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Vaisakha 11, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



PART 54

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 54—Wednesday, May 1, 1968/Vaisakha 11, 1890 (Saka)

Columns

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1557, 1577, 1559 to 1561 and 1565 to 1567	...	...	...	969—1001
Short Notice Question No. 28	...			1001—04

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1558, 1562 to 1564, 1568, to 1576 and 1578 to 1586	...	...	...	1005—19
Unstarred Questions Nos. 9142 to 9176, and 9178 to 9249	...	...	...	1019—87

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Refusal of Sub-Registrar of Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir to register the land purchased by the President of India for the Posts and Telegraphs Department	1087—96
--	-----	-----	-----	---------

Re. Question of Privilege	1096—1103
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Paper Laid on the Table	1103—04
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------

Business of the House	1104
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Panel of Chairmen	1105
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

Conviction of Member	1105
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	------

(Shri Kameshwar Singh)

Correction of Answer to S. Q. No. 282 re. Hindus in Pakistan	1105
--	-----	-----	-----	------

Statement by Member under Direction 115 (Re. Railway Communication Service at Gorakhpur) and Railway Minister Reply thereto—	1106—12
--	-----	-----	-----	---------

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai	1106—08
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------

Shri C. M. Poonacha	1109—11
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps	1112—13
---	-----	-----	-----	---------

Finance Bill, 1968	1113—1246
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Clause 2 to 44 and 1	1113—1219
----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Motion to Pass, as amended	1219—46
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---------

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri Morarji Desai ...	1238—46
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta...	1220—21
Shri D. N. Tiwary	1222—24
Shri Piloo Mody	1224—25
Shri Kushok Bakula	1226—28
Shri Madhu Limaye	1228—31
Dr. Govind Das ...	1231—32
Shri Ghulam Mohamad Bakshi	1232—34
Shri Sheo Narain ...	1234—35
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar	1235—36
Shri B. N. Kureel ...	1236—37
Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh ...	1237—38
Half-An-Hour Discussion re. situation in Eastern Frontier areas ...	1246—61
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta...	1246—53
Shri Surendra Pal Singh ...	1254—57
Statement re. Production and marketing of Cotton textiles ...	1261
Shri Dinesh Singh	1261

LOK SABHA DEBATES

969

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 1, 1968/Vaisakha 11, 1890
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Question No. 1557.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Question No. 1577 may also be taken up with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

Asia Foundation

*1557. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any institutions in India which received money from the Asia Foundation during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(b) whether any such institutions in India received grants from the Government of India on ad hoc basis consequent upon the discontinuance of the Asia Foundation grants ;

(c) if so, the names thereof ; and

(d) what is the criterion for giving such ad hoc grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) A list of various institutions, financed by the Asia Foundation during 1965-67 is placed on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1111/68].

(b) No, Sir.

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

Asia Foundation

*1577. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asia Foundation has closed down their offices in India ;

(b) whether the Asia Foundation alleged to be a conduit of the American CIA has appointed a local Public and Press Relations man ;

(c) whether the Press Institute of India and several newspapers were financed by Asia Foundation ; and

(d) who are the journalists and newspapermen who themselves or whose close relatives were patronized by the Asia Foundation through fellowships and travel grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Asia Foundation is in the process of winding up its office in India. This will take a few more months to be completed.

(b) Government of India have no information about the appointment of a local Public and Press Relations man.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House setting out information regarding the financial assistance rendered by the Foundation to journalists, newsmen, the Press Institute of India and others. However, it should be stated that the Press Institute refunded a sum of Rs. 75,000 in 1967 following the disclosure that Asia Foundation had received C.I.F. funds. [Statement Placed in Library. No. LT—1112/68].

970

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir from the list it is very clear that quite a large number of academic institutions have been receiving financial aid from the Asia Foundation. Now that the Asia Foundation has cut short its financial assistance, a serious crisis has taken place in most of the institutions. In view of this fact, may I know whether the Government is considering to see that the academic work of these institutions should not suffer by virtue of this crisis and, if so, whether the Government would be extending its financial help and, if so, on what criterion ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This matter was considered in the Cabinet and it has directed that consideration should be given to the setting up of a fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to Finance all worth-while research programmes in the field of social science, and this matter is now being examined by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Planning Commission.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know when the Foundation's offices have been closed here, what are the agencies through which the promised amounts will be given to these institutions ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : How many offices ?

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : In reply to part (a) of my original question, the hon. Minister has said that the offices of the Foundation have been closed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The question of grants from the Asia Foundation does not arise ; there will be no grants. They have stopped disbursing any further amount ; it will not be allowed.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Since many offices have been closed, I wanted to know how the promised amounts will be given to the institutions.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The matter is still under

consideration ; but I suppose it will go through the Ministry of Education.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the fact that the Asia Foundation was not getting the money directly but indirectly—it is a fact that they were getting money from the CIA and it has been stopped now—may I know whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Law, of which I suppose Shri Narayana Rao is the Secretary-General, and of which Mr. Menon was the founder,—is it not so—are receiving CIA money and, if so, has action been taken to stop that money ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : He is referring to the Indian Law Institute ; unfortunately it is not the Indian Law institute ; it is the Indian Society of International Law.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Yes ; is it receiving CIA money and, if so, has it been stopped ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have given a list of all the institutions which have been receiving money during 1965, 1966 and 1967. The hon. Member should carefully go into it and find out how much money they were receiving.

श्री बेबेन सेन : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि एशिया फाउंडेशन बेनामी नाम पर अभी काम कर रहा है या नहीं ? वह इन सब नामों से काम कर रहा है या नहीं :

अमेरिकन कौंसिल आफ आर एम मिशन इन केडागांव,
लाबेच लिट्टेरी फंड, कलकत्ता और बिहार में,
सिस्टर्स आफ नाटर्डम, बिहार में,
वीमेन्स यूनिवर्स सोसायटी भांसी, फतेहपुर और कानपुर में,
अमेरिकन इमर्जेन्सी कमिटी आन टिबेटन रिफ्यूजीज
महाराष्ट्र बाइबल मिशन ?

श्री ब० रा० जगत : बेनामी काम करने का सवाल नहीं उठता क्योंकि एशिया फाउंडेशन

देशन किसी ऐसे इन्स्टिट्यूशन को या किसी दूसरे इन्स्टिट्यूशन के जरिये इन इन्स्टिट्यूशन को कोई गान्ट नहीं दे सकता है हम ने सब बन्द कर दिया है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Is it a fact that most of the educational institutions, while they were receiving these grants, were not aware of the fact that the Asia Foundation was supported by or financed by the CIA ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is quite so, because, as I said, one institute, the Press Institute, has returned the money as soon as it learnt that it was so. There were some worth-while research projects, particularly in social sciences, which were being financed, and it is for this reason that we decided that these projects which were otherwise very worth-while and good projects should be helped so that their work should continue.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the representative of the Asia Foundation in India has said that this Foundation is no longer getting any financial assistance from the CIA, since many of the institutions in India devoted to academic studies and researches like the Institute of Gandhian Studies which were receiving financial assistance from this Foundation are facing a critical situation now, and since whatever financial assistance was given by the Asia Foundation was channelled through the Central Government, as the representative of the Asia Foundation has said in India very recently, and since even now applications to the tune of 2.4 lakhs of dollars are pending with the Asia Foundation here in this country, may I know whether the Government are considering the possibility of reversing the orders since the Asia Foundation is no longer getting any assistance from the CIA ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : No, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Though it is a fact that these grants from the Asia Foundation have been stopped to all these organisations, and while acknowledging the fact that many of the recipients might have been unaware of the original source of

these funds, still,—after all it is obvious that the money that was coming from the CIA, whether directly or indirectly, was not for charitable or altruistic purposes but *prima facie*, on the face of it, that part of the money was being given with some other purpose—may I know whether, a part from stopping these donations being received, the Government have progressed at all with the assurance that was given to this House many times that some investigations should take place to find out whether any of these recipients had been using those funds for the purpose which we do not consider to be in our national interests ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : You mean funds from the Asia Foundation ? Well, Sir, the Home Ministry is dealing with the larger question of the use of foreign funds for various purposes ; certainly they have gone into these matters. But now that we have stopped all disbursements by this foundation, that question does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is the answer to my question, Sir ? I asked a specific question. After all, during the period when they were getting these donations, many of them might not have known, but many of them may have known.

MR. SPEAKER : He said it has been stopped.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They continued with certain activities at that time when they were financed by that source. Now that the source has been stopped, what about the activities ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I said that the Home Ministry did go into this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How long ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह 14 महीनों से बंद-कूफ बना रहे हैं। इतने दिनों से कोई जवाब ही नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य की समझना चाहिये कि ऐक्शन लिया गया है।

उन को काम करने से रोक दिया गया है और माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : गृह मन्त्रालय का काल हरण यह तरीका बन गया है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : While I welcome the decision to discontinue all grants from the Asia Foundation, may I know whether it is a fact that apart from the Asia Foundation, there are a number of other foundations which have been giving *ad hoc* grants to Indian individuals and institutions. That may or may not be CIA money, but still that is having a very bad effect on the individuals and institutions. On the individuals, it is creating some kind of intellectual slavery and attachment to particular countries and their thinking is coloured that way. Institutions are using it because it comes readily without much effort. Therefore, they put on buildings and increase the expenditure, but later on when these grants are stopped, they cannot run these institutions. That way a very difficult situation is created. May I know whether Government is thinking of any policy by which no foreign concern or foundation will be able to give any grant to any institution or individual without proper consultation with the Education Ministry or the Government of India, so that that money may be spent where it is really needed and for purposes for which Indian money or Indian know-how is not available?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That larger question is being looked into by the Home Minister. It is correct that we should not allow any money from outside from any source which may affect our independent functioning or security; etc. That larger question is being looked into.

प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास तथा संस्कृति संबंधी विदेशी प्रसारण

*1559. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि विदेशों

में रहने वाले भारतीयों के बच्चों को भारत के प्राचीन इतिहास तथा संस्कृति के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है और वे इनका ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के बहुत इच्छुक हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने आकाशवाणी के विदेश सेवा कार्यक्रम में भारतीय इतिहास तथा संस्कृति पर प्रकाश डालने वाले कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण करने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The programmes of the External Services of All India Radio project Indian life, thought, culture and civilisation in talks, discussion, features etc. Indian music is also broadcast regularly in these programmes.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार को ज्ञान है कि वेद जोकि संसार का सब से प्राचीन ग्रन्थ है और इसका दर्शन प्राणी मात्र के कल्याण का उपदेश रखता है और इसी दृष्टि से जर्मनी, इंडोनेशिया आदि देशों में इसका प्रचार और प्रसार होता है ? यदि ज्ञान है तो क्या सरकार ने कभी इसके प्रचार और प्रसार के सम्बन्ध में आकाशवाणी का उपयोग करने पर विचार किया है, यदि नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already said that certain talks concerning Indian life thought, culture and civilisation are being broadcast through the external services. For the information of the hon. member, I may add that readings from the classics such as *rig ved*, *upanishads* and some other classics are also

being done. Talks on Indian culture and Indian history are also broadcast.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : मैंने स्पेसफिक सवाल पूछा था। वेद किसी देश, काल, जाति, परिस्थिति से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते हैं। सब के कल्याण का उपदेश वे करते हैं। इसके दर्शन का प्रचार और प्रसार जर्मनी अपनी आकाशवाणी से करता है, इंडोनेशिया अपनी आकाशवाणी से करता है। मैंने जानना चाहा है कि भारतवर्ष की आकाशवाणी से इसका प्रचार क्यों नहीं होता है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : When he refers to the philosophy that is being broadcast on the radio from Germany and other countries, will he clarify which philosophy he means ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The question is, many people outside the country particularly of Indian origin do not know anything about Indian culture and history and they want to know something about it. Our external services should have certain features in which Indian history, Indian culture, etc., should be broadcast.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : That is what I have said. We broadcast talks on Indian history, Indian culture, etc. There are talks on Indian classics and also readings from different classics and so on and so forth.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय जो यहां से सौ साल पहले चले गये थे और गाइना, ब्रिटिश गाइना और मारिशस आदि देशों में जा कर बस गए हैं उनको अपनी भाषा, धर्म, संस्कृत, साहित्य और इतिहास सब का ज्ञान भूलता चला जा रहा है ? क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि हमारे दो ग्रन्थ ऐसे हैं रामायण और महाभारत जिन में भारत के प्राचीन इतिहास और संस्कृति का परिचय मिलता है ? यदि हां तो क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी से रामायण और महाभारत के प्रचार और प्रसार की व्यवस्था करने का विचार

रखती है और यदि नहीं रखती है तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yes, Sir ; talks on *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* are also broadcast through All India Radio.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether Indians living abroad have shown any inclination or have represented to the Government that such programmes should be broadcast over AIR ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not have any information regarding this.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे : विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के प्रति सरकार की उपेक्षा को नीति के अनेक कारणों में एक प्रत्यक्ष कारण आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में प्राचीन इतिहास, दर्शन और संस्कृति की उपेक्षा है ? क्या सरकार आकाशवाणी के नूतन से नूतन साम्प्रदायिक तथा चरित्रहीनता के सिनेमाई कार्यक्रमों में कमी करके प्राचीन तथा सर्वसम्मत वेद मूलक आधार को अपना कर विदेशों में बसने वाले लाखों भारतीयों का पथ प्रदर्शन करेगी ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The primary function of the external services of the AIR is to inform listeners in foreign countries India's point of view and project the image of India abroad. We have got very limited means and through those means, we are trying our best to convey the culture, history, etc. of our country, to foreigners and people of Indian origin abroad.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो पार्लियामेंट के मम्बर हैं, जो वेदाचार्य हैं, जो कल्चर के पंडित हैं, जो इतिहास के पंडित हैं, उनको भी कभी अवसर मिलेगा कि वे आल इंडिया रेडियो में जा कर बातें ब्राडकास्ट कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष सहोदय : आपको इनविटेशन आया।

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरा स्टेट क्वेश्चन
। मन्त्री महोदय को उत्तर देना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लाजवाब सवाल
है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : जो मॅम्बर प्रोफेसर
हैं या आचार्य हैं, उनको बुलवावेंगे या नहीं
बुलवावेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion
for action.

Kathmandu Kodari Road

1560. SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 736 on the 26th June, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Indians are not allowed to go on the Kathmandu-Kodari road in Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what further action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the facts stated in the Lok Sabha on the 17th July, 1967 in answer to starred question No. 1196. Since then, Government of India have not come across any case where an Indian national is subjected to any disability. Consequently, the question of taking any further action does not arise.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What is the distance between Kathmandu and Bara Bisa beyond which people of Indian origin are not allowed to proceed ? Also, what is the distance between Bara Bisa and the Chinese border ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The distance between Kathmandu and Bara Bisa is approximately 80 KM. From Bara

Bisa to the Nepalese and Chinese border, the distance is about 25 KM. It is not quite correct to say that Indian nationals are not permitted to go beyond Bara Bisa. In fact, whenever they have sought permission to go beyond that, the Nepalese Government have always given permission.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know if there is any concentration of Chinese forces on the border beyond this road ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the road. Mrs. Sapre.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : May I know whether any Pakistani nationals residing in Nepal are allowed to go beyond Bara Bisa ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : No foreign nationals are allowed to go beyond Bara Bisa without permit.

Help to Naga Hostiles by Burmese Tribesmen

+

1561. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribesmen of N.E.F.A. and Burma are offering help to the Naga hostiles in their anti-national activities;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to prevent this dangerous link up between the tribesmen and Naga hostiles; and

(c) whether the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government of Burma ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to the information available to the Government of India the Underground Nagas have received some assistance from the Fanga Nagas and Kachins residing in Burma.

(b) Suitable measures have been taken to prevent illegal crossing of our border.

(c) Government of Burma are aware of these contacts.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sir: thanks to the criminal indifference of this Government during the early days of freedom, our frontiers were neglected and with the passage of time they have become hot beds of international intrigues, espionage and sabotage. The position in the north-eastern frontier is the worst now. Whenever we put any question the Government has only one reply to give, that suitable measures are being taken. We were taking suitable measures for some time when China grabbed a big chunk of our territory and similarly, Pakistan has taken some territory in Kutch also. So I would like Government to give a categorical reply because the Prime Minister always looks at these problems with olympian heights of indifference-as to what are the suitable steps taken, how are we finding out whether some espionage is going on, whether Government has any intelligence agency there, whether it is civil agency or military intelligence agency and how are they finding out the new manoeuvres that are taking place in this sensitive area ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is very difficult to spell out the exact measures taken by Government. It is very difficult to say what precise measures have been taken. We have assured the House on a number of occasions that suitable steps have been taken that the situation is always studied from time to time, the matter is constantly under review and whatever is necessary to prevent illegal infiltration is done.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I may only add that there is no indifference on our part at all.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : There is always indifference as is evident from the reply.

SHRI SWELL : What is the "illegal infiltration" ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I will call him later.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : There are two major international forces acting there.

One is China which is trying to infiltrate into this area and create trouble. The other is the western powers acting through the church. These two forces are preparing to use this particular area as a meeting ground for a big conflict. I would like to know from the Government whether the underground Nagas have any link with the Karens of Upper Burma who are also demanding an independent State in Burma ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This has been said before and admitted on the part of Government of India that some extremist elements among underground Nagas have established contact with China and they have gone to China through Burmese territory. They were helped by the Kachins there. It is also a fact that the Kachins or Nagas living in Burma are co-operating with the underground Nagas of India because they have a common aspiration of having a greater independent Nagaland.

SHRI SWELL : Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister used a very strange expression while replying to the question put by my hon. friend Shri Sreedharan. He used the expression "illegal infiltration". As far as I am aware, in this situation it is the Nagas going out of India and I do not think there has been any case of illegal infiltration from outside to Nagaland. Anyway, that is not the question that I want to ask. From time to time we hear reports in the newspapers that Nagas are being transported in vehicles, in large Burmese trucks, after they have crossed into Burmese territory. I would like to know whether Government has checked it up as to whether it is true ? May I know whether there are roads in North Burma and in particular whether the old Ledo-Unan Road runs through North Burma ? Also, I would like to know whether Government's attention has been drawn to today's report that Mr. Kaito who is reported to have set up a military government in Nagaland is offering to fight against the Nagas who have gone to China on their return ; if so, may I know what is Government's attitude towards this new development and whether they are going to make use of it and put arms in his hands to fight the Nagas who have gone to China ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is a road there and we do have information that the Kachins are helping the underground Nagas. With regard to the other question, we also have seen newspaper reports and we also have information about the divisions within the Naga hostiles. I do not think it would be right for us to say more about that. I am sure Professor Swell will understand the situation there. All I can say is that we are very closely in touch with it, we are watching the situation and we will do whatever is in the best interest.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Sir, the answer has always been "we are watching the situation". We who do not belong to that particular area are often mystified by the arrangement of business of the Government and their policy to deal with the Naga problem in the External Affairs Ministry. Are Nagas Indians? Is the territory occupied by them India? If so, when there are some hostile people or anti-national people, why does not the Home Ministry deal with them? We want to know this. Let the whole thing be cleared instead of saying, "We are watching the situation" and "It is not good to give more information". We do not want information, we want action. What is the action taken? If action has been taken, how is it that the Minister is able to say that they have crossed the border, they have come back, they have recrossed and have again come back? This is the kind of thing that the Lok Sabha is being treated with. Shall we have an end to this.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This matter has been discussed so many times here. The first part of the question is, why these questions are answered by the Ministry of External Affairs. A reply to this has also been given, that it is under an agreement reached with the Nagas. I had told the House that we all discuss this question with the Nagaland Government. It is a complicated situation but it is not a worsening situation. I think we have to fully support the Nagaland Government and strengthen them in every way to meet the situation, and we are very closely in touch with them.

Action is being taken all the time. I have replied to this question on earlier

occasions and I believe other Ministers have also replied to it, that some Nagas had gone previously. We are intensifying our efforts to try and close the entire border. But it has not been possible to seal it off completely because it is very heavy jungle and a very difficult area. But I think from the point of view of preventing crossing, the situation has improved.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : हमारे यहां एक नियम है कि चोर को नहीं, चोर की मां को पकड़ना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच यह प्रश्न नागा विद्रोहियों और बर्मा के कुछ आदिम जातीय लोगों का है, अथवा साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति या पिछले कई वर्षों से धर्म-परिवर्तन की आड़ में उस इलाके में विद्रोह को आग प्रज्वलित कर रही हैं, जिस के कारण हमारा पूर्वी सीमान्त खतरे में पड़ा हुआ है। क्या ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद ने अपनी परम्परा के अनुसार पादरी स्काट जैसे व्यक्तियों द्वारा उस क्षेत्र में भारत-विरोधी भावनाएँ पैदा नहीं की हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उन्होंने पहले जरूर कुछ असर डाला होगा, लेकिन इस समय तो वहां बाहर के लोग नहीं हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : श्री प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सूटेबल एक्शन लिया जा रहा है, लेकिन वहां जो परिस्थिति है, उस को वह एक्शन सूट नहीं करता है। यहां पर यह भी बार-बार कहा जाता है कि सरकार जो कार्य वाही कर रही है, उस का असर हो रहा है। लेकिन अभी तक कोई असर नहीं हो रहा है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर सिन्चुएशन डेटेरोरियेट हो रही है, रेबल नागाज का इन-फ्लुएन्स बढ़ रहा है, आर्म्स सप्लाई तेजी से हो रही है और उन का पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ कालूजन होता जा रहा है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जो रेबल नागा लीडर्ज, या सो-काल्ड मिनिस्टर्स, उस से हट गए हैं, क्या उन्होंने किसी स्टेज पर भी यह कहा कि हम भारत में रहने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर

नहीं कहा है, तो क्या इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि सरकार की पेजेंट पालिसी गलत साबित हो गई है और क्या सरकार उस को रिवाइज करेगी, ताकि देश को बचाया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am afraid you are going too far away from the question, which is specific, about the assistance given by Burmese to the Nagas crossing the border. But if the Minister is answering it, I have nothing to say.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This question has also been raised several times.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : लेकिन मैंने तो नागालैंड की बात कही है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : इन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी नीति गलत है। प्रो० स्वेल ने जो प्रश्न अभी पूछा था, उस से भी साबित होता है कि हमारी नीति गलत नहीं है। इस विषय पर यदि हम कुछ भी ज्यादा यहां पर कहते हैं, तो हमें देखना होगा कि उस का वहां पर क्या असर होगा। हमें यह ध्यान में रखना होगा कि यहां पर कुछ ऐसा न कहा जाय जिसका ऐसा असर वहां पर हो कि जो लोग आज वहां अलग हो गये हैं, वे फिर से जुड़ जाय।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या उन्होंने कभी यह कहा है कि हम भारत में रहने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह इतना सादा सवाल नहीं है और उन के लिये ऐसा पब्लिकली कहना भी शायद वहां की सिचुएशन में ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन प्रोफेसर रंगा ने भी यही बात कही थी, जो ये आज यहां कह रही हैं.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा खतरनाक स्टेटमेंट दे रही हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : वह हमेशा इस तरह से शेल्टर लेती हैं। उन्होंने उस दिन यह कहा था कि अपोजीशन लीडर्स से मिलकर हम इस के बारे में बात करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय या तो यहां कहें या मिल कर इस के बारे में बात करें...व्यवधान...

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : ठीक है, हम इस के लिये जल्दी से एक तारीख मुकर्रर कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जब हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं यह कहें कि उन लोगों के लिये ऐसा कहना मुश्किल है—यह तो बड़े शर्म की बात है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : There is an international boundary between India, Burma and China. Now it looks as if that international boundary is used as a football ground. People can come and go as they like. It should not be treated like a football ground. But it has been admitted by our Government that underground Nagas go to China and Burma in thousands, get themselves trained and come back. Now I will come to my specific question. This Government has entered into some agreement with the underground rebels and there is cease-fire. May I know whether the cease-fire stipulates that those who are crossing the international boundary should not be intercepted? If it is not covered by the cease-fire agreement, may I know what prevents the Government from intercepting those who are trying to cross the international boundary and making it a football ground, coming and going as they please?

