हिस्से में है, जिस पर इस वक्त पाकिस्तान का कब्जा है। हम ने वहां चौकियां कायम की थीं। जमरूद का



[चौधरी बनाये गये]

किला भी हमारे पास था। उस के अलावा बर्मा और लंका भी हमारे पास थे।

आज तक हमारी स्ट्रेटजी क्या रही है? हम "हिन्दी चीनी भाई भाई" का नाग लगाते रहे। ईरान के शहन्शाह को खुश करने के लिए हम ने कहा कि ईरान और हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत पुरानी दोस्ती रही है। क्या हम नादिरशाह को भूल गये हैं? नादिरशाह भी तो वहीं से आया था। आज हमें जरूरत है चाणक्य की, जिसने कहा था कि अपनी मरहटों की रक्षा हमारा फर्ज है।

इस हाउस में हम ने एक रेजोल्यूशन पास कर के यह प्नेज लिया था कि हमारी जो धरती हमारे देशों के पास है, हम उस को वापस लेंगे। लेकिन पिछले पंद्रह सालों में हम ने उस के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की है। "मन्यमेव जयते" हमारा माटो है और हम अमन चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमें जंग के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहना चाहिए।

1962 की जंग में हिन्दुस्तान के फीजियों का क्ले-ग्राम हुआ था। हमारे सैनिकों के पास मिर्क थी-नाट-थ्री की राइफल थीं, जब कि चीनियों के पास बहुत मुरीगियर हथियार थे। जो लोग इस के लिए जिम्मेदार थे, उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्म करना चाहिए।

मैं यहां इमराडल की हिमायत या नारीफ नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि नीम लाख की आबादी वाले उस मुल्क ने किस तरह बायड कगेड के करीब अरबों के दांत खट्टे किये हैं। इमराडल अपना एक धार्मिक न्योहार

मना रहा था, जब कि अरब फीजियों ने उस पर हमला किया और उस की कुछ धरती छिन गई। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि इमराडल के उ। वक्त के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को जाना पड़ा। इस से यही साबित होता है कि कोई मुल्क किसी भी वक्त आराम से नहीं बैठ सकता है। उस को हमेशा सतर्क रहना चाहिए।

हम कहते थे कि हम किसी की इमदाद नहीं लेंगे, लेकिन 1962 की जंग में हम ने इंगलैंड के एक जेनरल को फंड लाइन पर भेजा। उस जेनरल ने वहां के इनचार्ज हमारे जेनरल से पूछा कि आप के मुकाबले में कौन लड़ रहा है। हमारे जेनरल ने कहा कि हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है। तब उस अंग्रेज जेनरल के पूछने पर उस के ए। डी। सी। ने कहा कि इस फंड पर चीन का फ्लां जेनरल लड़ रहा है, उस ने ये लडाइयां लड़ी है, उसने लड़ने का ढंग यह है और उस की यह यह हिस्टरी है। अगर हमें यह न पता हो कि हमारे मुकाबले में लड़ने वाला कौन है और उस की बार स्ट्रेटजी क्या है, तो हम लड़ कैसे सकते हैं? हमें इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए अपनी सुरक्षा का प्रबंध करना चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए कि आज हमारी क्या ताकत है? हम तो न्यूक्लियर बार की बात मोचते हैं, हम कहते हैं कि ऐटम बम हम बनाएं या नहीं जब कि दुनिया तो आज बहुत आगे निकल गई। अब तो ऐटमिक लडाई के बजाय ऐटमास्फेरिक युद्ध का जमाना आ रहा है। आने वाली लडाई में अब ऐटम बम नहीं चलेंगे बल्कि अब तो ऐटमास्फेरिक की लडाई चलेगी। कहीं वर्षा चल रही है, कहीं एकदम से तूफान आ रहा है। सारे के सारे मुल्क को आज एक नये तरह की तबाही का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इन हालात के अन्दर यह जरूरी है कि हम अपनी सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करें।