MR. SPEAKER : Now the questions are becoming repetitive.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The crossing of the border is a violation of the agreement for the suspension of operations. As I said earlier, we are making every effort to prevent these people going across. But it is true that some groups have gone earlier.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Even in the conference which was held on the 21st of April at Dimapur the representatives of the underground Nagas have made it specifically clear that the Nagas go to China with impunity to bring arms. On the face of that, our representative said..... (Interruption). Yes, Shri Hurie has made a statement and the representative of the underground Nagas walked out of that meeting. That also we know. Whatever that might be, our Government have told us that they have introduced a sort of permit system so that the rebels could go to China and the new Governor of Assam and Nagaland has said that he has ordered that the underground Nagas coming from China with arms and ammunitions should be shot at sight. In this context, may I know whether this Government has issued any order to our security forces operating in Nagaland to shoot at sight Nagas coming from China with arms and ammunitions? There is a talk that the Chinese under the guise of Tibetan refugees have of late flooded NEFA. That is the latest information. If so, what steps have the Government taken to see that NEFA remains a virgin soil, as it has been so long after the Chinese attack?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : May I make a slight correction to what I said earlier? The crossing of the border is not a violation of the suspension of operation agreement, but it is a violation of law.

SHRI HEM BARUA : So, this is not covered by the agreement?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Coming with arms is a violation of the agreement.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Mere crossing is not a violation?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : No, not under that agreement.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, my question has not been answered. My first question was whether the representatives of the Naga underground leaders attending the Dimapur Conference that was held on the 21st of April made it specifically clear that the underground Nagas would go to

China with impunity and bring arms and ammunitions and nobody can stop them. My second question was about the Chinese occupying NEFA under the guise of Tibetan refugees. Both of them have not been answered.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : One extremist group has been taking this attitude but the others, even among the hostiles have been opposing any contact with China.

SHRI HEM BARUA : But the contact with China goes on. We must not bank on the fact that a section of the hostiles oppose going to China. We must not capitalise on that, because they are going to China and getting arms and ammunitions also.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Under the comity of nations it is the obligation of each State to prevent its nationals from participating in the civil strife of other countries. To part (c) of the main question the hon. Deputy Minister has very evasively given the answer that the Government of Burma are aware of it. I would like to know whether the Government of India have brought these acts to the notice of the Government of Burma and, if so, what is the reaction of the Burmese Government inasmuch as it is the obligation of Burmese Government not to allow its citizens to receive or help the Naga hostiles in any manner?

SHRI HEM BAURA : Sir, don't you expect the Prime Minister to reply to my question?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are screening all the Tibetan refugees who cross the borders.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Regarding the question of Shri Rao, the situation prevailing on the Indian side of the border is fully known to the Burmese Government and they are co-operating with us fully to check these people from going out or coming in.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My question was whether the Government of

India had brought it to the notice of the Burmese Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये धन

*1565. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटेल आयोग द्वारा किये गये नमूना सर्वेक्षण की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई धनराशि दी गई है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ धन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास कार्यों पर खर्च किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना धन नियत किया गया है तथा राज्य सरकार ने कितने धन का अंशदान दिया है; और

(ग) पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में उक्त धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी तथा कुल धनराशि में से कितनी धनराशि गोरखपुर में खर्च की जायेगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।
कैलिये संख्या LT-1113/68]

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, इस में प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि केन्द्र द्वारा 1964-65 में 4 करोड़ रुपये, 1965-66 में 4.5 करोड़ रुपये तथा राज्य सरकार की तरफ से 1964-65 में 7.04 करोड़ रुपये और 1965-66 में 7.52 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। 1966-67 में 15.55 करोड़ रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह धनराशि किन-किन मदों में खर्च की गई है तथा

1967-68 में जो 13.97 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जाने का अनुमान है, वह किन-किन मदों पर खर्च किया जायगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह धनराशि एग्री-कल्चर प्रोडक्शन, माइनर इरिगेशन, सायल-कन्जर्वेशन, एनीमल डम्बेड्री, कोआपरेटिव्ह, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेन्ट आदि पर व्यय की जायेगी।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : मेला कृपया प्रकट करें यह है कि पटेल आयोग ने जो अध्ययन किया था, उस की सिफारिश के अनुसार गाजीपुर, आजमगढ़, देवरिया तथा जौनपुर इन चार जिलों को शामिल किया गया था, लेकिन राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर बनिया तथा बस्ती के दो जिले और शामिल कर लिये गये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों को शामिल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि और भी कई जिले अर्धविकसित या अविक्सित रूप में हैं, लेकिन यह जो कार्य हुआ था, खास तौर से एक्स्पेरिमेन्टेशन के तौर पर हुआ था। शुरू में चार जिलों को लिया गया था, लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने दो जिले और शामिल कर दिये थे। अब जो चौथी योजना बनेगी, उस में सारे ऐसे इलाकों का डिस्ट्रिक्ट वेसिज पर इन्टीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेन्ट होगा, उस में ये सारे जिले लिये जायेंगे।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय कोई सरकार नहीं है, वहाँ का शासन आपके हाथ में है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इन जिलों में पटेल आयोग की सिफारिश को लागू करने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सरकार तो वहाँ पर है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहाँ कोई सरकार नहीं

है। किसी पार्टी के हाथ में सरकार नहीं है, प्रेसीडेंट रूल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके नियन्त्रण में है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार हुआ है उसमें इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि जिलों की समस्याओं को दूर करने और उनका आर्थिक विकास करने के आधार पर प्लान बने। उसमें इन बातों का खयाल किया जायेगा।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Seeing that the *per capita* investment in UP has been the lowest in the country, that UP is one Plan behind the other States, and also that U. P. has the highest populace to feed in the country and also being aware of the fact that the country's economy must progress simultaneously in all the States together, would the Government consider that it gave all-out assistance to UP in the implementation of the Patel Commission's recommendations?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : If the hon. Member means Central assistance, yes, because in Central assistance population, *per capita* consumption and investment is looked into. But in pulling out any State or area from economic backwardness and taking it to a higher rate of growth, Central assistance plays only a marginal role and the bulk of the effort, human, material and financial, therefore, has to come from the States themselves.

श्री रामजी राम : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत फ़ैजाबाद जिले को भी लिया जायेगा क्योंकि फ़ैजाबाद जिले की जो स्थिति है वह पूर्वी जिलों से भी बदतर है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा, पटेल आयोग ने सिफारिशी तौर पर, ऐसे जिले जो अवििकसित हैं वहाँ आर्थिक विकास जल्दी हो सके, उसके लिये तरीके बतलाये थे। उसकी शुरुआत 6 जिलों में हुई है और जैसा मैंने बत-

लाया चौथी योजना से और जिलों में इसको फैलाया जायेगा।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि मध्य प्रदेश भी एक बहुत ही पिछड़ा प्रान्त है और उसके कुछ इलाके...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह उत्तर प्रदेश का क्वेश्चन है, मध्य प्रदेश का नहीं है।

श्री बै० ना० कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इसी अप्रैल महीने की 12 तारीख को उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर महोदय ने इस आशय का एक प्रतिवेदन प्रधान मन्त्री जी को दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी हाँ, दिया है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी एक बहुत जरूरी सवाल करना है। श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी यहां फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे तब उन से एप्रोच करके यह हुआ था लेकिन अब वह सारी स्कीम बन्द है। जैसा कि भगतजी ने जवाब दिया, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। चार जिलों में कोई काम नहीं हुआ। बलिया और बस्ती में भी नहीं हुआ। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह आपकी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का वहां पर कंट्रोल है क्योंकि प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू है, तो फिर आप ही अपनी ओर से इस काम को क्यों नहीं शुरू करवा दें। वह इलाका सबसे गरीब है और वह टोटली नेग्लेक्टेड है इस गवर्नमेंट में भी, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि तुरन्त ऐक्शन लिया जाये और सरकार की तरफ से पक्का एक्शियरेन्स दिया जाये क्योंकि वहां पर माइनर इरीगेशन का काम रुका हुआ है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वहां पर काम बन्द है। 67-68 में 14 करोड़ रुपया खर्चा हुआ है। हां, यह बात सही है कि जिस तेजी से काम होना चाहिये, उस तेजी से काम नहीं हो रहा है। चूंकि सारे प्लान्स स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के हैं और जहां पूंजी इकट्ठी नहीं हो सकी वहां पर प्लान कम हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI R. K. SINHA : The blueprints for the Fourth Five Year Plan are going to be finalised soon. There is no elected government in Uttar Pradesh. I have all faith but I am not quite sure : unless people's representatives are associated with the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Uttar Pradesh may again be an industrial desert as it has been so far. Will the Government of India examine the possibility whether those people, who have been nominated to the Governors advisory council for Parliament could be associated with the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan for Uttar Pradesh ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Yes, Sir ; this is a good suggestion which we may consider.

श्री जागेश्वर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का जो बुन्देलखंड का क्षेत्र है, भांसी, जालौन, हमीरपुर, बांदा, इन जिलों का कोई विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है। न तो वहां पर सड़कों का विकास हुआ है और न सिंचाई के साधन, जैसे ट्यूबवेल वगैरह हैं, उनका ही विकास हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास इन जिलों के विकास के लिये भी कोई योजना है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी, हां, यू० पी० का जो स्टेट प्लान है उसमें बुन्देलखंड के जिलों के विकास की भी योजना है।

संसद सदस्यों के लिये अस्त्र
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*1566. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जमुना लाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संसद सदस्यों को

अपनी रक्षा के लिये रियायती दरों पर कुछ अस्त्र देने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सी योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise:

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government at present.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले लोक-सभा के सदस्य होते हैं और बाद में मंत्री बनते हैं। जितने भी मंत्री, उप मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री हैं उनके यहां तो हमारे खर्च से पट्टा लगा रहता है, पहरेदार बन्दूक लगाये खड़े रहते हैं लेकिन संसद सदस्यों के दरवाजे पर कुत्ता भी नहीं रहता है और उनकी रक्षा के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं बनाई। रेल के भन्दर, एक माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हैं, उनकी घड़ी और नोट ले लिये गये। एक डाक्टर साहब थे, पिछले टाइम में, उनको मारने की धमकी दी गई और औरतों की चूड़ियां उतार ली गई। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत संसद सदस्यों को फिक्स्ड प्राइस पर अस्त्र मिल सकें ? वे अपने पैसे से खरीद लेंगे।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In the first place, it is not true that every minister is protected with armed guards. Secondly, if you and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not drag in the Speaker. What you do is your concern... (Interruption)

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and you feel that Members of Parliament are physically weak to defend themselves, you and the Parliamentary Affairs, Minister may decide that along with facilities which

you are now thinking of extending to Members of Parliament the Provision of firearms can be made. Then the Home Ministry can easily consider it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस आश्चेत का लहान करता हूँ जैसा कि अभी कहा गया - कि संसद सदस्य कमजोर है। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं बल्कि सरकार कमजोर है। बाजार में कारतूस लेने के लिये जाता है तो 8 आने की कारतूस सवा रुपये में मिलती है। 303 राइफल जोकि 900 रुपये की है वह तीन हजार में मिलती है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है जिससे सदस्यों को फिफ्टी रेट पर अस्त्र मिल सकें ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Any hon. Member, who wants to purchase a shot or any other weapon for which they might hold a licence, we will be glad to provide at the ex-factory price.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : लाइसेन्स को ले लेंगे लेकिन कन्ट्रोल रेट पर बाजार भी तो मिले ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में कह दूँ—शायद माननीय सदस्य समझ नहीं पाये हैं जो फैक्टरी की कीमत है उसी कीमत पर हम देंगे।

Transfer of U. S. Made-Patton Tanks to Pakistan

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*1567 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6264 on the 3rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) the result of the efforts to stop the transfer of the U. S. A. made Patton Tanks to Pakistan ;

(b) whether Pakistan has been able to acquire Patton Tanks ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Government of India have continued to draw the attention of the Government of the United States to the dangers inherent in the sale of such armour to Pakistan.

(b) and (c). According to our present information, they will sell 100 tanks to Pakistan with the authorisation of the US Government, but the terms of the deal have not yet been finalised. Taking into account the reluctance of Pakistan to normalise her relations with India and the continuing Chinese interest in a military confrontation in the subcontinent, the acquisition of tanks by Pakistan can only lead to an increase of tension and mistrust between the countries.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भट्ट : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत पुरानी बात है कि अमरीका से हमारी सरकार आग्रह करती रही है, भारत, भिन्नता करती आ रही है कि इस भूखंड में हथियारों की वृद्धि लाकर तनाव पैदा न किया जाये। इसके बावजूद अमरीका ने फौजी गठबंधनों के अन्दर दो, दो में पाकिस्तान को शामिल करके टैंक, जेंट वगैरह देकर यहां अशान्ति पैदा की है और वह अशान्ति उस की नीति के आधार पर है। चूंकि अमरीका का कहना है कि कश्मीर हमारा है ही नहीं इसलिए नहीं कि वह चाहता है कि कश्मीर पाकिस्तान का हो जाये बल्कि इसलिए कि उनका एक फौजी अड्डा ऐटम का अड्डा कश्मीर में मिल जाये। ऐसी स्थिति में लगातार हम भारत, भिन्नता करते रहते हैं तो मन्त्री महोदय क्या वतलायेगे कि इस तरह के अड्डे अमरीका से मिला है या नहीं, और अगर जवाब नहीं मिला है तो कब तक सरकार इस जवाब के लिए इंतजार करती रहिगी ? जवाब के लिए कौन-कौन-से समय की अवधि निश्चित की है या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : भारद्वाज, मिन्नत का सवाल नहीं है। बड़े जोर से, सफाई से और पूरी मुस्ती से कह दिया है कि यह बिल्कुल गलत काम है। जैसा मैंने बतलाया इससे टेंशन बढ़ता है और जैसा कि उन की नीति है और जैसा कि वह कहते हैं कि शान्तिमय तरीके से इन बातों का समझौता हो जाये, सुलह हो जाये तो वह भी नहीं होती है। जो अभी तक जबाब मिला है उससे हमें कोई संतोष नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : क्या मिला है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उनका स्थान दूसरा है। कई बातें वह सोचते हैं। एक तो वह कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान अगर.....(व्यवधान) में माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहता है कि यह मामला बड़ा संगीन है और अगर वह चाहते हों कि मैं कोई ऐसी बात कहूं जो कि हमारे देश के हित में न पड़े तो मैं वैसा नहीं करने वाला हूं। एक तो वह यह कहते हैं कि यह 100 टैंक जो दिये जा रहे हैं उसके बदले में जो उनके पुराने टैंक हैं वह डिस्मैटल कर दिये जायेंगे इसलिए कोई नई फौजी ताकत उनको नहीं मिलेगी।

दूसरी बात यह वह कहते हैं कि अगर हम उनको मदद न देंगे तो वह चीन के कब्जे में चले जायेंगे। मैंने इन सारी बातों को उनको कहा है। एक पुराने हथियार और भारमर की जगह नवे और सौफिस्टिकेटेड आर्म्स दे दिये जाये तो मिलैटरी बैलेंस खराब होता है। वह सब जगह से हथियार और सहायता ले रहे हैं चीन से भी बहुत सहायता ले रहे हैं इसलिए उनका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन उन्होंने जो यह जवाब दिया है वह हमारी दृष्टि में संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं है। इस बारे में हमने उनको पहले भी कहा था और आगे भी बराबर हम उनको इन बातों की आगाही कराते रहते हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : पुछने खाने में जबकि पाकिस्तान खुद भी इस बात को इकार नहीं

करता था कि चीन के खिलाफ सुरक्षा के लिए उसको हथियार चाहियें जब वह भारत के खिलाफ बोलता था तो अमरीका कहा करता था कि वह चीन या दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट देशों के खिलाफ उनका फौजी गठबंधन है और यह हथियार हैं। आज यह स्पष्ट है कि चीन का जो मौजूदा नेतृत्व है उनके साथ उनकी दोस्ती है। दोस्ती बहुत आगे बढ़ गई है और हथियार बगैरह कई मामलों में दोस्ती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जिन हथियारों का दिया जाना और वह पुराने टैंक अगर हैं तो पुराने टैंक पाकिस्तान की सेना या कारखाने की तरफकी के लिए नहीं है वह आक्रमण की कार्यवाही के लिये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अमरीका जो कि पूरी पश्चिमी दुनिया में मुनरो डोक्ट्रिन के लिए मारा बैठा है तो क्या भारत सरकार यह कहने की हिम्मत रखती है या नहीं कि एक भी हथियार युद्ध के समय जिससे कि आक्रमण हो सकता है अमरीका इस भारतीय भूखण्ड में किसी को न दे ? अगर वह बैठा है तो हम उसको बुझान की कार्यवाही समझते हैं और अमरीका से अपना रिश्ता हब तोड़ने के लिए भी कदम उठावेंगे वह कहने की सरकार हिम्मत रखती है या नहीं और अगर नहीं रखती है तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जिन शब्दों में कहा उनका दृष्टिकोण ठीक है। अब हम उनसे रिश्ता तोड़ें न तोड़ें यह और कई बातों पर निर्भर करता है। अगर मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर जिससे हमारे देश का खतरा बढ़ता है उस पर हम सज्ज हैं और कोई समझौता इस पर हम किसी से नहीं करेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : बात साफ नहीं हुई ? मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट बतलायें कि वह करने क्या जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Even if they are going to break relations, they are not going to announce that here and now,

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान की शक्ति 1965 में जो थी आज उस की ऐयर फोर्स, नेवी और आर्मी की ताकत उससे बहुत अधिक बढ़ गई है और पाकिस्तान के पास सोफिस्टिकेटेड आर्म्स केवल चीन से ही नहीं अपितु वेस्टर्न पावर्स से भी आ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान ने करीब 100 एम 47 और 48 टैंक नाटो सरप्लस जेड से इटली के जरिये लिये हैं। इसके अलावा ऐयर जेट फाइटर, बोम्बर्स और मिरैज वी० फांस से खरीदे गये हैं। अब तक पबलिशड इनफोरमेशन से प्रकट होता है कि पाकिस्तान को 15 जेट प्लैस आलरेड्युडी मिल गये हैं और आगामी साल में 50 का टोटल होने की आशा करता है। उसने फांस से सबमैरीन भी ली हैं। रशिया ने भी उन को कहा है कि वह उन्हें स्पेयर पार्ट्स देने के लिए तैयार है जो कि चीन ने उन को दिये थे। चीन भी आज उनको स्पेयर पार्ट्स दे रहा है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि पहले जमाने में जब एक राजा का दूसरे राजा से रिश्ता हो जाता था तो वह दोनों राजा कहीं अगर खतरा हो तो आपस में मदद करते थे। अब जब हमें प्रधान मंत्री का कार्ड मिला तो हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई कि कम से कम इटली जो है वह तो हमारी खिलाफत नहीं करेगा क्योंकि हमारा उसके साथ रिश्ता जो गया है। इटली की सरकार ने क्या निष्ठा है? क्या प्रोटैस्ट करते हुए लिखा है कि आप जो यह टैंक पाकिस्तान को दे रहे हैं यह हमारे डिफेंस को खतरा होगा? क्या आप ने रूस से भी यह सवाल उठाया है कि आप उस को स्पेयर पार्ट्स क्यों दे रहे हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पाकिस्तान की सामरिक शक्ति कितनी है और कितनी बढ़ रही है इन बातों की जानकारी हम को है और हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम अपनी सामरिक प्लानिंग, योजना जब बनाते हैं तो इन बातों का हमेशा ख्याल रखते हैं। इसलिए उस मामले में सदस्यों को चिंतित नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहां तक दूसरे देशों का सवाल है हमने

इटली से भी यह बात उठाई है और दूसरे देशों से भी उठाई है.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : रूस के बारे में मंत्री जी बतलायें?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रूस से भी हमने बातें की हैं। इस बारे में उनको भी हमने आगाह कराया है कि पाकिस्तान किस तरीके से सब जगहों से हथियार लेता है और उसका क्या असर होता है... (व्यवधान) हमने रूस से यह भी बतलाया है कि यह ताश्कन्द के आघार पर शान्तिपूर्वक ढंग से हम अपने आपसी मामलों को हल करें इसमें एक जो दिक्कत है वह पाकिस्तान को बड़ी मात्रा में मिलने वाली यह हथियारों को मदद है। उन को यह मालूम है और हमने यह सब बातें उनको बताई हैं।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : There is a contract with Pakistan for the maintenance of U. S. electronics survey system in Peshawar and Pakistan is using that as a lever for getting more and more aid from America in spite of the fact that they are getting help from China also which is the arch-enemy of America. Is the Government trying to impress upon America not to depend on the words and deeds of Pakistan and to stop the supplies?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This fact is well-known. I think they know their interests well.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके का विरोध भारत सरकार ने अमरीकी सरकार को किया है पैटर्न टैंक और दूसरे हथियार पाकिस्तान को देने के लिए तो क्या भारत सरकार के विस्त मंत्रालय ने इस बात की भी जानकारी ली है कि पाकिस्तान को कुछ छोटे और नये किस्म के हथियार रूस से भी मिलने का आश्वासन मिला है? क्या भारत सरकार ने रशिया की सरकार को किसी प्रकार का विरोध-पत्र भेजा है क्योंकि

पाकिस्तान को हथियार मिलने से दुनिया की शांति फिर से खतरे में पड़ सकती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : रूस ने उनको सामरिक सहायता दी है, अभी इसकी जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Bush Fire Close to A.I.R. Transmission Centre, Delhi

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S. N. Q. 28. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI:

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the causes of fire which threatened the All India Radio's high power transmitting station near Delhi on the 19th April, 1968 ;

(b) whether the fire could be brought under control only after 9-10 hours ;

(c) whether it is a fact that frequent fires broke out in the area and crops were damaged ; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to safeguard the transmission and the crops and lives in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1114/68]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस से पहले भी कई बार यहां आग लग चुकी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस आग में कितना नुकसान हुआ, और क्या यह सही है कि उस स्थान के आस पास पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं ? यहां पर आइन्दा आग न लगे इस के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is true that there were fires during 1965, 1966 and 1967, but there was no damage to any government property or any other thing.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था उस का जवाब नहीं आया। क्या मैं प्रश्न को फिर दोहरा दूं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is a fact that there is no arrangement for water. In the big area of 550 acres, there is no arrangement for water, but it has already been taken up with the Chief Fire Officer to arrange something for the construction of some sort of underground reservoirs for water.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह आल इंडिया रेडियो का काफी बड़ा ट्रांसमिटर स्टेशन है। अभी ट्रांसमिटर स्टेशन का नुकसान नहीं हुआ, यह ठीक है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां पर आसपास में बहुत-सी फसल रहती है और कई बार आग लग चुकी है, इसलिये वहां पर आगे आग न लग सके इसकी कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ? कौन-कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं जिससे वहां कभी भी आग न लग सके, इस की व्यवस्था हो ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already said that there was no damage to any property, crop or any such thing. There was no crop, nothing like that, in that area. So, the question of damage does not arise. In the big area of 550 acres, there is nothing which can be done. Necessary precautions have been taken...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What necessary precautions have been taken by the Government ? This is what I want to know.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already said that necessary precautions are being taken by the Government to protect the transmitter area. About water also, I have already said that the Chief Fire Officer is being consulted and something is going to be done about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What necessary precautions ? She is not telling anything about those.

MR. SPEAKER : They have taken all precautions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What precautions ? She does not reply to this. This is a very important matter. What necessary precautions ? Let her elaborate these.

MR. SPEAKER : There was fire in 1965, there was fire in 1966, in 1967 and in 1968 also. Therefore, it is an annual thing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No precautions have been taken. What precautions have been taken ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : In the vast grass area, the fire comes up due to summer or some sort of accident occurs like that. The guard is there in the transmitter area ; he looks after that area and as has already been stated in the statement, it was checked up by the engineer who was on duty and immediate action was taken. That is the fire brigade was called. The people there who are looking after the transmitter area have already done something to put out the fire...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is that 'something' ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : That is a vast grass area and 'something' is beating the fire and putting it off.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Unfortunately there are certain things which come to the notice of, what I may call, the Members of Parliament who are public men. There are certain things which do not come to the notice of Ministers because they live in a kind of atmosphere of bureaucracy.

I have been making some enquiries about this matter and I have come to know that some communal parties have been responsible for these fires all these years, and the Government has failed to do one thing. These people have allies inside that place also...

MR. SPEAKER : A simple question is being made complicated.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : May I ask the Minister whether they will try to see that, in future, there is no fire on account of inner sabotage by communalists and also on account of sabotage by communalists from outside ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : We have no information regarding this. We can look into it.

श्री इन्दरलाल जयधोर : जैसा भग्नी बतलाया गया यह जो क्षेत्र है वह 550 एकड़ का है । वहां घास बहुत होखी है, वहां पर जो एरियल लगाये गये हैं उस के पास पास बहुत सी जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है । क्या सरकार उस घास को कटवाने का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकती, जिस से कुछ ग्रामदनी भी हो जाय और उस घास के कटने से ग्राम लगने की सम्भावना दूर हो जाये ? जहां पर पिलस नहीं है वहां पर खेती भी करवाई जा सकती है जिस से कुछ अनाज भी हो सकता है ।

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यप्रदी : यह घास बार-बार काटी जाती है ।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Is it a fact that there are no approach roads leading to the transmitter area and there are no water hydrants in the vicinity ? If so, since this involves property worth lakhs of rupees, would the Government think of constructing a proper approach road to the transmitter centre and also of instituting water hydrants so as to avoid any danger in future ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already said that there is no property around. There is nothing there ; it is only a grass area—all these 550 acres. So, the question of damage to any property does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इलैक्ट्रॉनिकों का विकास

Fourth Plan

*1558. SHRI SITARAM KESARI :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI ANBU CHEZHIAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have decided to fix a target of less than 4 per cent growth rate for the Fourth Plan which is under preparation;

(b) the factors that influenced the Planning Commission to fix such a low target; and

(c) whether this target will not affect the rational goal of securing every Indian an average income of Rs. 20 a month at the end of the fifth Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Defrauding by Film Producers

*1562. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Indian film producers and advertising agencies who defrauded Government in respect of radio advertising of Radio Ceylon;

(b) the amount of fraudulent transactions involved in each case; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to punish the culprits in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under investigation by the Enforcement Directorate, Ministry of Finance Department of Revenue and Insurance.

(c) If as a result of investigations, any person or persons are found to have violated the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, they will be proceeded against.

*1503. श्री मेहरीराव सिंह भारती : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलैक्ट्रॉनिकों के विकास सम्बन्धी भाषा समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि आघातकृत और व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान तथा इलैक्ट्रॉनिकों के क्षेत्र में डिजाइन सर्वोच्च क्षमता की ओर अत्यधिक ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) क्या इसने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि आधुनिक आघात पर इलैक्ट्रॉनिक तकनीक का विकास किया जाना चाहिये और यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में बनाये गये कार्यक्रम को द्वारा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सदन LT 1115/68]

Gurkha Soldiers in Armed Forces

*1564. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Gurkha soldiers are there in the Indian armed forces;

(b) on what conditions they were recruited in the Indian armed forces;

(c) whether Government propose to recruit more Gurkha forces during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It is not in public interest to disclose the information on the floor of the House.

(b) They are being recruited on the same terms of engagement as are applicable to other Indian nationals.

(c) Recruitment of Gurkhas each year will be carried out to the extent necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

Retired Military Officers

*1568. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retired soldiers and military officers respectively and the amount of pension paid to them monthly ;

(b) whether in the interest of security of the country, Government propose to allow such retired military personnel to settle on the vast border areas of our country ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to that end ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The required information is not readily available. Audit authorities do not maintain records of payment of pension in respect of different categories of pensioners separately. Information to the extent available with the audit authorities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Government have a scheme for settling retired Defence personnel in certain border areas where compact blocks of land are available.

राष्ट्रीय भावना पर फ़िल्में

*1569. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी फ़िल्में बनाने का सरकार का विचार है जिन से राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय महत्व का उद्देश्य पूरा होने में सहायता मिल सके और जिन से जन साधारण में राष्ट्रीय एकता पैदा हो सके ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में एक राष्ट्रीय स्टूडियो बनाने का सरकार का विचार है जिससे भारत में तकनीकी क्षेत्र में और फ़िल्मों के उत्पादन में भारतीय फ़िल्म निर्माताओं को एक नई दिशा मिल सकेगी ;

(ग) क्या ऐसा स्टूडियो बनाने में कुछ देशों से विशेष परामर्श और सहायता लेने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) इस स्टूडियो के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) फ्रीचर फिल्म उद्योग गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में है। राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय मूल्यांकन पर बनाई गई फ़िल्मों सहित अच्छी फ़िल्में बनाने पर सरकार राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कारों के द्वारा गैर सरकारी फिल्म निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहन देती रही है। जहाँ तक वृत्त-चित्रों का संबंध है फिल्म डिभिजन के फ़िल्मों के अपने निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में निम्न फ़िल्में हैं जिनमें भारतीय जनता के लिए सामूहिक रूप से राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विचारों को दर्शाया जायेगा:-

(1) एकता और अनुशासन (यूनिटी एण्ड डिसिप्लिन)

(2) भाषा का प्रश्न (दो लैंग्वेज इज)

(3) आप अकेले नहीं (यू आर नाट आलोन)

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

पाकिस्तान-कूच बिहार सीमा

*1570. श्री हरदयाल बेवगुल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने कूच-बिहार सीमा के निकट दो बड़ी सड़कों का निर्माण किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान इन सड़कों के द्वारा आसाम में दाखिल हो सकता है तथा आसाम को बाकी भारत से काट सकता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) गत दिनों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में पश्चिम बंगाल के कूच बिहार जिला की सीमा के पार

कुछ सड़कों का निर्माण किया है और वर्तमान सड़कों में सुधार ।

(ख) और (ग). अपनी सीमा के पार पाकिस्तानी क्रियाकलाप से पैदा होने वाले देश पर किसी प्रकार के संकट का सामना करने के लिए योजनाएं विद्यमान हैं ।

Revision of Pension of Ex-Servicemen

*1571. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI TENNETI
VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Times of India", dated the 6th April, 1968 to the effect that the President of the Indian Ex-Servicemen League while addressing a meeting of the World Veterans Federation stated that despite several representations made to the Government of India by the said League for revision of the pensions of the Ex-Servicemen, no action has been taken although the pay scales of the serving Military Officers have since been increased ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not revising the pensions of the retired servicemen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates of pension of retired personnel depend on the pay drawn by them at the time of retirement and the rules and orders applicable to them at that time. This is a basic principle which it is not proposed to change. However, some relief has been given to Ex-Servicemen from time to time. In 1945, a temporary increase was sanctioned for all pensioners in receipt of pension upto Rs. 100. In 1958, the rates of temporary increase for those who continued to remain on the old Pension Code were improved. Again in 1963, an *ad hoc* increase was sanctioned for those in receipt of pension upto Rs. 200, in the case of both pensioners governed by the old Pension Code and those on the new Pension Code. In the case of pensioners governed by the Old Pension Code,

the *ad hoc* increase is in addition to the temporary increase.

Electricity from Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant

*1572. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps if any taken to fix the rates for the power for the different beneficiary States to be available from the Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant when it is commissioned in October, 1968 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Relevant data for the purpose of calculation of the cost of power generated at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station has been collected. The cost at which power generated from the station will be sold to the Maharashtra and Gujarat State Electricity Boards is under discussion with the two Boards and the Central Water and Power Commission.

Vietnam

*1573. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States have ordered a bombing pause in North Vietnam ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to renew India's efforts to bring peace to Vietnam in the wake of the above decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) On March, 31, 1968, President Johnson announced the restriction of bombing to certain areas in the DRVN.

(b) Government of India welcomed the US President's announcement and the positive response it evoked from Hanoi.

(c) The Government of India is in touch with the Government of the USA and the DRVN as well as with other countries concerned. Government of India hopes

that USA and DRVN will reach an early agreement regarding a venue for their preliminary contacts and that these contacts will lead to more substantive talks for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem.

Shri J.P. Narayan's Meeting with Mr. Phizo and Rev. Michael Scott in London

*1574. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri J. P. Narayan, in the course of this visit to London, met Mr. Phizo, as also the Rev. Michael Scott ;

(b) if so, whether they discussed the Nagaland problem and the outcome of these deliberations ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government have no information about any such meeting.

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

अल्प विकसित देशों से अमरीका में आने वाले विज्ञानज्ञ.

*1575. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की पता है कि अमरीका कांग्रेस (प्रतिनिधि सभा) की एक समिति ने अल्प विकसित देश से अमरीका में आने वाले विज्ञानज्ञों तथा वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या के बारे में एक प्रतिवेदन पेश किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति प्राप्त की जायेगी और सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिये संसद पुस्तकालय में रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) गत 12 वर्षों में ऐसे कितने विज्ञानज्ञ अमरीका गये ;

(घ) इससे डालरों में अमरीका को कितना लाभ और भारत को कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ङ) ऐसे विज्ञानज्ञों की भारत में संमान अवसर तथा रोजगार देने के किन प्रस्तावों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी हां। जिस रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया गया है वह संभवतः वह रिपोर्ट है जो अनुसंधान एवं तकनीकी कार्यक्रम उप-समिति द्वारा 28 मार्च को "विकासशील देशों से वैज्ञानिकों का पलायन" के विषय पर 19वीं कांग्रेस में प्रस्तुत की गई थी।

(ख) जी हां। वाशिंगटन स्थित राजभूतावास से रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है और जब वह मिल जायेगी तो संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ) . सरकार के पास इसके ठीक-ठीक आँकड़े नहीं हैं।

(ङ) वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की भारत वापसी को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गये हैं। इस का एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1110/68]

शीलका और बर्मा में भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति

* 1576. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा तथा शीलका सरकार द्वारा उन देशों में भारतीय नागरिकों को भारत आने तथा अपनी सम्पत्ति तथा नकदी लाने के लिये क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि इन भारतीयों के मार्ग में कोई कठनाईयें हैं तो उन्हें दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) बर्मा में उसे भारतीयों की सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या मदद दी है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उच्च-मंजी (श्री सुरेशपाल सिंह) : (क). बर्मा और श्रीलंका से रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिक अगर वहां से आना चाहें तो वहां की सरकारें इसके लिए अनुमति दे देती हैं और उनकी खानगी के समय प्रचलित गिषियों के अनुसार उन्हें अपने साथ प्रार्थियां और घरेलू सामान लाने की भी इजाजत दे देती हैं ।

(ख) अगर इनकी खानगी के समय कोई कठिनाइयां पैदा हों तो वहां पर हमारे जो मिशन हैं वे उन्हें दूर करने में सहायता करते हैं ।

(ग) हमारे रंगून-स्थित राजदूतावास को इन लोगों से इस सिलसिले में अगर कोई शिकायत मिलती है तो वह स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों का ध्यान उसकी ओर आकृष्ट करता है ताकि वे समुचित कार्रवाई करें ।

Foreign Exchange for Indian News Agencies

*1578. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian news agencies and newspapers earn foreign exchange and are also allotted exchange for expenditure abroad ;

(b) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a comparative statement of foreign exchange and foreign income by different accredited news and feature agency syndicates for the five-year period ending the 31st December, 1967 on the basis of statistics available in different wings of the Ministry ;

(c) whether Government also propose to lay on the Table a statement showing the amounts of foreign exchange given to various Indian news agencies and Indian newspapers for buying services and materials for last five years ; and

(d) various agreements between Indian agencies on the one hand and the foreign and international agencies entered into with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Goods in H.A.L.

*1579. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention has been drawn to the fact that large stocks of goods manufactured at H.A.L., Bangalore have accumulated and are lying unsold ; and

(b) if so, the details of the goods manufactured and those lying unsold at present with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) It is not correct to say that large stocks of goods are lying unsold at H.A.L.

(b) Does not arise.

Protest lodged by Chinese Government Regarding Indian Employees in Chinese Embassy

1580. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned Indian Charged' affairs in China and lodged a strong protest about the arrest of two Indian employees of the Chinese Embassy in Delhi on the 3rd April, 1968; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Chinese Foreign Ministry summoned our Charged' Affaires in China on April 8 and raised the matter of the arrest of two local employees of the Chinese Embassy in new Delhi.

(b) It has been made clear both to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi and the Chinese Foreign Office that legal action against the two local employees of the Chinese Embassy arose out of the wrongful confinement of an Indian constable on 6th March. A complaint was lodged against this act and the matter is being processed in accordance with Indian laws.

Threatened Attack on India by Pakistan

1581. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech at Sundarbanu, Kashmir by the Kashmir Chief Minister, on the 10th April, 1968 that "Pakistan was planning to launch another attack on the State" ;

(b) if so, whether any special information has come to the Government of India regarding this threatened attack;

(c) whether Government have taken up this matter with the United Nations; and

(d) whether any formal warning has been issued to Pakistan in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports attributing to the Chief Minister of J & K the statement that Pakistan was planning to launch another attack on the State. The press reports also mention that the Chief Minister stated that Pakistan would be taught a good lesson should it choose to invade J & K again.

(b) What the Chief Minister has stated is understandable in view of the fact that Pakistan has continued its propaganda of hate among its people and has, even after the Tashkent Declaration, continued to build up its armed forces and acquire large quantities of military hardware which pose a threat to India.

(c) and (d). Our plans take into account the Pakistani military threat. Other measures of the type suggested can be considered when occasion arises therefor.

Chanda Committee Report For Sale

1582. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Chanda Committee reports have been presented to Government and whether all the volumes of these reports have been published in printed form;

(b) whether Government are aware of the heavy demand for copies of these reports at home and abroad; and

(c) the reasons for not publishing copies of these reports and also of the Bhagavantham Committee which are not available on sale at Government publication depots ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Five, out of which only the first Report on "Radio and Television" was printed, copies of which were and continue to be available for sale. The rest have been cyclostyled and there copies are not available for sale. However, copies of all the five Reports were distributed free on a wide scale.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise in respect of the Reports of the Chanda committee. The Bhagwantham Committee was a Technical Committee set up to advise Government on (i) technical aspects of Television developments and (ii) new methods and techniques providing Television Service according to the highest international standards. This Report was intended for official use only and it was not proposed to make it available to the public on sale or otherwise.

आकाशवाणी से रूसी, चीनी, जापानी तथा पुर्तगाली भाषाओं में समाचारों का प्रसारण

*1583. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 4 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2892 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी से रूसी, चीनी, जापानी, और पुर्तगाली भाषाओं में समाचारों का प्रसारण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त भाषाओं में समाचारों का प्रसारण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त भाषाओं में समाचारों का प्रसारण कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) . (1) एक दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिन चीनी (कॅटोनी/क्योयू) सेवा में प्रसारित किया जाता है।

(ख) रूसी, जापानी और पुर्तगाली में इस समय कोई सेवा नहीं है, अतः इन भाषाओं में कोई समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) और (ग). (1) जल्दी ही रूसी भाषा में सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है और आवश्यक स्टाफ रखा जा रहा है। जब यह सेवा चालू हो जाएगी इसमें एक समाचार बुलेटिन शामिल किया जाएगा।

(2) जापानी या पुर्तगाली में सेवा चालू करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

वियतनाम में युद्ध-पीड़ितों के लिये सहायता

* 1584. श्री रामाशंकर शोस्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दक्षिण वियतनाम के युद्ध पीड़ितों के लिये सहायता स्वरूप 10,000 रुपये भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर वियतनाम के व्यक्तियों के लिये भी इसी प्रकार की सहायता देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) वियतनाम गणराज्य की प्रार्थना पर, भारत की रेडक्रास ने 10,000 रुपये मूल्य की दवाइयां और दूध का पाउडर दक्षिण वियतनाम की रेडक्रास को देने का प्रबंध किया है।

(ख) और (ग). वियतनाम लोक गणराज्य की सरकार ने हाल ही कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की थी, फिर भी, भारत की रेडक्रास

सोसाइटी ने वियतनाम लोक गणराज्य की रेडक्रास सोसाइटी को और नेशनल लिबरेशन फ्रंट की वियतनामी संघर्ष के पीड़ितों की सहायतायें 6,000 रुपए के मूल्य की दवाइयां भेजी हैं।

Indo-U.A.R. Project for production of HJT-T6 Trailer Planes

1585. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into collaboration with UAR for production of HJT-T6 Trailer Planes.

(b) whether it is a fact that these United Arab Republic engines are under trial, since they are first under production; and

(c) if so, the advisability of entering into negotiation for production with the United Arab Republic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of a Bund for Military Purposes by Pakistan

*1586. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has built a seven mile long bund on the eastern side of the Deepalpur canal for military purposes ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such constructions are in violation of the ground rules agreed to between India and Pakistan;

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, what is their reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The Govern-

ment have come across reports of the construction of a high embankment along with Deepalpur canal, well within Pakistan territory. The purpose of this construction is not known.

(b) No, Sir.

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

लन्दन में भारतीयों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

9142. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 अप्रैल, 1968 को "इवनिंग न्यूज" में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ब्रिटेन में सिख जाति के एक नेता ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि कीनिया निवासी भारतीयों के बारे में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भ्रमप्रवास विधेयक पारित किये जाने के विरोध में भारतीय उच्च आयोग ने लन्दन में भारतीयों का प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया था और वह वहाँ के सिख समाज के हितों के लिये हानिकारक था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जाँच की है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अखु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस खबर में बिल्कुल सच्चाई नहीं कि इस प्रदर्शन के पीछे भारत के हाई कमीशन के हाथ था।

Sainik School, Kazakhodttam

9143. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parents Association of the Sainik School at Kazakhodttam, Kerala made certain representations regarding the irregularities in the school during the visit of the Deputy Minister of Defence ;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter ; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). When the Deputy Defence Minister was on a visit to Trivandrum in March 1968, some parents complained to him about the food given in the Sainik School Kazahakootam and the lack of proper medical check up. DDM visited the school by surprise and found that the food was of quite a high standard and the boys were happy and that periodical check-ups were conducted and parents were informed whenever the boys suffered from serious illness.

Assets and Liabilities of Ministers

9144. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ministers and Deputy Ministers have been submitting their assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister as required by the Code of Conduct laid on the Table on the 18th November, 1964 ; and

(b) the names of such Ministers and Deputy Ministers who have not submitted their assets and liabilities with the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Central Ministers, including Deputy Ministers, have been submitting returns of their assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister.

Foreign Nationals Working with Tibetan Refugees

9145. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of foreign nationals working either as specialists or as technicians with Tibetan refugees in India and the names of places where those foreign nationals are stationed ;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on these foreign nationals by way of salary, accommodation and other incidental ;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Keith Satterthwaite was asked to leave the country because of his anti-national activities among the Tibetans ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that the other foreign nationals do not indulge in similar anti-national activities ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Information is given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1117/68].

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir. Mr. Keith Satterthwaite was advised to stop working with Tibetan refugees as his services as a farm adviser were not considered necessary at Dalhousie. Attention is invited to reply given to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 723 on 18th December, 1967.

(d) Does not arise.

Emigration Policy of the Government of India

9146. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which do not allow Indians to settle down there and the reasons in each case ;

(b) the names of countries to which the Government of India do not allow emigration and reasons in each case ; and

(c) the salient features of the policy of our Government with regard to the emigration of Indians and the transfer of their assets to the country of emigration ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA ANDHI) : (a) Most countries allow Indians to desire to go abroad to settle down

there subject to their regulations. Up-to-date information in respect of different countries is being ascertained.

(b) and (c). Government's policy is not to encourage emigration, but where Indians have already gone in the past and settled, Government takes interest in co-operation with local authority, to help such Indians become useful and good citizens of the countries of their adoption.

According to the present policy, Indian nationals emigrating abroad are not granted any facility for transfer of assets outside India. However, in exceptional and deserving cases where the country allow immigrants subject to their bringing in a certain minimum amount, exchange is released to the extent of the amount required after obtaining from the emigrant an undertaking that the amount released will be repatriated to India within a period of one year. Hard cases are, however, considered on merits and very limited exchange facilities granted.

Misappropriation in Defence Services

9147. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the designation of the officer of the defence services who drew Rs. 70,000 on a requisition which was not countersigned by the Station commander as required by the rules and the designations of those who aided ;

(b) the action taken against each, with results in each case ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent further misappropriation of funds in this manner ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The main accused officer was the Officer Commanding 96 Field Coy. Engineers in the rank of Major. He was aided by a Captain, two Lieutenants, three Junior Commissioned Officers and one Non-Commissioned Officer of the same unit in varying degrees in the subsequent embezzlement of the imprest money.

(b) The main accused was sentenced to cashiering, rigorous imprisonment

for 2 years and forfeiture of all arrears, of pay and allowances, and other public money due to him at the time of his cashiering after trial by a General Court Martial. The other officers and JCOs were awarded 'Severe Reprimand' and the NCO was given a warning.

(c) The following remedial measures have been or are being adopted :—

(i) Administrative authorities have been instructed to investigate on an urgent basis, complaints from Pay Accounts Officers of non-submission of imprest accounts by imprest holders. Cases where sizeable amounts are to be accounted for and where the imprest accounts have not been forwarded for more than a month, as also those in which acquittance rolls have not been sent, will be regarded as particularly serious.

(ii) Orders are under issue to ensure that officers detailed to carry out surprise checks of imprest account should satisfy themselves that the previous month's account and acquittance rolls have been despatched to the PAO and that the closing balance from the previous month's account has been correctly brought forward.

(iii) The following measures have been adopted to avoid drawal of excess money by imprest holders :—

In units commanded by a Lieut Colonel there is direct control. Cash requisitions are signed by him, after proper scrutiny of the initial pay demands and the subsequent acquittance rolls. In units commanded by Majors and below, direct control is not possible. Cash requisitions are countersigned by the officers of the rank of Lt. Col. The requirements are verified with the demands for the previous month taking into account the observations if any made by a field officer conducting surprise checks. Imprest holders also submit a certificate to the countersigning officer that the amount demanded is within the limits and is required for payment to authorised personnel.

Fishermen in Indian Navy

9148. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of fishermen in the Indian Navy ;

(b) whether Government are aware that fishermen who live on the sea and are not afraid of water are naturally best qualified to serve in the Indian Navy and Mercantile Marine ;

(c) whether Government propose to reserve a higher percentage in the Navy and Mercantile Marine at all levels to ensure employment to fishermen which so far has been largely confined to their hereditary occupation ; and

(d) whether Government propose to subsidize fishermen schools for courses suitable for the Navy and Mercantile Marine to make them suitable for such reserved employment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Statistics on the basis of hereditary occupations are not maintained.

(b) Such a background may have some advantage.

(c) For admission to the Indian Navy and Merchant Navy Training Establishments; there are no reservations made on the basis of hereditary occupations. This question does not, therefore, arise.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c).

सशस्त्र सेनाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा
असिद्धियों को जहाँ-

9149. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थल सेना, नौ सेना और वायु
सेना में अनुसूचित जातीय लोगों तथा अदि-
वासियों में से अधिकारियों तथा जवानों की
भर्ती करने के लिए कोई फायदा निश्चित
है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;
और

(ग) इस समय उनमें कितने आदिम जातीय तथा आदिवासी अधिकारी तथा जवान हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Advertisements to Tamil Newspapers

9150. **SHRI MURASOLI MURAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Tamil newspapers in the country and the number of those out of them which are given advertisements by Government ; and

(b) the amount by way of advertisement bill paid by Government during the period from 1960 to 1967 to the Tamil newspapers (i) Navasakthi, (ii) Murasoli and (iii) Nam Nadu published from Madras ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The total number of Tamil newspapers and periodicals published in the country as on 31.12.1966 was 414. Out of these, 65 which qualified for Central Government advertisements on the basis of the criterion laid down by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity were given advertisements.

(b) Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential as between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned.

सवाई माधोपुर जिले के लिए सहायता

9151. **श्री श्रीधरलाल मीन** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर जिले के लिए

कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है जब कि उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में इस जिले के विकास के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है;

(घ) यह राशि किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ङ) क्या अभी तक राशि का निवतन नहीं किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अर्थ-शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मंत्री तथा खेती-कर्म मंत्री (श्रीवती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध किसी विशेष क्षेत्र से न होकर राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय से है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के त्वरित विकास का प्रावधान राज्य योजना के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है।

(ग), और (घ). इसे राज्य सरकार ने अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया है।

(ङ) राज्य विधान सभा द्वारा राज्य बजट पारित करने के तत्काल बाद, राज्य सरकार ने 1968-69 की राज्य योजना के परिव्यय से जिलावार वितरण का काम हाथ में लिया और आशा है यह काम शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Engineers in Atomic Energy

9152. **SHRI G. S. MISHRA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Engineers/Scientists working in connection with the Atomic Energy Programme of the country ;

(b) the number of Scientists/Engineers sent abroad for advance training ;

(c) the special subjects of specialisation of these engineers/technicians and the countries in which they have been sent ;

(d) the total basic salary and emoluments received by these Engineers/Scientists annually ;

(e) the reasons for not giving time scale to these personnel ; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to revise the pay scales combined with incentives to these personnel and if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) About 2400 scientists/engineers are employed in the various units of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) At present, 113 scientists/engineers are undergoing advanced training abroad.

(c) These cover basic sciences and technology involved in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The studies are being pursued in countries of Europe and North America.

(d) The scientists/engineers deputed abroad receive their pay and allowances in India as admissible. While abroad they are allowed to draw halting allowance if sent on deputation terms and leave salary if granted special leave as the case may be. If information regarding payments made to scientists/engineers abroad or in India during a specific period is required, the same can be provided.