अंग्रेजों के राज में फौज के अन्दर पंजाब का हिस्सा 35 प्रतिशत था। पंडित नेहरू के राज में वह घट गया और 25 प्रतिशत हो गया, फिर वह 15 प्रतिशत हो गया और आज ढाई प्रतिशत पंजाब का हिस्सा है। पंजाब ने लगातार मुल्क की रक्षा की है और हमेशा दुश्मनों का मुकाबला किया है चहे वे कोई भी रहे हों। तो पंजाब को फौज में हिस्सा पूरे तौर पर देना चाहिए।

एक बात और मैं कहूंगा जिस में हमारा कोई खर्चा न हो, बगैर खर्च के हम अपने मुल्क की ताकत को मजबूत कर सकते हैं, यह एन सी सी है कालेज में। इन को ढाई महीने की जो छुट्टियां मिलती हैं अप्रैल से जुलाई के बीच में इन छुट्टियों में एक भी लड़का बेकार घूमता न रहे। इन सब के सब लड़कों को कम्प्यूटरी एन सी सी की ट्रेनिंग दें। (व्यवधान) ....

अगर उन्हें यह सारी बात मालूम है तो इस को अमल में क्यों नहीं लाया गया? यह बात बार बार इसलिए कही जा रही है कि बार बार कहने से शायद उस का असर पड़ता है। बार बार रम्मी घिसने में पत्थर पर भी निशान पड़ जाता है। तो हमारी बात अगर इन को पता है तो मैं फिर रिमाइण्ड करवा दे रहा हूँ ताकि याद आ जाय कि यह बात भी हो सकती है। कोई ज्यादा पैसा खर्च किए बगैर यह चीज हो सकती है। इस से लड़कों में अनुशासन आएगा। उन को फौज की ट्रेनिंग देंगे तो वे अनुशासन में रह कर देश की रक्षा और तरक्की के काम कर सकते हैं। हमें अपने देश को मजबूत बनाना होगा। जब तक देश मजबूत नहीं होगा तब तक हमें कोई दोस्त नहीं मिल सकता। दोस्ती बराबर की होती है। कमजोर आदमी को कोई भी अपना दोस्त बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता। इन

शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the time at my disposal is limited, I will touch only some points.

The first point I want to bring out is that a little more information should be furnished to the Members of Parliament in the Ministry's Annual Report. I don't know what the hon. Minister is expecting of us. We are laymen; we are not experts and we are not technical people. Even if we go to the Library or the Institute of Defence Studies, we get only generalised ideas like essays. Therefore, I would request that, hereafter, more information should be furnished in the Report.

Now several Hon. Members have referred to the requirements of the Air Force, Navy and the Army. I only want to point out that in the planning for Defence, it has to be borne in mind that our Navy will have to play an increasingly important role. It is true that negotiations are just now taking place between the USSR and the United States in order to have a de-militarised zone in the Indian Ocean area. But I don't have much hope and I don't think that in the near future there is going to be any reduction of tension in this area because of the humiliating defeat the American imperialists suffered at the hands of that small nation of brave men, Viet-Nam. They have been forced to come more and more towards this side of the Indian Ocean and concentrate in the Arabian Sea area, the Persian Gulf area and other places. Therefore, there is every reason to believe that in the near future more and more tension is going to be created in the Indian Ocean and that will create a serious threat to our security. Apart from safeguarding the trade routes and discharging the additional responsibility arising out of the extension of the territorial limits and economic zone upto 200 miles, the navy has got a special responsibility on account of

[Shri P. K. Kadiyan]

the increasing activities of the foreign military forces in the Indian Ocean area. This has to be taken into consideration while we plan for our defence. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to the development of our navy. According to me, our navy is suffering from two weaknesses. One, our navy has no effective long distance reconnaissance planes to do reconnaissance on high seas, and two, our navy has no effective means to destroy the enemy's underwater submarines. I would, therefore, suggest that our navy should be equipped with effective long reconnaissance as well as anti-submarine aircrafts.