(e) All scientists/engineers are given time scales of pay.

(f) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Promotion of Stenographers as Superintendents in D.G.O.F.

9153. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the court case filed by the Director General of Ordnance Factories Employees' Association has since been decided in favour of promoting Stenographers to the posts of Superintendents ;

(b) if so, whether all the Stenographers who were redesignated as Assistants during December, 1964 have since been promoted to the posts of Superintendents ; and

(c) if not, when the promotions are likely to take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) The cases have to be processed through the relevant Departmental Promotion Committee which has already considered them. Government will deal with the matter expeditiously after the recommendations of the Committee are finalised and received.

Assistant Station Engineers at Kingsway High Power Transmitter, Delhi

9154. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there were two posts of Assistant Station Engineers during the period from 1956 to 1962 at Kingsway High Power Transmitter, Delhi,

(b) whether it is also a fact that no new transmitter, has been installed, and the workload has not increased at this station ;

(c) whether it is a further fact that posts of Assistant Station Engineers have been increased from 2 to 5 between the period from 1962 to 1967 at this transmitting station ; and

(d) if so the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, the work-load increased owing to additional programme commitments and the continuous ageing the equipment requiring constant maintenance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The increase in strength has been necessitated after due examination of the work-load by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance and re-adjustments in the strength of cadre of Assistant Engineers.

Chinese Help to Nagas

9155. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga underground President and his Federal Government of Nagaland have finally decided to take the Chinese help for resuming armed hostilities to achieve their goal of Nagaland secession from India Union ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrest that in view of their anti-Indian activities ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government of India do not recognise any such Federal Government of Nagaland, nor are they aware of any decision which the Underground Nagas might have taken in secrecy. The House has, however, been kept informed from time to time of the Underground Nagas' contacts with China. This subject was last discussed in the House on 24th April, 1968 during the course of supplementaries to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1409.

(b) and (c). Government are taking appropriate measures to prevent such contacts and also to counter the unlawful activities of Underground Nagas.

रानी गायबेलु के पुलिसबेनों को प्रशिक्षण

9156. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रानी गायबेलु के पुलिसबेनों को जो नागालैंड पुलिस में भर्ती किये गये थे प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था किस राज्य में तथा किस प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में की है; और

(ख) क्या इस बीच उनका प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो चुका है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). रानी गैदिलू के साथ उनके जिन अनुयायियों ने समर्पण किया था, उन में से अधिकांश को नागालैंड सशस्त्र पुलिस में भर्ती कर लिया गया था और नागालैंड सशस्त्र पुलिस के दूसरे लोगों के साथ उन्हें भी प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है। बहरहाल, यहां जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है उसका सम्बन्ध एक ऐसे विषय से है जिसकी चिंता करना मुख्यतः नागालैंड सरकार का काम है।

Visit by South African National Congress Leaders to India

9157. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leaders of South African National Congress, Mr. Alfred Nazo and Mr. Manidiy Msimangi now touring India have appealed to Government to give help to the movement of South African people for freedom ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Mr. Alfred Nazo and his associates are in regular touch with the Government of India for advice and assistance. The Government of India have assisted not only in the establishment of the office of African National Congress in New Delhi which Mr. Alfred Nazo is heading, but have also been giving technical and material assistance to the South African freedom fighters.

Indian Diplomats Expelled from Pakistan

9157. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number, names and designations of the Indian Diplomats who have

been expelled from Pakistan during the year ending the 31st December, 1967 ;

(b) whether these diplomats were detained, beaten and otherwise ill-treated by the Pakistani Police and if so, the details of the treatment given in each case ;

(c) whether any retaliatory action was taken by Government against Pakistani diplomats in addition to the protest lodged with the Government of Pakistan ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the action taken and the names of persons against whom the said action was taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Three members of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad were expelled from Pakistan in August 1967. Their names and designations are given below :—

(1) Shri Maharaj Swarup, First Secretary.

(2) Shri R. P. Wadhwa, Personal Assistant.

(3) Shri S. K. Banerjee, Assistant.

(b) These officials were illegally arrested by the Pakistani Police and subjected to unwarranted detention and ill-treatment.

(c) and (d). Strong protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the illegal arrests, detention and manhandling of Indian officials by Pakistani Police. No retaliatory action was taken by the Government of India.

तकनीकी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालायें

9158. श्री महाराज सिंह भारद्वाज : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में तकनीकी अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं से तकनीकी निदेशालयों की संख्या अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या सरकार से सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिए कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के बराबर है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले वैज्ञानिकों की अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य करने वाले तथा उतनी ही योग्यता रखने वाले वैज्ञानिकों की तुलना में अधिक वेतन तथा भत्ते दिये जाते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्व. ना. मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं। अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन के अधीन 6 तकनीकी निदेशालय हैं और 35 अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थापनों/प्रयोगशालायें तथा टुकड़ियां हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, तकनीकी निदेशालयों में 80 राजपत्रित टेक्नोलोजीविज्ञ वैज्ञानिक हैं जब कि संस्थापनों/प्रयोगशालाओं और टुकड़ियों में इस प्रकार के 1315 राजपत्रित अधिकारी हैं।

(ग) तकनीकी निदेशालयों में वैज्ञानिक अप्सरों को वही वेतन और भत्ता मिलता है जो कि अनुसंधान प्रयोगशालाओं और टुकड़ियों में वही वर्ग के अप्सरों को मिलता है। केवल अन्तर गण्य अधिकार भत्ते की दर में है जो कि स्थान विशेष पर निर्भर होता है।

Prime Minister's Visit to South-East-Asian Countries

9160. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI SWELL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has been invited to South East Asian countries ;

(b) if so, the countries which have invited her ; and

(d) the purpose of her visit ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). In response to invitations from the Heads of Governments of Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand, Prime Minister will be visiting these countries from the 19th May to the 1st June, 1968. Prime

Minister has also accepted invitations from the Heads of Governments of Burma and Indonesia and she intends to visit these countries sometime later in the year. There have been informal indications from some of the other countries of the region that they would like the Prime Minister to visit these countries and these are under consideration.

(c) The purpose of such visits will be to further strengthen the friendly ties with these countries and to exchange ideas with their Leaders on matters of mutual interest and prospects of further co-operation in the economic, technical, cultural fields etc.

Radar System

9161. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to set up a radar system at the Palam Airport, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof from the defence point of view ; and

(c) how many radar systems there are at present in India and at what places and what defence purposes are served by them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) There is a proposal in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation to instal an Air Port Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport.

(b) There is no special significance from the Defence point of view.

(c) It would not be in the Public interest to disclose this information.

तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के लिए कृषि बस्तियां

9162. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तिब्बत से आए हुए शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिए कहां-कहां पर कृषि बस्तियां राज्यवार स्थापित की गई हैं और उनके द्वारा कौन-कौन से उद्योग चलाये जा रहे हैं; और वे ये उद्योग कहां-कहां तथा किन-किन राज्यों में चला रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : सदन की मेज पर एक वक्तव्य रख दिया गया है जिसमें यह सूचना दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया बेलिये संख्या LT-1118/68]

National Development Council

9163. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Council is going to meet sometime in May, 1968; and

(b) if so, what will be the agenda of the Council ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Development Council will meet on May 17 and 18, 1968.

(b) The main items for consideration at this meeting will be (1) Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan and (2) Determination of principles to govern the allocation of Central assistance to States.

असैनिक प्रयोग के लिये भारत में गोला बारूक का निर्माण

9164. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री जमुना लाल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में असैनिक प्रयोग के लिये राइफलों, पिस्तौलों तथा विभिन्न किस्मों की बन्दूकों का निर्माण किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में किस किस्म के हथियार बनाये जाते हैं तथा उनके मूल्य क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). आर्डिनेंस

फैक्ट्रियों में निमित्त आयुधों के संबंध में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

किस्म

कीमत

12 बोर की बुनाली श्रीव लोडिंग शाटगन

1. नान-इंजेक्टर किस्म की
2.3/4" चेम्बर(नान-एन्प्रेण्ड) 950 रुपये प्रत्येक
2. नान इंजेक्टर किस्म की
2.3/4" चेम्बर(एन्प्रेण्ड) 1150 रुपये प्रत्येक
3. इंजेक्टर किस्म की
2.3/4" चेम्बर(नान-एन्प्रेण्ड) 1150 रुपये प्रत्येक
4. इंजेक्टर किस्म की
2.3/4" चेम्बर (एन्प्रेण्ड) 1350 रुपये प्रत्येक

पाकिस्तान को सिल तीर्थयात्रियों की यात्रा

9165. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री जमुना लाल :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैसाखी मेले के अवसर पर 10 अप्रैल, 1968 को 2 हजार सिल पाकिस्तान गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये गये थे; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान द्वारा उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें दी गईं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) बैसाखी मेला के अवसर पर 2 हजार सिल यात्रियों के पाकिस्तान जाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी किन्तु प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार सिर्फ 1759 यात्री पाकिस्तान गए।

(ख) और (ग). हमेशा की तरह पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इन यात्रियों की सुरक्षा के लिए पाकिस्तान में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की थी। यात्रियों के लिए पैसा देने पर यातायात की

सुविधा, आवास और भोजन का प्रबंध पाकिस्तान सरकार ने किया था।

पंजाब में चलचित्र गृहों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

9166. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने राज्य में चलचित्र गृहों को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है अथवा उसका विचार उन्हें अपने अधिकार में लेने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) समाचार-पत्रों में छपी यह रिपोर्ट कि पंजाब सरकार का विचार राज्य के सिनेमाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है, सरकार के ध्यान में आई है।

(ख) सिनेमा राज्य विषय है और राज्य सरकारें सिनेमा से सम्बन्धित मामलों के बारे में कार्रवाई करने की अधिकारी हैं। वे आवश्यक हो इन अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि उनके कार्य का प्रभाव क्या होगा।

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय के प्रकाशन

9167. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय द्वारा 23 तदर्थ प्रकाशन निकाले गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक प्रकाशित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा

अब तक 30 तदर्थ प्रकाशन निकाले जा चुके हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इन प्रकाशनों का, जो सभी के सभी तकनीकी हैं, हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने की संभावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय चल चित्र गृह

9168. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन 'विश्वविख्यात विदेशी फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन के लिये, जिन्हें वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण गैर-सरकारी चल-चित्र गृहों के मालिक दिखाने में असमर्थ हैं, एक राष्ट्रीय चलचित्र गृह बनाने की योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे चलचित्र गृह का निर्माण कब होने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु घाटं थियेट्रों के अभाव में, सरकार भारत में उन फिल्म संस्थाओं को सहायता दे रही है, जो विश्व-विख्यात फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन का प्रबन्ध कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय एकता पर चलचित्र

9169. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलचित्र वित्त निगम द्वारा दिये गये धन से राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा देशभक्ति की भावना को बढ़ाने वाला कोई चलचित्र बनाया गया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चलचित्र वित्त निगम को केवल ऐसी ही फिल्मों में पूंजी लगाने का अनुदेश दिया है, जिनसे राष्ट्रीय हितों को

बढ़ावा मिल तथा लोगों में देशभक्ति की भावना पैदा हो ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां! अभी तक इस प्रकार की नौ फिल्में हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में बनाई गई हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। निगम का मूल उद्देश्य अच्छे स्तर और अच्छी किस्म की फिल्मों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देना है ताकि फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा हो सके।

भाषायी समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन

9170. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को अधिक से अधिक विज्ञापन देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने की अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया है;

(ख) सरकार ने अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों तथा भाषायी समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन देने का क्या अनुपात निर्धारित किया है; और

(ग) गत वर्ष क्या अनुपात निर्धारित किया गया था और चालू वर्ष के लिए क्या अनुपात निर्धारित किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हां। हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों के हिस्से में वृद्धि के हेतु कई उपाय किए गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में 10 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6822 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर की और ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

सरकार ने 'छोटे समाचार-पत्रों' सम्बन्धी जांच समिति की इस सिफारिश को भी स्वीकार कर लिया है कि सजावटी विज्ञापनों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत छोटे समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं, जो

अधिकतर भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होते हैं, को दिया जाये और वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों के लिए विशिष्ट रीलीज की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक छोटे समाचार-पत्रों का प्रयोग किया जाए।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी में छपने वाले समाचार-पत्रों को विज्ञापन देने के लिए कोई अनुपात निश्चित नहीं है, परन्तु विज्ञापनों को रिलीज करने के लिये सूची सरकार को इस नीति कि छोटे और मध्यम पत्रों का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जाए; विशेष रूप से जो भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित होते हैं, को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाई जाती है।

1967-68 में विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों का जितना स्थान लिखा उसका प्रतिशत और उस पर किया गया खर्च नीचे दिया गया है :—

अंग्रेजी के समाचार-पत्र भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्र

स्थान मूल्य स्थान मूल्य
प्रतिशत प्रतिशत प्रतिशत प्रतिशत

वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन 42.32 62.39 57.68 37.61
सजाब विज्ञापन 18.24 36.90 81.76 63.10

Rehabilitation of war Affected Ex-Servicemen

9171. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some schemes for the rehabilitation of the war affected (mentally and physically) ex-servicemen under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R.
KRISHNA) : (a) A scheme for establish-

ment of a Paraplegic Home to look after totally disabled ex-servicemen after their invalidment from service Hospitals, in addition to the present Red Cross Home at Bangalore, is under consideration.

(b) The cost is expected to be Rs. 9 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 3/ lakhs recurring. The inmates of the Paraplegic Home will be given special medical and other treatment and, after stabilisation of their condition or fitting of artificial appliances, trained in some technical trade and fixed up in some employment in the neighbourhood of the Home.

प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान की खरीद

9172. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय ने गत पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों से जो सामान खरीदा है उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको सामान खरीदने के लिये क्रयदेश दिये गये थे, परन्तु जो समय पर सामान सप्लाई करने में असफल रही थी तथा जिन्होंने वह राशी भी वापिस नहीं की है, जो उन्हें पेशगी दी गई थी; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). रक्षा प्राधिकारियों ने विभिन्न स्तरों पर और पूर्वी तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से भी हजारों जगहों से सामान खरीदा। इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने में काफी समय लगेगा और उससे जो परिणाम निकलेंगे वे अधिक लाभप्रद नहीं होंगे। इसमें से कुछ सूचना देना अनहित में भी उचित न होगा।

रक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए सामान की खरीद अधिकतर पूर्वी तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से की जाती है, जिन फर्मों और कम्पनियों को आर्डर दिए

जाते हैं उन्हें किस प्रकार की अग्रिम अदायगी नहीं की जाती। फिर भी सामान की कीमत का 95 प्रतिशत की अदायगी माल पाने वाले को माल के भेजे जाने के प्रमाण और निरीक्षक द्वारा जारी किए गए निरीक्षण टिप्पणों के पेश किए जाने पर की जाती है। समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार जब माल पाने वाला अपना माल ठीक हालत में पा लेता है फिर वह शेष 5 प्रतिशत की अदायगी करता है। रक्षा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जब कोई माल स्थानीय रूप से सींचा खरीदा जाता है तो कोई अग्रिम अदायगी नहीं की जाती है।

समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार कार्य न होने पर जैसे कि माल की सफाई देर में होना आदि; कानून और समझौते के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध व्यवस्था के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाती है।

सैनिक कृषि प्रक्षेत्र

9173. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सैनिक कृषि प्रक्षेत्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन प्रक्षेत्रों में क्या क्या तथा कितना कितना उत्पादन किया गया ;

(ग) क्या इन उत्पादों को बाजार में बेचा जाता है अथवा इनका प्रयोग जवानों के लिये किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि इनका प्रयोग वास्तव में जवानों के लिए किया जाये तथा उच्च सैनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा इनका दुरुपयोग न किया जाये, क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री स० ना० सिन्धु) : (क) से (घ). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

आयुध कारखानों में कार्य करने वाले असैनिक कर्मचारी

9174. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयुध कारखानों में कार्य करने वाले असैनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जो गत दो वर्षों से दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं तथा उनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने हैं, जिन्हें स्थायी कर दिया गया है तथा कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में दुर्घटनाओं में मरे अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक के परिवार को कितनी-कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री स० ना० सिन्धु) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सभा के पटल पर रखा दी जायगी।

मुरादनगर आयुध कारखाना

9175. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादनगर आयुध कारखाने में अस्थायी तथा स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये इन आयुध कारखानों में कुछ विद्यार्थियों तथा इंजीनियरों को भी भरती करती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका आधार क्या है ;

और

(घ) ऐसे प्रशिक्षार्थियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां किस आधार पर दी जाती हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) :

(क) 25-4-1968 को अस्थायी कर्मचारी—

1867

25-4-1968 को अस्थायी कर्मचारी—

1966

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की प्राप्यता के अनुसार विभिन्न तकनीकी संस्थानों के छात्रों को उनकी छुट्टियों के दौरान व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, जब उनके प्रार्थनापत्र उन के संस्थानों के मुख्यों की मार्फत प्राप्त हों।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित स्नातक और डिप्लोमा धारण करने वालों को इन फैक्ट्रियों में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय की व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण लगभग एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(घ) छुट्टियों के दौरान व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए स्वीकृत दिये जाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या 121 है। ऐसे छात्रों को उनके प्रशिक्षण के दौरान कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जाती।

1967-68 वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्रियों में स्नातकों के लिए 15 और डिप्लोमा धारण करने वालों के लिए 85 स्थान विनिहित किए गए थे। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अभी तक कोई सीट विनिहित नहीं की गई। स्नातकों को शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा 250 रुपये मासिक दर पर स्टिपेंड दिया जाता है और डिप्लोमा धारण करने वालों को 150 रुपये मासिक।

Visit to India of the admiral of the pacific naval fleet of Soviet Union

9176. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Admiral of the Pacific Naval Fleet of the Soviet Union (Darya Sarang) is expected to visit India shortly to hold talks with the Government of India;

(b) if so, the purpose of such talks;

(c) whether the possibility of attack by Pak Navy in Indian Ocean area would also come up for discussion during these talks; and

(d) whether the so-called 'Vacuum' created by the withdrawal of British bases would also be discussed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. It may, however, be stated that Admiral Amelko, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Pacific Fleet was embarked on one of the 3 ships of the USSR Navy which were recently in India on a goodwill visit. During the visit, the Admiral only paid certain courtesy calls.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

आकाशवाणी का 'टुडे इन पालियामेंट'

9178. श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी द्वारा अपने कार्यक्रम 'टुडे इन पालियामेंट' में और समाचार बुलेटिन में केवल कुछ चुने हुए व्यक्तियों का ही उल्लेख किया जाता है ;

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

(ग) इन प्रसारणों में इस बारे में एक संतुलित और समान नीति न अपनाई जाने का क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) . जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते।

भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को सहायता

9179. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को प्रोत्साहन तथा वित्तीय सहा-

यता देने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) गण वर्ष के दौरान समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित कराये गये विज्ञापनों के लिये भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों को कितना धन दिया गया तथा विदेशी भाषा के समाचार पत्रों को कितना धन दिया गया ; और

(ग) भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के स्तर को उन्नत करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) नीति के तौर पर समाचार-पत्रों को कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती। तो भी, छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को उचित विज्ञापन, अखबारी कागज के बटवारे में तरजीह, लगातार प्रेस रिलीज, फीचर लेख, फोटो, एबोनाइड ब्लाक आदि देकर क्रम बढ प्रोत्साहन और सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान समाचार पत्रों को निम्नलिखित धन दिया गया:—

	अंग्रेजी के समाचार-	भारतीय भाषाओं के
	पत्र	समाचार-पत्र
	रुपए	रुपए
वर्गीकृत	27,36,073.31	16,49,485.71
विज्ञापन		
सजावटी	11,14,481.00	19,05,569.00
विज्ञापन		

(ग) . सरकार द्वारा स्थापित भारतीय प्रेस परिषद् का एक उद्देश्य प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करना और भारत के समाचार-पत्रों का स्तर बनाए रखना और उसमें सुधार करना है। इस काम के लिये परिषद् को समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रकारों के लिये व्यवसायिक उच्च स्तरों के अनुरूप आचार संहिता बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

Agro-Industrial complexes near Nuclear stations

9180. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

SHRI D. N. DEB :

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up agro-industrial complexes near the nuclear stations, so that nuclear energy can be utilised for the growth of such complexes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sites have been selected for sample survey;

(c) whether the scheme has been worked out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

TEE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The implications of setting up an agro-industrial complex centred around a large atomic power station are currently being studied. The study is not yet complete.

(d) Does not arise.

Radio Sets in Madhya Pradesh

9181. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of radio sets allotted in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh till the end of December, 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : According to the information received from the State Government, 11,945 radio sets were allotted in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh till the end of December, 1967.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार देना

9182. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) सरकार ने उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) अब तक जिनको रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है, उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (बी सं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड के पास उपलब्ध मोटे आंकड़ों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या लगभग 53,383 है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सिविल में रोजगार पाने के लिए निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं और रियायतें दी गई हैं जो कि अन्य राज्यों के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भी समान है : -

सीधा रोजगार देने के लिए

1. सशस्त्र सेनाओं से विमुक्त होने से 6 महीने पहले वह जिस रोजगार दफ्तर में चाहे अपना नाम दर्ज करवा सकता है।

2. रोजगार दफ्तरों द्वारा सिविल में रोजगार पाने के लिए उन्हें तृतीय प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

3. सशस्त्र सेनाओं में जितने समय की सर्बिस की गई होती है उतने समय की छूट उन्हें किसी भी सिविल रोजगार के लिए नियत आयु सीमा के संबंध में दी जाती है और जहां आवश्यक होता है 3 वर्ष की और छूट दी जाती है।

4. चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों में नियुक्ति के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताओं में छूट दी जाती है।

5. ऐसे रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में और सुरक्षा पदों में रिक्त स्थानों के लिए उन्हें प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जिनके लिए कि उनके पास विशेष ज्ञान होता है।

6. 1-7-1966 से पहले पहल 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लम्बी या अनिश्चित अवधि वाले स्टाई और अस्थाई रिक्त स्थानों को क्रमशः 10 प्रतिशत और 20 प्रतिशत तक रिजर्व रखा जाता है।

रोजगार दिलाने के अवसरों को और अच्छा बनाने के लिये प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था

7. औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में, जहां भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए 5 प्रतिशत स्थान रिजर्व रखे जाते हैं और उनके लिए वजीफे की भी व्यवस्था होती है, व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

8. अध्यापक के प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

9. ट्रेक्टर और कृषि सम्बन्धी फार्म संगठन के संबंध में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के रोजगार दफ्तरों में 31-12-1967 की स्थिति के अनुसार 1292 ऐसे भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के नाम दर्ज थे जो कि बेरोजगार थे। इनमें से वास्तविक रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में विकास परियोजनाएं

9183. **श्री सं० ख० दीक्षित :** क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शामिल की गई मध्य प्रदेश की विकास परियोजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जो पूर्ण हो चुकी है;

(ग) क्या ये सभी योजनाएँ समय पर पूरी हो गई थीं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) सिंचाई, बिजली और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1119/68]

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी सभा पक्ष पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

High Power Transmitter for Delhi

9184. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high power short wave transmitter is going to be installed in Delhi ;

(b) if so, when it is going to be installed ; and

(c) the estimated total cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the middle of the current year.

(c) Rs. 60 lakhs (approximately).

Extension of Commercial Broadcast to Madras

9185. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate time by which Commercial Broadcasting Service of All India Radio is going to be extended to Madras ; and

(b) the estimated annual income of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Commercial Broadcasting is likely to be extended to Madras at an early date. As proposals are still under examination, it is not possible to indicate the approximate time at present.

(b) The estimated annual income is about Rs. 15 lakhs.

पारपत्र जारी करना

9186. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री जि० व० सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) 1966, 1967 तथा 1968 में अब तक कितने पारपत्र जारी किये गये हैं; और

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों को पारपत्र जारी किये गये थे, उन्हें उक्त अवधि में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) :

(क) वर्ष	पासपोर्टों की संख्या
1966	76,070
1967	99,912
1968	26,575

(31 मार्च तक)

(ख) सरकार के पास इस रूप में सूचना सुलभ नहीं है।

संसद सदस्यों के लिये जारी किये गये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारपत्र

9187. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री जि० व० सिंह :

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

(क) नवम्बर, 1967 से अब तक कितने तथा किन-किन संसद-सदस्यों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पारपत्र जारी किये गये हैं;

(ख) इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों के लिये कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई; और

(ग) ये पारपत्र किन-किन देशों के लिये पृष्ठांकित किये गये थे ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) :

(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Work Entrusted to a Former Student of the London Institute of Strategic Studies

9188. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has entrusted

Shri Sisir Gupta, a former student of the London Institute of Strategic Studies to prepare books and articles defending Government's policy and action during the recent crisis in West Asia ;

(b) whether his attention was invited to Shri Gupta's articles in the 'Organiser' and several other pro-West publications criticising the policies of the Central Government specially regarding foreign and other issues ;

(c) whether Shri Gupta made two visits to Israel on his way back from the U.S.A. in 1965 and 1966 ; and

(d) whether this scholar is intimately connected with the Policy Planning Division of his Ministry and also with training of I.F.S. Probationers at Sapru House ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Shri Sisir Gupta's help was taken only in editing a booklet entitled "India and Palestine—Evolution of a Policy." He did not write the booklet nor has he written any article at Government's instance.

(b) Government are aware that in an article in the "Organiser" of 15th August 1967, Shri Sisir Gupta advocated the manufacture of nuclear weapons by India.

(c) It is quite possible that Shri Gupta visited Israel in 1965 and 1966, but there is no record of his visit with the Government as government does not maintain a check on the movements abroad of private individuals.

(d) Shri Sisir Gupta is not in any way connected with the Policy Planning Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, nor is he connected with the training programme of I.F.S. Probationers except that, along with other academicians, he has given lectures to I. F. S. Probationers who are required to undertake training in the Indian School of International Studies.

एक सैनिक कर्मचारी के घर से कारतूसों की बरामदगी

9189. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दैनिक हिन्दी

समाचार पत्र "बीर अर्जुन" में 11 अप्रैल, 1968 को छपे समाचार के अनुसार मानिकपुर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा बांधा जिले में एक सैनिक कर्मचारी के घर पर छापा मारा गया था तथा वहां से 500 कारतूस बरामद किये गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में उस व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। कारतूस एक रेलवे कर्मचारी के घर से बरामद किये गये थे, न कि किसी सैनिक कर्मचारी के घर से।

(ख) उस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उसके विरुद्ध और आगे आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

चीनी सैनिकों द्वारा भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण

9190. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-चीन सीमा क्षेत्र में भारतीय राज्य क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण करने के कारण कुछ चीनी सैनिकों को हाल ही में गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में सीमा का अतिक्रमण करने के कारण कितने चीनी सैनिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) एक चीनी सैनिक को हाल ही में पकड़ लिया गया था, जब वह सिक्किम तिब्बत सीमा के सिक्किम की तरफ अतिक्रमण कर आया था।

(ख) चार।

संस्कृत में समाचारों का प्रसारण

9191. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 4 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2892 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के उन केन्द्रों के नाम

क्या हैं जहाँ से संस्कृत में समाचारों का प्रसारण करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यह प्रसारण कब आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(ग) संस्कृत भाषा में समाचारों का प्रसारण अनुमानतः कितनी देर होगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क). आकाशवाणी से संस्कृत में दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिन चालू करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है। तथापि, बम्बई, जयपुर, भोपाल, इन्दौर, पूना, पटना और रांची केन्द्रों से संस्कृत में पब्लिक समाचार समीक्षा प्रसारित की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठते।

Air Dropping in Nefa

9192. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:**
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average cost of air dropping per month in NEFA done by Government agency ; and

(b) how does this cost compare with the monthly expenditure incurred previously when this work was entrusted to the Kalinga Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). On account of the multiplicity of the tasks undertaken by the Indian Air Force on behalf of the various agencies in addition to its own training and other flights, the following provisional rates have been fixed for the present :

Dakota Rs. 939/- per flying hour.
Caribou Rs. 2305/-per flying hour.

The rate charged by Kalinga Airlines was Rs. 920.41 per flying hour for the Dakota with effect from 1st February 1967.

Publicity Wings in Indian Missions Abroad

9193. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that separate

publicity wings have been established in our Missions abroad and officers appointed; and

(b) if so, the total number and names of such Missions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Separate publicity wings have been established in most of our Missions abroad.

(b) The total number of Missions which have publicity wings is 61. A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1120/68*].

S. C. and S. T. candidates in I F. S.

9194. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not made in the I. F. S. according to the regulations and the number of vacancies reserved for them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the percentage of the recruitment in I. F. S. from 1962 to date ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. The recruitment is made strictly in accordance with the regulations and the number of vacancies reserved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The percentage of recruitment during the years 1962 to 1967 has been 14.7 for Scheduled castes and 7.3, for Scheduled Tribes as against 12.5 and 5 respectively laid down by regulations. Detailed statement is laid on the Table of the Hon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1121/68*].

H. F. 24 Jets

9195. **SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI:**
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the produc-

tion of H. F. 24 Fighter Planes in the H. A. L. Bangalore is running behind schedule ; and

(b) if so, what are the main hurdles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) : It would not be in public interest to disclose this information.

Opening of Cash Boxes of Gurdwaras in Pakistan.

9196. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Pakistan Government's reaction to Government's protest against the forcible opening of cash boxes of six Gurdwaras by Pakistani authorities and removal of each from there by them ;

(b) whether the Pakistani Government have agreed to restore the cash and property removed by Pakistani authorities from the gurdwaras and to restore the full management to the Sikh Sangat ; and

(c) if not, the further steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Government have not received any reply from the Pakistan Government on this subject. They have been reminded in the matter. Any further action will depend upon the nature of reply received from the Pakistan Government.

प्रधान-मन्त्री का विदेशों का दौरा

9197. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस पद को संभालने के बाद किन किन देशों का दौरा किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्ति भी विदेशी दौरे में उनकी सहायता के लिए उनके साथ गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या उनका खर्च सरकार द्वारा वहन किया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अखु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) (1) फ्रांस, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका (मार्च-अप्रैल 1967)

(2) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, यूगोस्लाविया, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ (जुलाई 1966)

(3) नेपाल (अक्तूबर 1966)

(4) श्री लंका (सितम्बर 1967)

(5) सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ, पोलैंड, यूगोस्लाविया, बल्गारिया, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य (अक्तूबर 1967)

(6) मास्को (नवम्बर 1967) ।

(ख) से (घ) . यह सच नहीं है कि प्रधान मन्त्री की सहायता के लिए विदेश यात्रा पर उनके साथ सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त अन्य लोग भी गए थे । लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री अक्तूबर 1967 में जब सोवियत संघ, पोलैंड, यूगोस्लाविया, बल्गारिया, रूमानिया और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य की यात्रा पर गई थीं उस समय विशेष विमान में अखबारों के कुछ संवाददाताओं की भी स्थान लिया गया था । एक बार मार्च-अप्रैल 1966 में प्रधान मन्त्री के पुत्र उनके साथ विशेष विमान द्वारा पेरिस से न्यूयार्क गए थे और लौट कर आए थे ; यह विमान संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका ने उनकी यात्रा के दौरान उन्हें लाने के लिए नियत कर दिया था । इस पर सरकार का कुछ भी खर्च नहीं हुआ था । प्रधान मन्त्री का एक लड़का जुलाई 1966 में पूर्ब यूरोपीय देशों के और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के दौर पर उनके साथ गया था । उन्होंने यात्रा एयर इंडिया से की

थी और किराए के 4,921/- ह० प्रधान मन्त्री ने अपने पास से लिए थे ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Conference of Army Commanders

9198. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what subjects were discussed and decisions taken at the recent conference of the Army Commanders ;

(b) after how much interval this conference was held ;

(c) whether Government propose to fix the periodicity of such conferences ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The conference of Army Commanders is ordinarily held twice a year and the recent such conference took place five months after an earlier one. These conferences are used for discussing organisational, administrative, training and operational matters pertaining to the Army.

Regional Commonwealth Conference at Kuala Lumpur

9199. SHRI SWELL :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Regional Commonwealth Conference would soon be held in Kuala Lumpur to work out new defence arrangements in view of the proposed pull-out of British forces from the area ;

(b) whether India has been invited to the Conference ; and

(c) if so, Governments reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A five-power Conference of Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Britain is expected to be held in the near future in Kuala Lumpur. These countries are all members of the Commonwealth, but the

Conference is not a Regional Commonwealth Conference, as such.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of S.E. Asia

9200. SHRI SWELL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended the Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of South-East Asia held in Singapore recently ;

(b) if so, the persons who constituted the Indian team ; and

(c) whether India made any contribution to the proceedings of the Conference ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Indian delegation attended the Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of South-East Asia as Observers. The delegation consisted of our High Commissioner in Singapore (Leader), Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and Director in the Ministry of Finance, as Advisers.

(c) A delegation attending as observers was not expected to participate in the Conference. However, the documents were made available to the observer delegation.

Use of Ledo-Yunnan Road by Nagas

9201. SHRI SWELL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the old Ledo-Yunnan Road is being used for transporting Naga rebels going to China by vehicles across northern Burma ;

(b) whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Burma ; and

(c) if so, the response from the Burmese Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government of India have no information to this effect.

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

Regional Pact of South and South-East-Asian Countries

9202. SHRI SWELL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the countries of the South-East Asia proposed to be visited by the Prime Minister have approached India formally or informally with the idea of forming a regional pact of South and South-East-Asian countries that will also include India ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

9203. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are working out a scheme to place the released Emergency Commissioned Officers out of the purview of Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

9204. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the released Emergency Commissioned Officers are not being absorbed seniority-wise in Government service ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vacancies in Gazetted services and posts under the Government are filled by selection on the basis of interviews or competitive examinations of applicants or officers who are eligible and suitable for the posts under consideration. Seniority on the basis of service as an ECO will not be a suitable criterion for the purpose.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

9205. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no State Government have so far appointed any released Emergency Commissioned Officer against a suitable post ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir ; some released Emergency Commissioned Officers have been appointed to posts under State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Army Officers in Commercial Firms

9206. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6873 on the 10th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the names and addresses of the commercial firms in which the military officers are employed or with which they are associated as a part of the management and emoluments of each of them ; and

(b) whether these Officers during their official career had any dealings with their present employers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1122/68.]

(b) No, Sir.

Cinema Houses

9207. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 19 on the 10th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of applications received in various States for building cinema houses during the last five years, year wise ;

(b) the number of licences granted ; and

(c) the number of licences fructified, not fructified and lying pending ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). This is a matter which concerns the State Governments. Information is being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Fleet of Transport in Song and Drama Division of A. I. R.

9208. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the fleet of transport in the National Song and Drama Division of A. I. R. till the 31st January, 1968 ; and

(b) how many cars were fit enough to be on the road on the 1st February, 1968 ; and

(c) the amount spent on hire charges of taxis with meters and without meters between the 1st February, 1968 and the 29th February, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Song and Drama Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has no transport vehicle.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 4,126/- was incurred on account of hire of taxis during the period 1.2.68 to 29.2.68 in Delhi and at outstations.

Audition Test for Hindi Announcers

9209. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) when the last Audition test for Hindi Announcers was held at Delhi Station of All India Radio ;

(b) whether the result of the said test has been declared ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) - (a) On January 29, 30, 31 and February 1, 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increments given to Chief Producers in A. I. R.

9210. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the highest paid Staff Artistes in the All India Radio, the Chief producers, were given two ad hoc increments sometimes towards last year as an interim relief ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the lowest paid Staff Artistes, 'Tanpura' players who were promised two increments as interim relief at the same time have not been given any thing so far ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the Chief Producers were given two additional Increments, in consideration of the talent and high eminence in their respective fields.

(b) The question of giving two increments to Tanpura artists has been taken up with Ministry of Finance, and the matter is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Backward Areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas

9211. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the backward areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas predominately inhabited by the tribes, have always been deficit areas so far as the food production is concerned with the result that the tribes in large numbers have migrated to the tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take special measures for the development of transport, irrigation and educational facilities so as to make these areas self-sufficient in food and educationally well developed ; and

(c) what portion of the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund granted to Bihar, was allocated to the people of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Government of Bihar have reported that they are aware of the fact that the areas of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas have mostly been deficit areas, so far as food production is concerned. However, they are not aware of any large scale migration of tribes to the tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal as a result of deficiency in food production. Seasonal movement of agricultural labourers during the agricultural slack season is known to have taken place.

(b) Yes, Sir. The State Government's Regional Planning Board for Planning and Development is taking action in this matter.

(c) Rs. 1.45 lakhs received from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund during the recent drought have been credited to the Bihar Charitable Fund out of which assistance has been generally given to the people in the drought affected areas including those of this area, it is not possible to indicate as to what portion of this amount was actually provided to the people of Chotanagpur and Santhal Paraganas.

High Power Transmitter for Jullundur

9212. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD** : **SHRI C. MUTHUSAMY** :

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state when the high-power medium wave transmitter is likely to be commissioned in Jullundur for augmenting the radio coverage in the border areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). An additional high power medium wave transmitter at Jullundur has since been commissioned with effect from April 21, 1968.

Advertisement for Mysore State Newspapers

9213. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving any advertisements to the daily Newspapers of Mysore State such as *Deccan Herald*, *Prajavani*, *Jainadu*, *Samyukata*, and *Karnataka Kannada Prabha* :

(b) if so, the total number of advertisements accorded and the amount spent towards each paper during the last three years in Mysore State ; and

(c) whether any representations have been made by the Proprietors of the Newspapers in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) Yes, Sir, except *Kannada Prabha*.

Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated confidential between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir. Requests for release of advertisements from 12 other daily newspapers published in Mysore State are under consideration.

Pay Scales for Producers and Announcers in T. V.

9214. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pay scales of some of the staff artistes such as Producers and Announcers, who are working in television were recently sanctioned being implemented from the 1 March, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in their implementation and when they will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) A Departmental Committee is required to be constituted to screen the existing Staff Artistes of the Television Centre, Delhi and suggest the procedure by which each of them is to be brought on to these scales of fee. The constitution of such a committee is under the consideration of Government and the new fee scales will be made applicable after these Staff Artistes have been screened.

Backward Areas

9215. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria accepted in regard to the backward areas in various States as backward ;

(b) the names of the areas in Tamil Nadu accepted as backward areas by the Planning Commission ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Sivaganga Taluk in Tamil Nadu has not been accepted as backward area ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Attention is invited to reply given on 20th July, 1967 to Question No. 1265.

(b) Attention is invited to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3698 on December 11, 1967.

(c) and (d). On the basis of the selected

indicators of development the State Government has not considered it necessary to identify Sivaganga Taluk as markedly backward.

Distribution of Money to Staff Artistes

9216. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have distributed a 'large sum' to its artist employees in addition to pay at the fag end of the year ;

(b) if so, how far each employees has been benefited and for how many art objects and from which budget grant ; and

(c) how Government propose to utilise these paintings which are costly now ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Recently Government have selected 49 pieces of works of art out of the works of 30 artiste employed in the Ministry, at a cost of Rs. 18,765.00. A list of artistes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1123/68]. The expenditure was met out of the grant of the D.A.V.P., partly out of 1967-68 budget and partly out of 1968-69 budget. These are creative works undertaken by the artists out of office hours at their own expense. These will be utilised for reproduction in Government publications, calendars, diaries, posters, folders, etc. besides display in waiting rooms and other places to which the public has access.

Expenditure by Exhibition Branch of D.A.V.P.

9217. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sizeable amount is incurred and sometimes on avoidable tours by the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity specially of its exhibition wing on TA/DA every years ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on each Gazetted officer during the last

three years upto date both on air/rail travel separately ;

(c) how Government propose to minimise the expenditure under this head including air travel ; and

(d) the job performed by each Gazetted Officer sent on tour during the last three years upto date ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Officers of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity go on tours only when it is essential in the interest of work. The Exhibition Division of the Directorate is responsible for organising exhibitions throughout the country and tours by officers for the purpose are inevitable in the discharge of their normal duties. Air travel is authorised only in exceptional cases, having due regard to the urgency of the journeys and need for economy. The total expenditure incurred on each gazetted officer on T. A. and D. A. during the last three years is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1124/68].

(d) The nature of work for which tours are generally undertaken by the officers of D.A.V.P. is given below :

- (i) Participation in meetings ;
- (ii) supervision of print jobs ;
- (iii) holding exhibitions ;
- (iv) organising functions connected with large exhibitions ;
- (v) inspection of Field Exhibition Units, Regional Offices, etc., at different places.

Film Festival of Afro-Asian Countries

9218. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a film festival of Afro-Asian countries is taking place in Moscow sometimes in October, 1968 ; and

(b) the details of the films which India is considering to send for the festival ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Government have

seen a news report that an Afro-Asian Film Festival is being held at Tashkent in October, 1968, but no official invitation nor details of rules and regulations governing participation in the festival have been received. The question about India's participation in the festival will be considered on receipt of invitation only.

Permission Refused to Hindus for Visiting Places of Religious Interests in East Pakistan

9219. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government have refused permission to Hindus to visit places of religious interests in East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have approached the Government of Pakistan to extend such facilities to Hindus ;

(c) the reaction of the Government of Pakistan in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take reciprocal action and if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Pakistan recently refused permission to a party of Bogura Sammilani of Calcutta to visit places of religious interest in East Pakistan on the ground that the notice for the visit was very short. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Meeting of survey officials of India and Pakistan

9220. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the meeting of Survey Officials of India and Pakistan, scheduled for the 12th April, 1968, could not be held as the Pak officials did not turn up ;

(b) if so, whether Government have informed the Pakistan Government in this regard ;

(c) whether Government have received any information from the Pakistan Govern-

ment for holding the said meeting some time in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not attending the meeting by the Pakistani officials?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The meeting on 12th April 1968 between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and East Pakistan for the resumption of demarcation work on the West Bengal-East Pakistan boundary, could not take place due to some dislocation in receipt of communications in time;

A meeting has now been proposed for the third week of May, and Government are in touch with Pakistan authorities to ensure that demarcation work is resumed.

Satellite Communication centres, Ahmedabad

9221. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of expenditure for the year 1968-69 and for next ten years for the purpose of running the satellite establishment set up near Ahmedabad; and

(b) when the Indian made satellite would be able to transmit programmes for television and A. I. R.?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Rs. 13 lakhs approximately for 1968-69 Plans for the development of the *Establishment during the next ten years* are under formulation.

(b) The matter is under study and no time limit can be indicated.

Radio Station at Jalgaon

9222. **SHRI SAYEED ALI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to start a Radio Station at Jalgaon in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The draft 4th Five Year Plan which was to become operative from the year 1966-67, included a provision for the setting up of a Radio Station in Aurangabad/Jalgaon area. The proposal will be implemented in terms of resources made available.

Civil List of C. I. S. Officers

9223. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a civil list of the Central Information Service Officers is issued every year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the next civil list of entire Central Information Service will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a measure of economy it had been decided to curtail the periodicity of publication of this list. The next civil list may be published after a gap of five years i. e. in 1969.

Permanent Posts in C.I.S.

9224. **SHRI D. N. DEB :**

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of permanent posts in Grade III and Grade IV of the Central Information Service and the number of officers actually declared permanent against them;

(b) the reasons for large variation between permanent and temporary posts; and

(c) how long it will take to declare an officer permanent against each permanent post?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid

on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1125/68].

Recruitment to Grade III and IV C.I.S. through U.P.S.C.

9225. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment to Grade IV and Grade III of the Central Information Service is done through an open competitive Examination held by the UPSC ;

(b) if so, how many such examinations have been held since 1960 for these grades and how many officers have been recruited through them ; and

(c) the reasons for not holding these examinations at fixed intervals ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). All vacancies in Grade IV are filled through an open competitive examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. 25% vacancies in Grade III were also filled similarly upto 31.12.64. Direct recruitment to this Grade has, however, been discontinued with effect from 1st January, 1965, on the advice of the UPSC.

Two examinations have been held for recruitment to Grade IV in 1964 and 1965 and one for Grade III in 1963. 106 and 13 officers were appointed to the two Grades respectively.

It has not been possible to hold an examination for Grade IV after 1965, as the question of age relaxation in respect of *ad hoc* appointees and revision of C.I.S. Rules has been under consideration in consultation with the Commission.

Central Information Service

9226. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Assis-

tant Information Officers are recruited through allied services ; as well as from Grade IV of the Central Information Service ;

(b) if so, why the new entrants are placed higher than the seasoned journalists of several years' standing ; and

(c) if so, why they are given different scales of pay ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Posts of Assistant Information Officers in the Press Information Bureau can be held by officers of Grade II (Rs. 400-900 Class I) and Grade III (Rs. 350-800 Class II) of the Central Information Service. All vacancies in Grade III are filled by promotion from Grade IV (Rs. 270-485, Class II). Similarly except for 50 per cent of the permanent vacancies which are filled on the basis of the I.A.S. and Allied Services Examination, all vacancies including all temporary vacancies in Grade II are filled by promotion from Grade III.

(b) The *inter se* seniority of officers in Grade II is fixed in accordance with the general instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs governing recruitment by Central Services.

(c) The position in the CIS is similar to what is obtaining in other Central Services. Grade II of the CIS with provision for direct recruitment has been introduced on the advice of the UPSC in order to induct persons with high academic record and mental calibre.

Appointment on Contract Basis in C.I.S.

9227. SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that before the formation of the Central Information Service in 1960, the officers/staff in different categories were appointed on contract basis ;

(b) if so, what were their grades, number of posts in each grade and general terms of contract ;

(c) how many of such officers appointed on contract basis have been absorbed in the Central Information Service, on what criteria and in what different grades ; and

(d) how many such officers have retired and the total pension paid to such officers ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Before the formation of the Central Information Service in 1960, some of the posts were filled by appointing officers on contract basis.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. Lt-1126/68*].

The officers concerned were governed by the contract terms as prescribed, from time to time, in Appendix 27 to the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules.

The contract officers whose posts were included in the Central Information Service were *inter-alia* screened by a Selection Committee presided over by a Member of the Union Public Service Commission and those considered fit with due regard to their qualifications, background, experience and confidential records, were appointed to the appropriate grades of the Service as recommended by the Commission.

(d) Eight officers retired.

Monthly pension sanctioned to them is as follows :—

- (1) Rs. 243.
- (2) Rs. 170.
- (3) Rs. 537.
- (4) Rs. 375.
- (5) Rs. 435.40.
- (6) Rs. 132.
- (7) Rs. 275.70.
- (8) Rs. 211.

Export of Films

9228. **SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the films (i) Guide, (ii) Aaye Milan Ki Bela, (iii) Boot Polish, (iv) Awara, (v) Shri 420, (vi) Mugale Azam, (vii) Kala Bazar, (viii) Taxi Driver, (ix)

Yaadein produced in India have been sent for exhibition to foreign countries during the last ten years :

(b) if so, the year and the names of the countries where these films have been exhibited during the above period.

(c) the amount of foreign exchange, if any, given to the above films during the said period, and

(d) the names and addressees of the producers of the said films and whether the producers of these films have sent them privately or sent them through Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

C. I. S. Officers compiling News for T. V.

9229. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many Central Information Service Officers are compiling the T. V. news bulletins and what are their journalistic and academic qualifications ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of recruiting only working journalists to the Central Information Service ;

(c) if so, the incentives provided for this purpose ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Television news bulletins are compiled by the News Editor incharge of the Hindi Unit assisted by an Assistant News Editor and a Staff Artist.

Both the News Editor and the Assistant News Editor are C. I. S. Officers. They have been chosen for this work with due care having regard to their qualifications, background and aptitude for the job.

(b) to (d). The C. I. S. Rules already provide for direct recruitment to various grades of the Service of persons possessing requisite journalistic experience and back-

ground with the only exceptions of Grade II and IV where the recruits are given intensive training in the media of mass communication before being drafted to duty.

Research and Development Establishments

9230. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Model Constitution for Research and Development Establishments and Laboratories is under the consideration of Government so as to ensure proper and efficient working of the Research and Development Establishments/Laboratories ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Government have issued orders sanctioning the administration of Research and Development Establishments and Laboratories on the basis of the Model Constitution. This would be applicable to all Research and Development Establishments and Laboratories except the Defence Institute of work Study, Landour and the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore whose activities are of a somewhat different nature. Constitution of the Governing Councils is under consideration and orders are expected to issue shortly.

Meeting of Rani Guidailo with the Prime Minister

9231. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rani Guidailo of Manipur and Nagaland met the Prime Minister recently ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of her talks ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The House

was informed about this on the 24th April, 1968 during Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 1409.

(b) Rani Guidilleu called on the Prime Minister on the 16th April, 1968. She raised the issue of the formation of a separate administrative unit of Zeliangrong Nagas inhabiting parts of Nagaland State, Union Territory of Manipur and North Cachar District of Assam. Prime Minister told her that with the prevailing disturbed conditions in the area the present is hardly the time to take up such issues. Prime Minister expressed appreciation of the role being played by Rani Guidilleu in strengthening the forces of peace in the area.