Coming to Air Force, as many hon. Members have already pointed out, we are suffering from lack of deep penetration striker planes. I do not know whether our country has the capacity to develop such types of planes within a short time. If there is no such capacity, we will have to acquire such planes from abroad.

Regarding the land army, I would like to point out that there exists a lot of disparity between the officers' class and other ranks even today in matters like pay and allowances, mess, recreation, and accommodation. These disparities have to be reduced. Even today, the legacy left by the Britishers is continuing and there is a sort of social isolation between the officers and other ranks. We should try our best to develop a common brotherhood in the armed forces irrespective of their rank and position.

I would like to make another point for the consideration of the hon. Minister, whether it is desirable to use our armed forces, defence forces for peaceful constructive purposes. I do not mean that our army should be asked to go and work in the fields as coolies, not that. I have in mind very important big national reconstruction project like construction of Rajasthan Canal, prevention of the

desert from encroaching further and further into Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, etc. or any similar national reconstruction projects. In other countries, the army is used for such purposes during peace time.

For example, Vietnam is doing it. At least for one or two months in a year it can be done. Without in any way affecting the discipline and efficiency of the armed forces.

Finally, I want to point out the problem of ex-servicemen. A lot of things are being done and many things are being mentioned in the Ministry's Annual Report. But I should frankly tell the hon. Minister that there is a lot of discontent and complaints amongst the ex-Servicemen. I come from a State where there are a lot of ex-Servicemen who have a large number of grievances. I myself brought some instances to the attention of the hon. Minister. Therefore, what I would suggest is, and which I have also mentioned in my cut motion, let the government appoint a committee of officers, if not a parliamentary committee to go into the facilities that are now being provided to the ex-Servicemen and suggest improvements so that the maximum assistance can be given to the ex-servicemen. After all they have spent the best part of their life for the sake of the country...

MR. SPEAKER: Now please conclude. You have taken more than five minutes. I want to give chance to one more Member. So, sab points boldena, one by one. Please come along.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The employees working in the various defence public undertakings and the ordnance factories have a vital role to play in increasing defence production and making the country's defence as secure and as efficient as possible. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that certain of their legitimate demands should be considered with sympathy and settled as early as possible.

Now, under instructions issued in 1972, legitimate trade union rights are

denied to the defence employees in a large number of areas. In several places, particularly the northern area, the union leaders have been asked to disband their organizations. Since the emergency, both external and internal, has been withdrawn, why should the emergency continue only in the case of defence employees who have always worked hard, and especially during crises when our country was a victim of aggression to augment the country's defence production.

There is a considerable fall in the workload in a number of ordnance factories and at the same time, I am told that certain work is being entrusted to the private sector contractors. In no circumstances should this work be given to private contractors at the cost of our ordnance factories and the workers who are employed there should be provided with more work.

The Railways and the Communications Ministries were magnanimous enough to take back the victimised workers. There are a number of employees in the ordnance factories and other public sector defence undertakings whose services were terminated under President's special powers and Rule 5 of the Temporary Service Rules. These employees' cases should be considered with sympathy and they should be reinstated. This is my humble request to the Hon'ble Minister.

Now, in the ordnance factories, as you know, production depends upon piece work system. The Finance Ministry has imposed a ceiling on the piece work system to which, I think, the Defence Ministry has not agreed. So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, they are interested in increasing production to the maximum level but the Finance Minister has imposed certain ceilings. Additional earnings through piece work have been restricted to 50 per cent by the Finance Ministry without realising that this policy will ultimately affect defence production.

18.00 hrs.

Therefore, this should also be considered with sympathy. I request that the permanent negotiating machinery which was withdrawn after 1960 strike may kindly be restored so that better industrial relations can prevail in the ordnance factories.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will reply to-morrow morning.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 5, 1977/Asadha 14, 1899 (Saka).*