नेताजी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

9232. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में 1955 में शाहनवाज़ समिति के प्रतिवेदन के पेश किये जाने के तुरन्त बाद एक बौद्ध भिक्षु को पूछताछ के लिये भारत लाया गया था क्योंकि उसके नेताजी होने का सन्देह था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस भिक्षु से पूछताछ की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री योजना मंत्री, तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Posts of Russian Interpreters in H. A. L.

9233. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Nasik Division which has repeatedly advertised the posts of Russian Interpreters does not allow the

candidates for the said post to retain their lien on substantive post in their parent office and compels them to resign from the post in their parent department contrary to the existing orders issued by the Ministry of Finance in this regard ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on account of this anomaly in the said undertaking many candidates with previous government service of several years could not join the said new assignment on having been selected by the said undertaking ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this anomaly and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The procedure to be followed by the Ministry/Department while forwarding applications from Government servants for posts in Public Sector Undertakings/autonomous semi-Government Organizations has been laid down by the Home Ministry. According to these instructions, a Government servant can be allowed to retain lien on his permanent post in the Government upto a period of two years, but this is subject to certain conditions being fulfilled. There has been only one case where the candidate was asked to resign from Government service before accepting the appointment at Nasik Division, and in this case the conditions laid down by the Home Ministry were not fulfilled.

(c) Does not arise.

ग्राम चुनावों में हारने वाले उम्मीदवारों की भारतीय राजदूतों के रूप में नियुक्ति

9234. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्री अलगेशन को जो गत ग्राम चुनावों में हार गये थे, इथोपिया में भारत के राजदूत के रूप में नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों को, जो अब तक हुए ग्राम चुनावों में हार गये थे, बाद में

राजदूत नियुक्त किया गया है और उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अशु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री, (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और रासायनिक पदार्थ मंत्रालय के भूतपूर्व राज्य मन्त्री, श्री अलगेशन को, राजनयिक कार्य के लिये उनकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर, इथोपिया में भारत का राजदूत नियुक्त किया है।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सूची नहीं बनाई जाती।

Award to Journalists in Punjab

9235. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Govt. recently gave away monetary awards and grants to several journalists in recognition of their services ;

(b) whether objections have been taken in various Circles of these awards and grants from various parts of the country ;

(c) whether implications of giving away such awards and grants have been considered by Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Govt. propose to take up this question with the Punjab Govt. ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) Yes Sir. The object of the scheme, according to the State Government, is to give further impetus to the development and promotion of art and culture in the State.

(a) Newspaper report indicate that there have been some complaints with regard to the scheme. The State Govt. have intimated that complaints with regard to the implementation of the scheme were duly taken into consideration.

(c) and (d). Since the Press is on the Concurrent List, there is some scope for certain action by the State Governments which they will no doubt exercise with proper understanding of the implications involved. The Question of further action

on the part of the Central Government does not arise.

**Streamlining of Administration in
External Affairs Ministry**

9236. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete steps have been initiated by the Central Government to streamline the administration of the Ministry of External Affairs on the basis of the recommendations of the N. R. Pillai Report ;

(b) whether, in future, promotions to higher posts will be strictly on merit ; and

(c) in what way is this likely to effect the administrative machinery and whether any reactions from the officers in the Ministry of External Affairs have been received in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government have taken various measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Indian Foreign Service.

(b) and (c). It is a well recognised policy of Government that promotions to higher posts are on merit. Government have received no representations against this policy from the officers of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Recovery of Parachute of Chinese Origin

9237. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA

NAIDU :

SHRI BENI SHANKER

SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently some parachute of Chinese Origin have been found on the Kerala coast ;

(b) whether investigations into the matter have been made ;

(c) whether the investigations have revealed any clue to the fact that there is a continuous supply of chinese arms to India through the Kerala coast ; and

(d) if so, the steps which have been taken to curb such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, a box containing parachute singals with Japanese and English markings was found at Cranganore in Kerala State.

(b) Samples have been sent to the appropriate authorities for investigation and report. Prima facie, it appears that the box contained distress rocket flares, which might have been dumped overboard by some passing vessel/fishing vessel as the validity of the equipment expired in June, 1967, as borne out by the markings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Contract With Staff Artistes of A. I. R.

9238. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government, on or about the 23rd November, 1964 declared on the floor of this house that the A. I. R. Staff Artistes would be put on five year contracts with effect from the 1st October, 1964 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government further declared that staff artistes would be allowed to work till the age of 60 years ;

(c) if so, whether that has been implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nuclear Power Plant in East Pakistan with Soviet Aid

9239. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Soviet Union have signed recently an agreement with Pakistan in regard to a plan to build a nuclear power plant in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and its effect on the security of India ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) According to our information, Pakistan does not possess nuclear capability. The current agreement is a commercial transaction involving development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Memorandum from Ex-Servicemen

9240. SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :
SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN
SINGH :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from ex-servicemen concerning their problems who recently met in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The memorandum received from the Indian Ex-Servicemen League contains an expression of gratitude for certain major service concessions to Ex-Service personnel already granted by the Ministry of Defence as well as certain suggestions for consideration by the Ministry. These suggestions mainly cover the following subjects :—

(1) A share from Flag Day Fund for the Ex-Services League.

- (2) Land and Funds for mechanised farms.
- (3) Increase in pensions of Ex-Servicemen.
- (4) Monetary grants along with Sena Medal.
- (5) A Defence Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
- (6) Re-employment of released Emergency Commissioned Officers.
- (7) Financial assistance of advanced education of children of Service personnel killed in action or died on duty.

These suggestions, some of which are not new, have been noted by Government and suitable action, where considered necessary and possible, will be taken.

Crash of Indian Air Force Dakota

9241. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Air Force Dakota crashed at the Defence airport at Lucknow on the 7th April, 1968.

(b) if so, the number of casualties reported as a result thereof ;

(c) whether the cause of the accident has been investigated ; and

(d) if so, the result of such investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Two.

(c) and (d). A Court of Inquiry which has been appointed to investigate the accident is in progress.

U.S.A. Military aid to Pakistan

9242. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government are supplying all types of military aid other than 100 tanks already supplied to Pakistan through Italy ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of jets, fighters and sub-

marines have also been supplied to Pakistan ;

(c) whether Government have informed the U.S. Government about their anti-India policy ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the replies of the U.S. Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Dr. Teja

9243. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the notices for the return of Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife to India have been issued;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja has objected to the notices as they are in English; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Government preferred a formal request, accompanied by necessary documents, for the extradition of Dr. and Shrimati Dharma Teja to the Costa Rican Government which in turn referred the matter to their Supreme Court. Since then the Tejas have filed a preliminary objection in the Costa Rican Supreme Court in regard to the language of the documents. The whole matter is under consideration of that Court together with a petition by Indian Counsel seeking expeditious disposal of this preliminary issue.

Pension cases of Retired Defence Personnel

9244. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of retired defence

personnel, year-wise whose pensions have not yet been sanctioned;

(b) whether these cases are pending since 1952;

(c) if not, since when they are pending; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library See. No. LT-1127/68.)

"मेरा नाम जोकर" फिल्म

9245. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भादोरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि श्री राज कपूर "मेरा नाम जोकर" नामक एक फिल्म तीन भागों में बना रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की अनुमति मांगी है;

(ख) क्या किसी फिल्म निर्माता द्वारा पहले भी कोई फिल्म तीन अथवा चार भागों में बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त फिल्म निर्माता को तीन भागों में फिल्म बनाने देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री श्री के० के० शाह : (क) सरकार को पता है कि "मेरा नाम जोकर" नामक फिल्म एक से अधिक भागों में बनाई जा रही है। फिल्म की शूटिंग के लिए किसी प्रकार की अनुमति की आवश्यकता नहीं। तथापि, निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप विदेशी मुद्रा के रिलीज किये जाने के साथ कुछ दृश्यों की विदेशों में शूटिंग करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

(ख) श्री सत्यजीत रे ने प्रसिद्ध अणु ट्रैन्स-मोलैगो तीन भागों में, परन्तु तीन विभिन्न

नामों में बनाई थी। तीनों फिल्मों के निर्माता प्रलग-प्रलग थे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indian Films Passed by Censors with cut

9246. **SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian film passed by our censors with cuts during the period 1967 and upto end of March, 1968 was given a certificate without a triangle which usually symbolises cuts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against persons responsible for the same; and

(c) the measures adopted to prevent the recurrence of the same in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) : A statement indicating the names of Indian films certified by the Board with cuts during the period 1967 and upto end of March, 1968, without a triangle mark indicative of cuts having been carried out, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-/128/68*] Government are seized of the matter and on receipt of report of the Central Board of Film Censors, appropriate action will be considered by the Government.

Exemption of Films from Entertainment Tax

9247. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the films (i) Upkar, (ii) Pariwar, (iii) Dosti, (iv) Nai Umar Ki Nai Fasal, (v) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose produced in India have been exempted from Entertainment Tax ;

(b) if so, the names of States where they have been exempted from the entertainment tax ; and

(c) the reasons for the exemption, film-wise and the date and year in which they

have been exempted from Entertainment tax ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). This is a matter which concerns the State Governments. Information is being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Settlement of Disputes in Film Industry

9248. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN
BAJPAI :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any settlement has since been reached between the producers, distributors and exhibitors of the film industry; and

(b) if not, the further steps which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). While settlement has been reached among the producers, distributors and exhibitors in Bombay, negotiations are still in progress in other circuits.

Pensionary Benefits to War Widows

9249. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Military Audit Department issued a directive to cancel the pensionary benefits granted to war widows ;

(b) if so, whether Government have fixed the responsibility for the issue of the order ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the officers responsible for the action ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) Allahabad, recently made certain deductions from the special family pensions of widows whose children have been given scholarships by the Government, while studying at the Lawrence School, Military Schools and Sainik Schools. This was done under a misunderstanding ; instructions have already been issued to the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) to restore the family pensions in full and refund the deductions already made, if any.

(b) and (c). This is under consideration.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Refusal of the Sub-Registrar of Udhampur in Jammu and Kashmir to register the land Purchased by the President of India for the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा डाक तथा तार विभाग के लिए खरीदी गई भूमि को जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में उष्मपुर के सब-रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा यह दलील देकर रजिस्टर करने से इन्कार कि राष्ट्रपति जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के नागरिक नहीं हैं।”

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : On a point of order. There are some names which occur again and again in call-attention. I am not referring to Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath, who is my Guru. The fact of the matter is that you should also lay down rule that a person will get his chance in call-attention only once a month, so that the others also can have a chance. There are 'haves' and 'have-nots' and I belong to the category of 'have-nots'. Therefore, you should do something in the

matter so that the others also get a chance. (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Try your luck again.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, Under clause (2) of article 256 of the Constitution of India, the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall if so required by the Union, acquire or requisition property on behalf, and at the expense, of the Union. The State Government have been making available to the Central Government Departments land required by them and no difficulty has been reported in this matter. In the particular case to which the calling attention notice refers, the Posts and Telegraphs Department felt that purchase of land would be quicker than acquisition. They negotiated the purchase of 9 kanals of land in Udhampur for constructing staff quarters. When the Divisional Engineer presented the sale deed to the Sub-Registrar, he said that the sale deed should not be registered by him as he had no authority in law which allowed the sale of land to a non-state subject. The Sub-Registrar told the Divisional Engineer, P & T, that if he could get a ruling from the State Government, the Sub-Registrar would have no objection to the registration of the sale deed. The Divisional Engineer explained the position to the Deputy Commissioner who has submitted a report to the State Government and the matter is understood to be before them. We shall examine the position further in consultation with the State Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : राज्य सरकार को इसमिस करो । वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होना चाहिये ।

श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : सबबारों से पता चला था कि हम लोग एक तरीके से काश्मीर में विदेशी हैं। अब तो यह भी पता चल रहा है कि जो वहां अल्पसंख्यक हैं उनको निकालने के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। शेखअब्दुल्ला वहां जा कर विभाजन का प्रश्न उपस्थित कर रहे हैं। वह अरशाद साहब से भोज के अवसर पर मिले भी हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो इस देश के

एक प्रतीक हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर राज्य में भूमि प्राप्त करने के मार्ग में कौन सी कानूनी बाधाएँ हैं और क्या इस संविधान के अनुकूल है कि भारत का कोई भी प्रदेश इस प्रकार का कानून अपने क्षेत्र में जारी रखे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The constitutional position and the legal position is there. I cannot help that position. But there is also the compulsion that if the State Government is asked to meet the requirements of land, they have to acquire it under the Constitution ; it will be an obligation on them to do that. So far, that is being done, and, therefore, there was no difficulty so far.

In this particular case, as we know direct purchases were negotiated without the authority or the help of the State Government. Therefore, a doubt has arisen, and that is why the matter is being taken up with the State Government.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Although the Indian Government have spent about Rs. 200 crores for the betterment of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Beg describes it as bribery. Although Jammu and Kashmir has acceded to the Indian Union, Sheikh Abdullah calls that forcible occupation by India. Although our troops bled themselves to death, defending Jammu and Kashmir from the attack of the Pakistanis in 1947, he has said that this accession is only provisional. I do not understand this. Did our boys who fought and died there die provisionally ? They did not die provisionally...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is going to entirely different questions. This calling-attention-notice relates only to the purchase of land. He may put his question on that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Whatever that might be, Jammu and Kashmir occupies a very peculiar position ; you will agree with me Sir, that in the Indian Constitution and in the Indian Union, Jammu and Kashmir occupies a very peculiar position which you and I cannot understand.

MR. SPEAKER : How does Sheikh Abdulla come in here ? The calling-atten-

tion-notice relates to purchase of land in Kashmir. But he is talking of Sheikh Abdullah, accession and all that. We are not discussing the whole of Kashmir now. Let him put his question on the purchase of land there.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The most unkindest cut of all is this that even the jurisdiction of the President of the Indian Republic does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir because he does not happen to be a citizen of Jammu and Kashmir. This is the position. In the context of that, and in view of these anomalies occurring and coming up from time to time and disturbing our relations, may I know whether Government have considered it desirable by now to abrogate article 370 of the Constitution and make Jammu and Kashmir a truly integral part of India as any other State is ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is the hon. Member's view. We know all about it. Article 370 and its scope has been a matter for discussion for many times on the floor of this House. But that very article was used to expand the scope of the other article of the Constitution. I am not holding any particular view here or expressing any particular view in this matter. But if we are referring to this particular case, it arises out of a certain peculiar legal position. It is not a political position, but it is a legal position, because our Constitution itself saves certain laws of Kashmir. This is the position, and certainly we shall have to think about alternatives to remove this oddity. I personally feel that it is some sort of oddity which will have to be removed. This can be done only by amendment of certain laws and that can be done in concurrence with the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What the Home Minister has said only expresses the helplessness of the Government...

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, no.

SHRI HEM BARUA : ... and that is why things are allowed to continue like that. Why should he not amend the Constitution ? He is a right-thinking person and he should do it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ग्रू खरीद सकते हैं, सीधे नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। यह एक बहुत खतरनाक बात है। गवर्नमेंट के अलावा कोई भी भारत का जो नागरिक है वह खरीद नहीं सकता है, इसकी बैकग्राउंड को आप देखें। 1927 में जब यहां पर महाराजा की सरकार थी उस समय उन्होंने एक कानून बनाया था। डा० कर्ण सिंह को शायद यह याद ही होगा। जम्मू काश्मीर में जो 1885 से पहले रहते थे केवल उन्हीं लोगों को वहां को सर्विसिस में लिये जाने के बारे में कानून बनाया गया था और जमीन खरीदने का अधिकार भी उन्हीं को दिया गया था। इस तरह के कानून जब हमारे देश में राजे महाराजे हुआ करते थे, चाहे वे हैदराबाद के हों, पटियाला के हों राजस्थान के हों, उन्होंने बनाये थे। लेकिन आज़ादी मिलने के बाद, 1947 के बाद बाकी सब जगह तो इस तरह के कानून खत्म हो गए क्योंकि ये देश की एकता के विरुद्ध पड़ते थे लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि यहां इस कानून को खत्म नहीं किया गया। मेरे पास यह जम्मू काश्मीर की कांस्टीट्यूशन है। इस में आर्टिकल 6 के अन्दर ये कहते हैं :

Article 6 of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution reads thus :

"6 (1) Every person who is, or is deemed to be, a citizen of India under the provisions of the Constitution of India shall be permanent resident of the State, if on the fourteenth day of May, 1954—

- (a) he was a State Subject of Class I or of Class II ; or
- (b) having lawfully acquired immovable property in the State, he has been ordinarily resident in the State for not less than ten years prior to that date."

एक सब क्लाज़ तीन इसके बाद यह है :

"In this section, the expression 'State Subject of Class I or of Class II' shall have the same meaning as in Notifica-

tion No. 1-L/84 dated the twentieth April, 1927, read with State Notification No. 13/IL dated the twenty-seventh June, 1932.

7. Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in any existing law to hereditary State Subjects or to State Subject of Class I or of Class II or of Class III shall be construed as references to permanent residents of the State."

कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस स्टेट के अन्दर वही पुरानी परम्परा चल रही है। यहां तीन प्रकार के सिटिज़न हैं, फ़र्स्ट क्लास के, सैकंड क्लास के और थर्ड क्लास के। यह एक बहुत ही अजीब बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे विधान की स्पिरिट के भी खिलाफ है। जब हम सब शिव सेना को खत्म करने की बात करते हैं जबकि वह महाराष्ट्र में महाराष्ट्रियंज की बात करती है, जब कि हम असम में जो लचेत सेना है, उसको कंडम करने हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : Will he kindly come to the question now ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : देश की एकता के खिलाफ यह जो प्राविजन है, क्या इसको खत्म नहीं किया जा सकता है। अभी हाल ही में जो जनरल इलैक्शन हुए थे उनमें वहां क्या हुआ ? करीब 25 लाख लोग इस तरह के हैं जो कि वहां कई सालों से रहते आ रहे हैं। उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के लिए जो उम्मीदवार खड़े हुए उनके लिए तो वोट किया लेकिन स्टेट असैम्बली के लिए जो खड़े हुए उन के लिए वोट करने से उनको वंचित किया गया क्योंकि वे वहां के सिटिज़न नहीं माने गए.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : How does it arise out of the calling-attention-notice ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : देश की इंटिग्रेटी के खिलाफ तथा देश के विधान की स्पिरिट के खिलाफ जो प्राविजंज हैं क्या उनको खत्म किया जायेगा। क्या आर्टिकल 370 को भी खत्म

आप करेंगे ताकी देश के बाकि भागों की तरह से काश्मीर भी एक भाग भारत का बन सके ? अगर अभी इसको आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या इस प्रकार का जो क्लासिफिकेशन है, क्लास फर्स्ट, क्लास सैकंड और क्लास थर्ड के जो सिटिजन एक हैं उन के बारे में आप क्या कुछ करेंगे ताकि सब सिटिजन एक ही प्रकार के हों ? भारत का नागरिक जैसे सभी प्रान्तों का नागरिक है उसी प्रकार से क्या उसको आप जम्मू काश्मीर का भी नागरिक मानेंगे ताकि देश की यूनिटी की और देश की डिफेंस की रक्षा हो सके ? क्या इस प्रकार का कोई कदम सरकार उठायेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : Before he answers, I would like to say that it is a very important question he has raised. I entirely agree. But this is a call attention notice. He has surveyed the whole Constitution, of Jammu and Kashmir. If in putting a supplementary in which he raises an important point of course, he takes so long and ranges over so many matters, it only deprives other Members of their time to put a question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member's learned exposition of the J & K Constitution was very interesting.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think we are discussing that now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We are not. The limited question here was whether the Central Government can go and directly purchase land in that area. A certain doubt has been raised based on the legal and constitutional position as interpreted, which is, as I said, an odd position. Therefore, the only way out in this particular case is either to take the help of the State Government to acquire the land or—there are two or the three alternatives in this—to amend the present position. These are matters for examination. This is also a matter for consultation with the J & K Government because such an amendment will require the concurrence of the State Government.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What

about first class, second class and third class citizens there ?

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिड़) : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के नाम से संचार विभाग के लिए यह भूमि अधिग्रहण करने का काम किस अधिकारी को सौंपा गया था; क्या उस अधिकारी को उस भूमि को प्राप्त करने के कानूनी तरीके की जानकारी थी या नहीं; अगर थी, तो उस ने उस तरीके से केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से उस भूमि का अर्जन क्यों नहीं किया, जिससे यह अप्रतिष्ठाकारक स्थिति निर्मित न होती ? अगर उस ने कानूनी तरीके का पालन न कर के यह गलती की है, तो उस के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ? क्या यह सही है कि कुछ पूंजीपतियों को उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए वहां पर जमीन प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दे दी गई, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के नाम से जमीन देने से इन्कार कर दिया गया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This has nothing to do with the subjective attitude of any officer in this matter. The Divisional Engineer of P & T felt that it would be a quicker process to directly negotiate purchase of the land. That was why he tried to do it. But the other man felt that he had no legal authority. It was a *bona fide* doubt. Therefore, the matter has been referred to the State Government.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : On a point of order. This call attention notice has been admitted by the Speaker to be taken up in this House. This very fact proves the right of the President of India to present a sale deed and get the transfer of the property recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : What is his point of order ? He is discussing the merits.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I am discussing the point of order only. This concerns the right of the President to present a sale deed and get it registered under the Indian Registration Act which

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

is a Central Act. That is also why the Speaker's Secretariat has admitted the motion. Now because it is questioned by some Deputy Commissioner somewhere, does it mean that it becomes a State subject altogether? It is the sovereign right of this House and the Central Government to enforce Central Acts throughout the territory of India. When this is questioned, the Speaker's Secretariat also has to come to our aid.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ लीगल डिफीकल्टीज़ हैं।

Here is our Constitution of India, art. 1 of which says :

"The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule".

And in the First Schedule is included Jammu and Kashmir.

Every Indian citizen has certain fundamental rights.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing all this now.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It is relevant. Article 370, to which reference has been made, is a transitional provision. It has been there for the past 20 years. I want to know how long this sovereign Parliament is to be debarred from exercising any claim or authority over Jammu and Kashmir merely because of this transitory provision.

MR. SPEAKER : He can take steps to do what he thinks proper at a later stage. There is no point of order.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक आप के इस आसन और पद की यह परम्परा रही है कि अगर सरकार का कोई मंत्री किसी प्रश्न का सही उत्तर न दे रहा हो, या तोड़-भारोड़ कर उत्तर दे रहा हो, तो आप उस को इस बात के लिए विवश करते हैं कि वह सही

उत्तर दे कर सदन को, और देश को, संतुष्ट करे। जब राष्ट्रपति को जम्मू-काश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट को मंग करने का अधिकार है, जब वह जम्मू-काश्मीर में राष्ट्रपति-शासन स्थापित कर सकते हैं, तो क्या उन को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह जम्मू-काश्मीर में कोई जमीन खरीद सकें? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अपने अधिकारों का उपयोग करके इस प्रश्न का संतोषजनक उत्तर दिलायें।

MR. SPEAKER : There is not point of order. He only wanted to ask a question. Shri S. S. Deshmukh started and got us into all this trouble.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : You could give your opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : You have done very well ! Thank you.

12 25 hrs.

RE QUESTION ON PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 225 के तहत विशेषाधिकार के बारे में एक वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The privilege motion has not yet been admitted. Only I would like to hear him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं संक्षेप में कुछ तथ्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन को सुन कर आप इस बारे में फैसला कर सकते हैं।

अप्रैल, 1967 में दिल्ली में पुलिस वालों का एक आन्दोलन चला था। उस सिलसिले में कई पुलिस वालों को सेवा से बरतर्फ किया गया और उन पर मुकदमे चलाए गए। आज भी वे मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। एक प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि इन मुकदमों पर इस वक्त चौदह, पंद्रह, हजार रुपया मासिक खर्च हो रहा है।

पुराने सिविल लाइन्स पुलिस स्टेशन को अदालत में परिवर्तित कर के उस में ये मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। मैं स्वयं वहां गया था। वहां पर अदालत का कोई वातावरण नहीं है। वहां पर न स्टैंड-बेंडर है और न टाइपिस्ट है। चूंकि वहां पर पुलिस लाइन्स में से जाना पड़ता है इस लिए गवाह वहां पर नहीं जा सकते हैं। उन को सताया जाता है, धमकाया जाता है। ऐसी हालत में वहां पर ये मुकदमे चलाया जाना कानून और संविधान के बरखिलाफ है।

इस के अलावा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह आदेश जारी किया था कि ये मुकदमे दिल्ली के मैजिस्ट्रेट्स के सामने न चलें। इस के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीन फैसले मेरे पास हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की तरफ से पहला आर्डर यह दिया गया :

"As a statement has been made on behalf of the State that magistrates draw from States other than Delhi and Himachal Pradesh will be entrusted with the trial of these cases there is no need to pass any order because the applicants express themselves satisfied with this arrangement".

उस के बाद दूसरा आर्डर यह हुआ :

"It is agreed that the cases may be made over to the new magistrates proposed by the Attorney General. one from Rajasthan, one from Punjab and three from U.P. Mr. S. K. Mehta has no objection if the cases are tried by them while sitting in Delhi. If there is any need for getting more magistrates to try the cases, they may in the same way be drawn from States other than Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Let these cases be transferred to the new magistrates".

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अन्तिम आर्डर यह है :

"There is no objection to the trial of the cases by Shri Devendra Kumar. The State Government undertakes to replace Shri K. K. Kalra by another magistrate from any of the other three States, that is, Punjab, U.P. or Rajasthan who has not been on deputation from Delhi".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा बार-

बार कहने पर भी सरकार ने ऐसे मैजिस्ट्रेट बाहर से लाए हैं, जो डेपूटेशन पर थे, अर्थात् जो दिल्ली के ही थे। खैर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आज्ञाओं का सरकार जो उल्लंघन कर रही है, उस को मैं छोड़ देता हूं। लेकिन जिस अदालत में ये केस चल रहे हैं, उस में सरकार ने सशस्त्र पुलिस रखी हुई है। 22 मार्च, 1968 को पूछे गए अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4749 के भाग (सी) में पूछा गया था ;

"Whether any armed police is posted at the trial court" ?

उस का जवाब यह दिया गया :

"No, Sir".

इसलिए मैं स्वयं वहां गया। मैंने देखा कि वहां पर सशस्त्र पुलिस है।

एक जगह पर "फीमेल लाक-अप" लिखा हुआ था। मैंने वकीलों और दूसरे लोगों से यह जानने की कोशिश की कि क्या वह सच-मुच लाक-अप है। लोगों ने कहा कि यह पुराना पुलिस स्टेशन था; उस समय का लाक-अप है; अब बगल में ही नया बड़ा पुलिस स्टेशन बनाया गया है। मैं उस पुलिस स्टेशन पर गया। वहां के प्रमुख ने मुझे वह लाक-अप दिखाया, जो इस वक्त इस्तेमाल में है। जो सशस्त्र पुलिस वहां पर जगह जगह थी, मैंने उन की तस्वीर खींचने की कोशिश की और एक फोटोग्राफर को कहा। मैं वहां पर पार्लियामेंटरी कार्य के लिए गया था। श्री यसवन्तराव चव्हाण ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह कितना असत्य है, यह साबित करने के लिए मैं सुबूत इकट्ठा करने के लिए गया था।

पुलिस कर्मचारी संघ के संक्रेटरी को मैंने कहा था कि आप फिल्म और कैमरा लेकर आइये और मेरे साथ ये जो हथियार पुलिस वाले हैं इनकी तस्वीर खींच लीजिये। खेद की बात है कि मेरे चले आने के बाद उस फोटोग्राफर से फिल्म और कैमरा छीन लिया गया, उस की फिल्म को एक्सपोज किया गया, जिससे कि यह सारी फिल्म काली हो गई है। इतना

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ही नहीं, उस को डण्डे से मारा गया, पीटा गया, बड़ी मुश्किल से उन्होंने कुछ फिल्में बचाने की कोशिश की। उस की दो तस्वीरें आई हैं, साफ नहीं हैं, लेकिन वहां हथियारी-पुलिस हैं, इतना साफ दिखाई देता है। आपकी इजाजत से मैं इसे आप के सामने रख रहा हूं।

अब उस फोटोग्राफर ने जो चिट्ठी पुलिस स्टेशन के अधिकारी को लिखी है, वह मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ.....

MR. SPEAKER : You need not read it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहुत जरूरी है।

"To,

The Station House Officer,
Police Station, Civil Lines,
Delhi.

Jai Hind. As you are aware that on 26.4.68 I visited the courts at P.S. Civil Lines, and under the instruction of Shri Madhu Limaye, Member of Parliament, I took his photographs in front of the Trial Courts with armed guard posted there in front of the trial courts. As soon as I came out of the courts you alongwith Shri Ranjit Singh S.I. in uniform, H.C. Tirath Ram and S.I. Sant Singh in plain clothes caught hold of me and pushed me inside, beat me and tried to snatch the camera from my hands. When I resisted all of you abused me and pulled me by hair. I told you that I could not hand over the camera to you as Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P., wanted me to get him the photographs; you all shouted at me and told me that you can set right anybody including Shri Madhu Limaye M.P...."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की बात की जाती है.....

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : No.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप चुप बैठिये, प्रॉफेसर साहब।

इस तरह की बातें, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं किसी व्यक्तिगत

काम से वहां नहीं गया था, मैं केवल इस सदन की सेवा करने के लिये वहां गया था और आप जानते हैं मैं कभी भी बिना सूबूत के नहीं बोलता हूँ। इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि कैमरा ले जा कर तस्वीर लेकर आऊँ और सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करें। अगर मारने की धमकी मुझ को देते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय-वैसे तो कई बार मैं मार खा चुका हूँ, यह मन्त्री चाहें तो और खिला सकते हैं, लेकिन इससे कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में उनकी निगरानी में ये जो सारे मामले हो रहे हैं और पुलिस के मुकदमों में जो घाबला हो रही है.....

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Is it a point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is motion on breach of privilege. I discussed it with the Home Minister. I want to hear facts before I decide on the question whether it is to be allowed as a motion for the breach of privilege. It is not a point of order at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने व्यवस्था का सुझाव दिया ही नहीं है, उस को एलाऊ न करने का क्या सवाल है। इन्होंने जो गलत जवाब दिया है, उस के बारे में दूसरी प्रक्रिया है। मैंने उन के विरुद्ध प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया ही नहीं है। जब भी यह मंत्री उठते हैं तो ये उन की ताइद करने के लिये खड़े हो जाते हैं

SHRI SONAVANE : It is not a question of *thariff* here. I am asking the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उन को पता ही नहीं है कि मामला क्या है। मेरा विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव स्टेशन हाउस आफिसर, जिसको दिल्ली में कहते हैं, अर्थात् इन्स्पेक्टर इन्चार्ज, थानेदार, के खिलाफ है। अब इस में ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज कैसे आता है, इस के बारे में दो-तीन बातें.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not now.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, मैं इतना ही कह रहा हूँ। इस में लिखा है कि...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not yet admitted or decided whether it is a breach of privilege or not. I only want to know the facts now. That is why I wanted to find out whether it is a breach of privilege or not. I shall decide after hearing the Home Minister. I wanted to know facts. Yesterday, you brought the matter to my notice and said that you wanted to move a privilege motion. Then I told the Home Minister that I should know the facts before I decide whether the motion should be admitted. I may not admit it later on, if I so decide. If I admit it, then we shall begin discussing.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक ही वाक्य कहना चाहता हूँ। 'मे' में यह लिखा हुआ है कि

"To impede Member of Parliament in the performance of his duties..."

यह विशेषाधिकार का भंग है। तफ़सील में मैं अभी नहीं जाता हूँ। इस लिये यह प्रिविलेज है।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Before you ask the Home Minister to reply—no doubt you will then decide whether there is breach of privilege or not—I want to say that the facts which the hon. Member has just now related are not of a very pleasant nature. They do show that when a Member of Parliament was engaged in what he considered to be his public duty, in finding out whether the statement made by the hon. Minister was or was not accurate, this was the attitude of the authorities. In certainly needs to be condemned. I think the Home Minister should look into it in view of the facts Mr. Limaye had brought to light and deal with that also.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I am glad you gave me an opportunity to explain the facts. Certainly a question was asked and the answer was given that there were no police guards in front of the courts, as he himself stated. I have not seen the place myself and I am speaking on the information that

I have got. Certainly, if necessary I shall go and see the place myself.

I shall explain the whole position. The old police civil lines had been shifted to some new building which is in front of the police station. But at the same time these courts also have some persons in judicial custody, when cases are tried and sometimes people have to be sentenced. Sometimes people do not respond to summons. Therefore, if warrants are issued, they are to be kept in judicial custody. Therefore, some arrangements for armed guards is there. But there was no question of posting any armed guards as such for the courts. It is a basic fact.

Now what happened on the 28th? As the hon. Member Madhu Limaye had stated... (Interruptions) He himself admitted. If any officer threatened anybody to beat, etc., certainly it is bad. But what is the fact? When hon. Member Madhu Limaye went there he was almost welcomed; he was given whatever information he wanted; as a matter of fact all possible courtesy was shown to Mr. Limaye. But Mr. Limaye wants to depend upon the statement made by some other person.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सबूत है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is that evidence? Merely showing some film is not evidence... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : उसकी फिल्म को छीन लिया, यह मेरा आरोप है। मेरे काम में बाधा डाली।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When I got this notice from the Parliamentary office. I asked the IGP to look into this matter. Now the IGP's report says that such an incident has not taken place. The letter to which he referred is written on the 27th and the incident seems to have taken place on the 26th. The person concerned says that he was not a professional photographer. He is a dismissed head constable who happened to be the secretary of the Karmachari Sangh. It is a question of accepting the facts of one person. If the incident took place in the presence of Mr. Limaye, a Member of this House, and he says so, I would certainly have accepted it

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

straightway. But Mr. Limaye is accepting the version of some other person. I am neither accepting it nor rejecting it. When Mr. Limaye was there nothing happened in the presence of Mr. Limaye. Naturally he has written this from what he has heard. If he is still prepared to give any further material, I am prepared to examine it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह विनती है कि आपको नियम 227 में अधिकार है। आप स्वयं कमेटी के सामने इस को भेजिये। उनके जो तथ्य हैं, वे भी आयें और मेरे तथ्य आयें।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. Shri M. R. Krishna.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Sir, on a point of order, under rule 376, regarding the motion which was moved. Has a new procedure been laid down now ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next item.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As soon as a notice is given, facts will be hard in this House and the question whether it is a privilege motion or not will be determined in the House by the speaker. Is that the new procedure ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already gone to the next item. But I may tell the hon. Member that if I want enlightenment on any point, I can certainly ask him to give information. Shri M. R. Krishna.

12.38 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations 1968

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table

a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third Amendment) Regulations 1968, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 5-E in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 1968, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1108/68]

12.38½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met yesterday to consider the feasibility of having discussions regarding (1) the alleged statement by the agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh against Harijans; and (2) the discrepancies in the communications received regarding restraint on some Members in Kutch.

As regards the first matter, the Minister of Home Affairs informed the committee that he was expecting a report from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in the matter by the 6th May. So he would make a statement on or about the 6th May after getting that report. The committee agreed that the question whether a discussion about this matter was necessary and if so, in what form might be considered in the light of the Home Minister's statement after it was made.

As regards the second matter, the Committee decided that there might be one hour discussion on this matter during the next week.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : It has been reported that the Andhra Pradesh Government has stopped its subvention to the UNI because the correspondent of *Patriot* also works for the UNI. Would you please ask him to enquire into that matter also ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a part of this thing. Any way if the Home Minister wants, he can certainly look into this thing.

12.40 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I nominate the following Members on the Panel of Chairmen. Normally as one year is over, all Committees are changed.

1. Shri M. Thirumala Rao
2. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha
3. Shri R. D. Bhandare
4. Y. Gadilingana Goud
5. Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair, and
6. Shri Hem Barua

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

(Shri Kameshwar Singh)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Shri Piloo Mody wanted to know about arrests. I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 30th April, 1968 from Judicial Magistrate, Bhuj :

"Shri Kameshwar Singh, Member, Lok Sabha was convicted under Section 143 and 145, Indian Penal Code and sentenced to simple imprisonment for seven days, and convicted under Section 188 and fined Rs. 25/- in default simple imprisonment for three days on the 29th April, 1968 at Bhuj."

12.41 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 282 RE. HINDUS IN PAKISTAN

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : In reply to Starred Question No. 282 answered in this House. on the 27th November, 1967, the Hindu population of Pakistan at the time of partition was stated to be 18.4 million. The correct figure is 18.1 million.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER UNDER DIRECTION 115 (RE. RAILWAY COMMUNICATION SERVICES AT GORAKHPUR AND RAILWAY MINISTER'S REPLY THERETO

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, को तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1384 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में रेल मंत्री श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा तथा रेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री परिमल घोष ने कुछ गलत बयानियां की हैं। मैं सदन का ध्यान उन गलतियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं।

माइक्रोवेव टावर के लिए जो टेंडर टेली-कम्युनिकेशन विभाग (गोरखपुर) ने क० एन०/टी०पी०/190 दिनांक 28-4-1966 मांगे थे, उन पर अंतिम निर्णय 1966 तक नहीं लिया गया था। मंत्री ने यह तथ्य जान-बूझ कर सदन को गलत बताया है जिसकी पुष्टि रेल मंत्री द्वारा की गई है।

इस टेंडर पर अंतिम निर्णय दिनांक 30-11-67 तक भी नहीं हुआ — जिसकी पुष्टि एन० ई० रेलवे के चीफ सिगनल और टेली-कम्युनिकेशन इंजीनियर के पत्र द्वारा तीनों पार्टियों को दी गई सूचना (पत्र संख्या एन० टी०पी०/190 सी०/2214 दिनांक 17-10-67) से हो जाती है। श्री परिमल घोष का कथन गलत है कि उनके मंत्री बनने के पूर्व ही इस पर निर्णय लिया गया था। यह जानबूझ कर सदन को गुमराह करने वाला है सत्य यह है कि मंत्री बनने के लगभग एक वर्ष बाद ठेका दिया गया है।

यह कहना कि टेंडर खुलने के समय जिस का सबसे कम था उसको दिया गया है यह भी जानबूझ कर गलत बयानी की गई है। यह टेंडर नेगोशिएटिड था।

समय-समय पर टेंडर समिति ने स्ट्रक्चरल डिजाइन और फाउन्डेशन डिजाइन को बदला जिसका मुख्य कारण पक्षपात ही था।

[श्री हुकम छन्द कछवाय]

श्री परिमल घोष के ब्रादर-इन-ला श्री बी० सी० गुहा (सगा साला) सास टावर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हैं, जिसका रजिस्टर्ड आफिस 9, वाटरलू स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता में है और सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्रा० लि० का रजिस्टर्ड आफिस भी वहीं है (9 वाटरलू स्ट्रीट)। श्री बी० सी० गुहा और उनके अन्य डाइरेक्टर लोग कई बार बातचीत के लिए गोरखपुर गये जिनको कई बार शासकीय तौर पर बुलाया गया था। अन्तिम मीटिंग जो दि० 1-9-67 को हुई थी, एन० ई० रेलवे के पत्र संख्या एन०/टी० पी० 190 (सी) 1719 दिनांक 24-8-1967 और जिस पर श्री बी० रामास्वामी के हस्ताक्षर हैं फार सिगनल और टैली-कम्युनिकेशन इंजीनियर—और जिसमें संलग्न “ए” का आइटम नं० 8 के अनुसार नये टेंडर मांगे गये, मन्त्री सहोदय के इस वक्तव्य के विरुद्ध है कि टेंडर एक ही बार वर्ष 1966 में मांगा गया था यानि परिमल घोष के मंत्री पद पर आने से पहले।

श्री सी० एम० पुनाचा ने बयान जानबूझ कर गलत दिया है कि टेंडर मंत्री बनने के पूर्व ही तय कर लिया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त भी जो और गलत बातें करके सदन को गुमराह किया गया है, वह निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) डी० जी० एस० एण्ड डी० मैन्युअल और रेलवे रुल्स में कोई छूट इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि कोई व्यक्ति या कोई फर्म जो कि मान्य स्प्लायर की सूची में नहीं है उनके टेंडर स्वीकृत किए जायें। इसके अतिरिक्त किसी भी सरकारी नियम में ऐसा उल्लेख नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के कन्सट्रक्शन के काम करने वाले व्यक्ति या फर्म को इस प्रकार के नियम से मुक्त माना जाए।

(2) पार्टी की आर्थिक स्थिति जिसको टेंडर दिया गया है, टेंडर देने के पूर्व नहीं देखी

गई थी जिसका देखना नियमानुसार बहुत आवश्यक है। पार्टी की पेड-अप पूंजी 30 हजार रुपया थी और टेंडर 14 लाख 28 हजार का स्वीकार किया गया था। यह सूचना पार्टी ने जो अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट रजिस्ट्रार आफ कम्पनी, कलकत्ता को 13-2-68 को दाखिल किया था, उसमें दर्ज है।

(3) सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्रा० लि० ने कभी भी भारत सरकार का माइक्रोवेव टावर का काम नहीं किया है। जब कि मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार करके एक बहुत बड़ा असत्य बोला है।

(4) सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लि०, ने कलकत्ता में एक जापानी फर्म निपुन इलेक्ट्रिक कम्पनी के लिए इरेक्शन का काम किया था। लेकिन ऐसा करने का यह अर्थ नहीं होता कि यह भारत सरकार के सीधे ठेके लेने के लिये उपयुक्त मानी जायें। सत्य यह है कि इस प्रकार का टावर बनाने का कारखाना सास इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि० और सास टावर प्रा० लि० का अस्तित्व ही नहीं है। यह कितना बड़ा गलत बयान है और किस प्रकार सदन को गुमराह किया गया है।

आशा है मन्त्री सहोदय गलत बयानी को ठीक करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सदन को और सारे देश को गुमराह किया है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस गलत बयानी को देखते हुए मन्त्री महोदय अपने पद से त्याग-पत्र दे देंगे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरी यह भी मांग है कि सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा इसकी जांच कराई जाये और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को मामला सौंपा जाय। (व्यवधान)

SOME HON. MEMBERS—rose
(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members do not seem to know what is happening here. Here is a long statement made by the Minister. The Minister himself wanted to correct. But the person who pointed out something on the floor of the House was vigilant enough. The hon. Member pointed out the mistake. Naturally the Minister himself wanted to correct the mistake. But the hon. Member who brought to light something, who pointed out something on the Floor of the House, must be given a chance for that. The hon. Members who did not take the trouble should at least allow the others who took the trouble. The hon. Minister now.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Sir, I had made certain statements in the course of Supplementaries on Question No. 1384 on 23rd April, 1968, concerning acceptance of tenders for Microwave Towers on the North Eastern Railway. As the tender was within the competence of the General Manager, North Eastern Railway and since all details were processed and settled at his level, all the detailed information was not available when I made the statements in question and, unfortunately, therefore, certain inaccuracies had crept in.

My statement was to the effect that "before the elections the whole thing has been settled". The factual position, however, is that while the tenders were opened on 1.7.1966 and preliminary examination of tenders by the Tender Committee took place on 6.10.1966, followed by further examination on 18th May, 17th June, 20th July and 1st September, 1967, the tender was finally accepted by the General Manager only on 4th November and the letter of acceptance was issued on 6th November, 1967.

I had also stated that it was not a negotiated tender. Although open tender were invited and 10 tenders were received, it was seen that only 3 tenders were complete in all respects. The Tender Committee discussed various technical and other details with them on three occasions concluding on 1st September, 1967. To this extent, the tender was a negotiated settlement.

Since the tenders were opened on 1st July, 1966 and the preliminary exami-

nation was carried out in October, 1966, I had presumed that the tenders would have been settled within a reasonable period of about six months. On verification, however, I find that there has been considerable delay in awarding this contract due mainly to the following factors :—

- (i) The equipment for the communication was to be supplied by a Japanese firm, Messrs. N. E. C., and the design of the towers had to be obtained from them. This was received between June and September, 1967.
- (ii) The height of the tower at Gorakhpur was required to be cleared by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Indian Air Force. We had originally provided for an 80 metre high tower at Gorakhpur, which had to be subsequently cut down to 45 metres only to meet the specific requirements of these two departments.

I would now deal with the remaining specific points raised by the Hon. Member :—

- (i) It is not correct to say that the Tender Committee effected changes in the structural and foundation designs from time to time. These designs were given by the Japanese suppliers of the Communication equipment and the Tender Committee made no changes whatsoever in these designs.
- (ii) With regard to the points concerning Shri B. C. Guha, I have to state that Shri B. C. Guha is not the Managing Director of M/s. S. A. A. S. Engineering Co. Private Ltd. I do not know the names of Directors of M/s. S. A. A. S. Tower Private Ltd. as they were neither the main contractor nor associates in this contract. Shri B. C. Guha is, however, the sole proprietor of M/s. Guha and Co., who are one of the associates of M/s. S. A. A. S. Engineering Co. for execution

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

of this work and he took part in the negotiations in that capacity. My colleague, Shri Parimal Ghosh, had nothing to do with the negotiations and no irregularity has, therefore, been committed.

- (iii) The financial position of M/s. S. A. A. S. Engineering Co. was duly taken note of by the Railway Administration in awarding the contract. Although M/s. S. A. A. S. Engineering Co. had only a share capital of Rs. 30,000/- on 31.3.1967, their estimated turnover for 1967-68 as assessed by their Chartered Accountants was Rs. 17.40 lakhs. M/s. S.A.A.S. Engineering Co. with their three associates, namely, M/s. Associated Aesby Industries Private Ltd., M/s. B. C. Guha & Co. and M/s. National Galvanising Co. had experience of foundations, fabrication, erection and galvanising respectively, and it was considered to be a good combination for carrying out a work of this nature on account of their constituents' previous experience of having carried out work on foundations and tower erection as sub-contractors of the Japanese firm for P. & T. Microwave work.

- (iv) With regard to the Hon. Member's point that only approved and registered contractors should have been considered for this work, I would like to state that open tenders had been invited in this case and the question of limiting the competition amongst any particular class of contractors, therefore, does not arise.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Now that many of the points have been accepted, may I suggest that the matter should be referred to the PAC which may go into the whole thing and the thing will be dealt with further ?

MR. SPEAKER : That could be considered later on. Anyway, he himself wanted to correct it. I must give credit to the Minister concerned. Shri Kachwai brought it to his notice. I must do justice to both of them. So, the mistake has been corrected by him and I have also given a chance to Shri Kachwai because he pointed it out. What steps to be taken next is a question which naturally will have to be considered again.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे माननीय मंत्री के उत्तर से संतोष नहीं हुआ। मेरा यह जो आरोप है कि श्री परिमल घोष ने मन्त्री बनने के बाद उन्होंने अपने साले श्री बी० सी० गुहा को ठेका दिलाया और ऐसा जानबूझ कर और एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से किया गया तो उस के बारे में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Not now.

12.55 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Central Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term commencing from the 17th June, 1968, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for the next term commencing from the 17th June, 1968 subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.56 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 1968—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Four hours remain—3 hours for clauses and 1 hour for third reading. From 2 to 5 P.M. clause-by-clause consideration may go on and from 5 to 6 P.M. third reading. By this evening, we must be able to finish this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : There is a half-hour discussion at 6.30. Till then this can go on.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now adjourn for lunch.

12.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

FINANCE BILL, 1968—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Finance Bill. I find that there are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4. So, I

will first put them to the vote. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Insertion of new sections 35B and 35C)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I beg to move* :

Page 5, line 11,—

after "Where any company" insert—

"is engaged in the manufacture or processing of fertilisers, seeds, concentrated for cattle and poultry feed, pesticides, machineries, tools or implements for use in agriculture, animal husbandry or dairy or poultry farming or," (29)

Page 5,—

after line 29, insert—

"(ia) concentrates for cattle and poultry feed;" (30)

Page 5,—

for lines 30 to 32, substitute—

"(ii) dissemination of information on or demonstration of modern techniques of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy or poultry farming or advice on such techniques;" (31)

Page 5,—

omit lines 33 and 34. (32)

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I beg to move* :

Page 4, line 20,—

*for "outside India in respect" substitute—
"for the promotion of the sale outside India" (98)*

Page 4,—*after line 41, insert—*

"(viii) entertainment for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities" (99)

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri N. Dandekar]

Page 5, line 11,—for “company” substitute—

“person is engaged in the manufacture or processing of fertilisers, seeds, concentrates for cattle and poultry feed, pesticides, machineries, tools or implements for use in agriculture, animal husbandry or dairy or poultry farming or” (100)

Page 5, line 22,—

for “company” substitute “person” (101)

Page 4, line 9,—

omit “domestic” (158)

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : I beg to move :

Page 5, for lines 28 to 34, substitute—

“(i) fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, concentrates for cattle and poultry feed, tools or implements for use by such cultivator, grower or producer;

(ii) dissemination of information on, or demonstration of, modern techniques or methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, or dairy or poultry farming, or advice on such techniques or methods ;”

Page 5, line 35,—

for “(iv)” substitute “(iii)”.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
I beg to move* :

Page 5, line 11,—

after “any Company” insert—

“individual, firm or Hindu undivided family.”

Page 5, line 23,—

for “one and one-fifth” substitute—
“one and one-third”

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : With regard to amendment Nos. 98, 99 and 158 relating to clause 35B and amendment Nos. 100 and 101 relating to clause 35C I have the following observations to make. Section 35B seeks to introduce certain export market development allowances and it

provides for deduction of a sum equivalent to 1-1/3 of the expenditure incurred.

I wish to suggest that this particular clause should be made more comprehensive so that it may help in the real sense in every aspect promotion of exports from our country. My amendment No. 98 seeks to provide that advertisement and publicity expenses incurred should not be restricted to expenses incurred outside India but a provision should be made that all advertisements and publicity expenses incurred for the purpose of export promotion should be included. As an illustration, there are certain magazines and so many things in India, which are circulated all over the world, to which we send our publicity material which serves a real purpose for export promotion. Therefore, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to accept my amendment No. 98.

Regarding amendment No. 99, I wish to suggest that entertainment expenses incurred for the purpose of export promotion should be included as one of the items of expenditure for the purpose of deduction. There is no provision made so far for the deduction of entertainment expenses.

Regarding amendment No. 158, I find that the Finance Minister has expressly limited the application of this clause to domestic companies. I disagree here with the Finance Minister because the main purpose is to create necessary incentives for export and whether it is a foreign company or an Indian company, so long as it is able to fulfil the basic objective of giving sufficient incentive for exports, it should be applicable to it. I, therefore, suggest that the word ‘domestic’ should be removed and it should be applicable to all companies whether domestic or foreign.

Coming to new section 35C and amendment No. 100, I have to submit that here certain agriculture development allowance have been provided by the Finance Minister. According to the wording of the clause, these allowances are applicable only in respect of companies. I think, it is a drafting mistake and the Finance Minister would not have that objective ;

* Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

Whether it is a company or a firm or an individual, so long as the purpose is served and so long as they satisfy all the criteria provided for in this particular clause, it should be applicable both to companies and to individuals. Therefore my amendment seeks to replace the word "company" by "person".

Secondly, I want to make it more comprehensive. The allowances provided for by this particular clause are applicable only to such manufacturers as use as raw material any agricultural products, or animal husbandry, dairy or poultry farming product. My amendment seeks to suggest that it should be applicable to a wider sector involved in agriculture to make it more useful. In my amendment I have suggested that this allowance should be extended to the manufacture of fertilisers, seeds, concentrates for cattle and poultry feed, pesticides, machineries, tools or implements for use in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy or poultry farming. Only by accepting these amendments we shall be able to make it more comprehensive and shall be able to cover both inputs and outputs relating to agriculture. I, therefore, suggest that both these amendments be accepted by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already accepted about concentrates for Cattle and poultry feed and I have moved those amendments. There is nothing more to be accepted there. The Government amendments cover those things.

As regards extending the deductible expenditure to expenditure incurred inside the country, it is a move to get more advantage. It is a legitimate move : I will not say that it is not a legitimate move but it is not legitimate for me to grant more and more expansion for this kind of expenditure. It is not going to be new, if they give advertisements. They give advertisements to magazines even now. What more is to be given in future ?

Therefore, I do not want to extend it there. I cannot accept that.

As regards extending the advantage of the weighted deduction to all persons and not limiting it to companies, it is clear which persons are going to provide these things. It is largely companies which pro-

vide these things. It is only given where they assist farmers. This is to be provided to agriculturists. Where they do it free-of-charge, that part will qualify for the weighted deduction.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : (Rajkot) Partnership firms.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not see any case. We will see it afterwards. Just now I cannot accept.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The amendment moved by the Government does not include manufacture of machine tools and implements for the use of agriculture, etc.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : They are not. I do not want to include them.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 221 and 222 of Government. The question is :

Page 5,—

for lines 28 to 34, substitute—

"(i) fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, concentrates for cattle and poultry feed, tools or implements, for use by such cultivator, grower or producer ;

(ii) dissemination of information on, or demonstration of modern techniques or methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, or dairy or poultry farming, or advice on such techniques or methods ;" (221)

"Page 5 line 35,—

for "(iv)" substitute "(iii)" (222)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put all the other Amendments to vote :

Amendments Nos 29, 30, 32, 98 to 100, 158, 239 and 240 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended was added to the Bill.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Clause 6 (Amendment of section 37)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I move* :

Page 6, line 5,—

for "Explanation" substitute— "further Proviso." (33)

Page 6,—

for lines 6 to 10 substitute—

"Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to expenditure on entertainment referred to in sub-clause (ix) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 35B". (34)

Page 6,—

Omit lines 11 to 15 (35)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I move* :

Page 6, line 5,—

after "following" insert—"further Proviso and" (104)

Page 6,—

after line 5, insert—

"Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to expenditure on entertainment referred to in sub-clause (viii) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 35B." (105)

Page 6,—

Omit lines 8 to 10. (106)

Page 6, line 14,—

after "incurred" insert—

"after the 29th day of February, 1968." (107)

S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, I would only submit to the Finance Minister that entertainment expenditure on promotion of exports should not be covered by the limit provided in Section 37 (2 A) of the Income-Tax Act. I appreciate that there should be a general limit to entertainment expenses so that excessive disbursement is not made to the detriment of revenue. But then expenditure which is made for promotion of exports, I believe, falls in a different category altogether and that should be excluded from this limit. The hon. Minister may kindly consider.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : As regards my Amendments Nos. 104 and 105, they are

consequential upon an earlier amendment in relation to the allowance of entertainment expenditure for promotion of sale outside of India of such goods and services and I do support what Mr. Kothari has just said that, surely, in this drag-net of trying to disallow entertainment expenditure of all kinds the entertainment expenditure incurred in connection with the promotion of exports and so on ought not be disallowed.

As regards my Amendment No. 106, it is concerned with deleting the proposed item (i) in the proposed Explanation which says that entertainment expenditure shall include the amount of any allowance in the nature of entertainment allowance granted by the assessee to any employee. Surely, this is only a form of payment to the employees. These are part of the terms and conditions of service whether described as entertainment allowance or house rent allowance or any other allowance. These are aggregates of various types of allowances which form part of the condition of service for employees. To bring that in by some kind of presumption, that such expenditure as is paid as an allowance to the employee for entertainment should be included under entertainment expenditure of the employee for the purpose of limiting the expenditure is, I think, totally wrong because it is not really, in any sense, entertainment expenditure incurred by the employer. It is part of the terms of contract of service for the employees that he is allowed to undertake a certain amount of entertainment on the general presumption that it is beneficial—which it is—to the interests of the company.

A regards my Amendment No. 107, it is merely a small one but an important one, concerned with the exclusion of entertainment expenditure (or rather inclusion under entertainment expenditure) of the amount of any such expenditure as is not expenditure incurred out of an allowance granted to an employee or other person.

I agree that this is entertainment expenditure of the employer. But I suggest that the limitation should be prospective as I have suggested, namely, that which is incurred after 29th day of February, 1968.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would accept 9 and 10.

MR. DUPUTY-SPEAKER : Amendment 9 was not moved. Amendment 10 is covered.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Amendment 9 was not moved. Otherwise, I would have accepted it with that change in one word in line 9, namely, substitution of the word 'granted' by 'paid'. I would certainly accept Amendmend No. 10.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I will move it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It may be moved as amended.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The best thing would be to move it as amended.

Please give the full text for reporting purposes. Otherwise, this will create confusion.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Amendments 10 and 107 are the same.

I will accept Amendment No. 9, subject to the modification that in line 9, for the word 'granted' the word 'paid' shall be substituted. I will accept Amendment No. 9 subject to this modification.

I accept 107 because that is equal to Amendment 10.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move* : page 6, lines 9 and 10, —

for "granted by the assessee to any employee or other person" substitute—

"paid by the assessee to any employee or other person after the 29th day of February 1968." (9A)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : In other words, I understand that the Finace Minister is opposing my amendment, No. 106, which was to delete the other thing altogether, but he is accepting 107 which is for the insertion of a date in regard to the second item...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am accepting 107 and 9 with that modification. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : About 104 and 105, I would like to make a submission. The limit of entertainment expenditure provided would be extremely inadequate if you take into account the export promotion efforts. We have been saying that, to promote exports, it is necessary to incur a large amount as entertainment expenditure. Even government companies like the STC and the others are not an exception. If you really want to encourage exports, it is necessary that the entertainment expenditure incurred for export promotion should not be covered by the limit for entertainment expenditure.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : In the interest of export development, we will have to treat our customers as well as potential clients on an appropriate scale ; appropriate red carpet and other facilities have to be provided to them, not only when foreign customers or potential costumers come to this country but also when some of us go abroad soliciting business ; both ways, this expenditure is necessary. Therefore, unless we appropriately increase the entertainment allowance, in view of the prices obtaining in India, in almost every city, if one wants to entertain his clients, certainly the limits provided are too meagre. I would, therefore, appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister to accept these realities in view of the experience obtaining now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I say, Sir, that this Bill is not meant to increase the present limits which have been imposed. Regarding entertainment outside, God knows what entertainment will be given and this red carpet business is not understood by me. If everything is going to be used and everything will go into it, the whole company will spend it. I cannot accept it. There will be a limit to it. Therefore, I have kept this limit of Rs. 30,000. I have no reason to extend this limit of Rs. 30,000.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : There is already the exchange control.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Immediately there will be a pressure for increasing that expenditure.

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : You have in fact legitimately allowed a certain amount of foreign exchange to be spent when a person goes abroad, for export promotion. If out of that he has spent something on entertainment,—there is already an overall limit you will have provided by the limit of foreign exchange sanction you may have given and he cannot spend more,—even that will be disallowed. I suggest that it ought to be allowed as expenditure incurred outside India within the limits of foreign exchange allowance for the purposes of entertainment in connection with export promotion. What I mean is that limitations of the kind I have mentioned already exist.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If the limitation is for entertainment expenditure, that does include that. If it falls within that, it will be allowed ; if it falls beyond Rs. 30,000, it will not be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 6, lines 9 and 10,—

for 'granted by the assessee to any employee or other person' substitute—
'paid by the assessee to any employee or other person after the 29th day of February, 1968.' (9A)

The motion was adopted.

Page 6, line 14,—

after 'incurred' insert—'after the 29th day of February, 1968'. (107)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I will put all the other amendments to this clause to vote.

Amendments Nos. 33, 34, 35, 104, 105
& 106 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Insertion of new section 40A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we come to Clause 7. Amendments 36, 108, 159, 195 and 196 have been moved.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 7,—

after line 36 insert—

"Provided that no disallowance under this sub-section shall be made without the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner."

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Pages 6 and 7,—

Omit lines 22 to 45 and 1 to 36, respectively. (108)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I beg to move* :

Page 6,—

after line 35, insert—

"Provided further that no disallowance shall be made under this section without the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner." (159)

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : I beg to move* :

Page 6,—

after line 35, insert—

"Provided further that it would be deemed to be a payment for the legitimate needs of the business or the profession of the assessee if the liability of the business expenditure of assessee would have been the same or more but for such payment under the circumstances of the business or profession of the assessee." (195)

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : I beg to move* :

Pages 7 and 8,—

Omit lines 37 to 43 and 1 to 24, respectively. (196)

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have just to say that the ITO is being allowed powers to disallow so much of the expenditure as is considered by him as excessive or unreasonable and that shall not be allowed as a deduction. This means that the ITO is being given blanket powers in this regard. In my opinion; there should be a certain limit, say, Rs. 5,000 upto which the ITO may be permitted to disallow ; and beyond that it should be made obligatory for him to obtain the permission of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner. After all, some check should be necessary on the powers of the ITO also, taking into account all the factors, in which I need not go. Where such disallowances are made, blanket powers should not be given to the ITO and it should be obligatory for him to go to the senior officer and take his sanction and then disallow.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I would like to oppose this whole clause. Already, Sir, under the law the Income Tax Officer is entitled to disallow expenditure which is not wholly and necessarily for the purpose of the business. In other words, anything irrelevant or frivolous can already be disallowed. This clause now seeks to give the Income Tax Officer an entirely unfettered discretionary power—that it is his opinion—as to whether certain payments made to people who are related to people or connected with the Directors of Companies are in excess of what they deserve. It is true that already there is enough power and even that power is sometimes exercised in a way that is harsh towards the assessee. There is another reason why the hon. Finance Minister should realise that what he is doing here is cutting across the provisions of the Company Law. The Finance Minister knows that under the Companies Act Government have to sanction the remuneration of the directors and managers over certain limits. Suppose the Company Law Administration under the companies Act says that certain remuneration is reasonable to a director and it sanctions that amount to either the director or the relative employed. This is sanctioned. Once that is done by the CLA, is there any earthly reason why the ITO should apply another discretion to the same quantum and say 'No, because this

man is related to somebody I cannot allow; I disallow it.' ? The effect is this. -

There will be two arms of the Government working at cross purposes. The Company Law Administration says that this a fair remuneration, you may go ahead and pay it, but the Income-tax officer says that he does not agree. He will say this is too much and that he would allow something else. Does the Finance Minister want that two limbs of the Government should be given arbitrary discretion to do the same job ? In such a case they would, sooner or later, find themselves at loggerheads. Government today possess enough powers to regulate the remuneration. So this clause becomes unnecessary and I would appeal to Finance Minister, in the interest of proper legislation, not to press this part of the clause and to withdraw it themselves.

Then, Sir, the second part of the clause is there which is regarding expenditure over Rs. 2,500, when it is made by cash and not by cheque. This kind of hasty legislation does not take into account the existing legislation as I understand it. I speak subject to correction and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will correct me if I am wrong. Chèques are not legal tenders. People are entitled to demand their payment in cash if they are so minded and there are people in the country who do not take cheques. In the countryside, for example, if you wish to pay by means of a cheque the villager may think that you are trying to play a confidence trick on him. He has every right to demand payment in cash.

My hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody says that even the IAC, except in the case of some privileged category like MPs., do not accept cheques from even multi-millionaires and distinguished citizens, because IAC does not believe in negotiable instruments, either. That being the case you cannot take away the legal obligation of paying in cash. Therefore I feel that this whole clause is shabbily drafted and so it should be dropped out altogether.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : May I speak, Sir, in support of my amendment ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will come to you, Shri Himatsingka.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : This amendment ought to be agreed to. I will cite the case of a company. The managing director is allowed 5% commission by the company law board and it works out to Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 4,600 per month on the basis of the computation of income on the basis of 5% and the Income-tax officers says 'No, the amount of work that you have put in for the company should not entitle him to get Rs. 4,600 ; I will allow only Rs. 3,500'. Suppose such a position is taken up by the ITO. It is unfair. It is unfair that the Income-tax officer should sit in judgment over the sanction that has been given by the Company Law Board after taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances allowing it to fix the remuneration.

Similarly, as regards the other portion of the clause, as has been mentioned by Shri M. R. Masani, it will work very much against the present law also. Legal tenders can only be made in cash. Supposing there is a dispute on the commission payable to a person and he wants Rs. 5,000, and the man who has to pay says that it is only Rs. 4,000, and then the amount is tendered, it has to be tendered in cash. That will not be taken into account by the ITO. The funny part of it is that even if the ITO feels that the amount has been paid, he has no right to say that such expenditure shall not be allowed as reduction. Even if he is satisfied that the amount has actually been paid and the man who has been paid the amount accepts the payment, he will have to disallow it. This is a position which I think should be considered by the Finance Minister. He can easily imagine the difficulties that will be created if the law is allowed to stand in this fashion.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : My hon. friend has gone on to another point. But I would like to say something on the first point raised by Shri M. R. Masani. I agree with him on the first point, namely with regard to the conflict between the Income-tax Department and the Company Law Board. The Company Law Board takes all the surrounding circumstances into consideration.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I explain the point so that this need not be

laboured ? This does not apply to that all. There is no question of the ITO disallowing whatever is sanctioned by the Company Law Administration. That relates to the remuneration and the commission. The company law does not provide for other expenditure, for commission for purchases and things like that. It is only those things which are covered by this and not the remuneration. Therefore, there is no conflict between the two. If any ITO disallows it, he will be dismissed.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : The words 'or services' are there in the clause. So, my hon. friend Shri Tenneti Viswanatham is right when he says that it does apply.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These services are not those.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am very happy at what the Finance Minister has said. But a number of cases came to my notice after the Company Law Advisory Commission recommended something and Government passed orders in the same Finance Ministry. There were cases where the remuneration was disallowed by the ITO as being excessive. I am happy to know that if they come to the hon. Minister's notice he will take action against the ITO concerned.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I shall take action against the ITO if he does that. He has no business to do that.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I want to cross the t's and dot the i's of the arguments that have already been advanced.

In the first place, let me enumerate in fact the number of persons, payments to whom, whether in respect of goods, services or facilities, will have to be questioned by the ITO, not necessarily disallowed but questioned, because he has got to examine all this. The law is there and he has got to apply it.

I shall just give two examples. In the case of a company, payments for goods, services or facilities made to any director of the company, any relative of any director of the company, any concerns in which any of such director or his relatives has a substantial interest, any companies in which the director of the company or his

relatives has substantial interest, all persons who have a substantial interest in that company and their relatives and associates and so on will have to be gone into by the ITO. I can go on further in regard to the meaning of the word 'associates'. These are the various payees in respect of whom in every business assessment, the ITO will have to take a look at the payments made in respect of goods or services and payment of salaries is a payment for services, notwithstanding the Finance Minister's belief to the contrary—or facilities. What has the ITO to do in relation to these? He has got to examine them from three angles. And those three angles are: the fair market value of the goods or services or facilities for which payment is made the legitimate needs—it may be a fair market value that is paid but the legitimate needs of the business or profession of the assessee would also be gone into; in other words, the value may be fair, but the ITO can still say 'I do not think you need all this', and that means that he has got to look into it—and thirdly, the benefit derived by or accruing to the assessee from such payment. The ITO may well say; 'Yes, you are purchasing this at fair market price', and he may also say 'Yes, you need it; it is legitimately needed for your business', but he may nevertheless come to the conclusion that the benefit derived by the concern whose affairs he is examining was not commensurate with the amount of the payment made. And he has got to make this examination in every business assessment, and possibly in most other assessments.

Now, I have taken occasion to discuss this from a practical point of view with a number of friends I have still got in the income tax department and they have all told me over and over again that this is going to be practically impossible. But if an ITO nevertheless wants honestly to do his job, he has got to do and he is going to get cluttered up in the assessment process. And notwithstanding the two-years limitation, either the assessments will all be rushed through at the end of two years or they will not be done at all or—the third alternative—there would be a substantial increase in bribery and corruption.

I turn now to the clause about payment by cheque instead of by legal tender

In principle, I have a good deal of sympathy with this. One of the important techniques of tax evasion lies in fact of payments in cash. You get a receipt and then the fellow who is supposed to have received the money is not traceable. It is a pretty hard job for the ITO to do anything about that kind of thing. So this clause starts in considerable favour with me; but I am also impressed by the argument about legal tender. Suppose I have to lay a legitimate commission of Rs. 5,000 or something or there is a simple payment for services rendered of Rs. 5000 or even for goods purchased, and the seller says 'I want cash'. I say 'Sorry, if I paid you cash, I shall get it in the neck, even if you admit you have received it'.

I am not importing into this the difficulties of the agriculturist or former who does not know about banking. I am talking about the payer and the payee in, say, the city of Bombay. If I do not pay him cash and if he refuses to take a cheque, do you know he is entitled to put in an application for insolvency against me on the ground that I am not prepared to meet my debts in legal tender? That I am refusing to pay my debts in legal tender is a good excuse, a good reason, for an insolvency petition against me. It really is. It is perfectly so.

So there is not only this question of legal tender and of any other tender being refused; but there is also this, that if I refuse to pay my debt in terms of the only way in which lawfully I can pay, the persons to whom such payment is due can go to the Court with an application to declare me insolvent on the ground that I am not paying my debts. Therefore, something has got to be done about this.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Does it in fact happen?

SHRI N. DANDEKER: It will happen when this comes in, because at present there is no provision in law that any payment you may have to make you may lawfully make by cheque. Suppose I am required to make a payment which is legitimate in business, which it is legitimately my desire to pay; I say, 'Mr. Snooks, take a cheque'. He says 'It is a cheque? I

[Shri N. Dandekar]

want cash. I have got to incurred expenditures immediately. I cannot wait two three days till it is cashed etc., Indeed, he need not give any reason at all. He can say 'I want legal tender', and if I refuse to pay him in legal tender,—he is not concerned with the ITO's views,—he can go and, as I said, file an involuntary petition against me because I am not paying my debt.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I agree that there have been certain malpractices in this country in respect of the allowances and remuneration paid to some relatives. But I do not think this calls for such extraordinary powers in the hands of the ITO who, I think, is not expected—and it will also not be possible for him—to judge what is judicious what is reasonable, because business conditions vary so violently from place to place, business to business and from time to time that it is impossible for anyone to come to a sound judgement on this. Therefore, I think this will be a grossly unfair regulation in respect of the rest of them who want to live honestly and to pay to certain people—they may be relatives or they may not be.

I am also very deeply concerned about the other clause concerning cheque payment over Rs. 2,500. Take the case of my own constituency where India's second largest cattle fair (in Nagaur) takes place every year. Transactions worth crores of rupees take place in terms of the sale of bullocks and camels and things like that. It is on cash basis; nobody is prepared to accept a cheque there. Think of thousands of mandies that we have in this country where the farmers bring cartloads of grains. They will accept cash payment only. There are forest contractors who live in the forest area and cut teak wood or bamboo or those who conduct minning operations in areas where there is no human habitation or the branch of any bank. Most of the time the person who is given this contract sends cash to these people for weekly wages for payment. Those who operate on the islands, and those who do mining operations and bring sandstone and other things—in all such cases it will be im-

possible for payments to be made by cheques. From the point of view of both the rural operations and the natural difficulties, I suggest that this clause should be suitably amended.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA (Banka) : I endorse what Mr. Dandekar has said but I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Minister to plug the loopholes and bring in as many assesseees as possible. I also know that sometimes when people pay or receive cash, they are not entered in books. I have a way out. Yesterday also I have stated that there should be provision for registration of income-tax assesseees. In sales tax we have got a registration number. Let the businessmen who have got to deal with others and who have got to receive payments of amounts over Rs. 2,500 be first registered with the income-tax department. In many Government departments, when you give a contract or make payment, you ask for a clearance certificate from the receiver to be granted by the income-tax officer. You may introduce a new section by which persons who are to receive payments are registered with the department so that many of the difficulties might be avoided. According to me, this clause is quite illegal and involves so many difficulties. I know that in Bengal when people go to buy jute in mofussil areas worth Rs. 10,000 or even 50,000, they take only cash because there are no banking facilities. The hon. Minister has said that he would try to remove these difficulties by amending the rules suitably or making new rules. But that will not solve the problem. Therefore, I suggest that instead of making the payment by cheques compulsory, if we adopt the method of registration in income-tax so that people would deal with such persons only who were registered with the income-tax department, the anxiety of the hon. Minister will disappear and we shall be able to rope in more assesseees.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : On second thoughts and after the arguments, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If as much trouble to argue against the provision is

taken to understand the purpose for which it had been brought forward, I am sure that all this time would have been usefully spent, useful to me and to them too. What happens in a cattle fair? So many transactions are made but they are not between companies but between farmers. Does this apply to a farmer?

I cannot understand this sort of imagination running riot. Therefore, it does not apply to this. I hear very convenient arguments about widows, farmers, rural areas, and so on, and when it comes conveniently for evasion it is very easily argued; I cannot be taken in by those arguments.

I quite understand the argument about the legal tender. But we can make a provision that for these purposes, this will be legal tender, and I propose to take that action if it is necessary.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay—North-West): Only in the case of bank guaranteed cheques.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes; only for bank guaranteed cheques it could be done. This can be done; not that it cannot be done. All that will be taken care of. We will try to see ultimately...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He did not take care of it for the last two years.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will try to take progressive care of my hon. friend. I think by the time his turn comes he will be a wiser man; I am quite sure. In this particular matter, it is granted that there are illegal practices going on. Now, how are they to be got at? My hon. friend there suggested that a clause could be put in which I think would make it more cumbersome. He says registration could be done. What happens to the payment and how long will it take? And one has to wait for registration also. So, it becomes more difficult. What is wrong with this? When he pays above Rs. 2,500 in cheque, this will apply to all transactions from now on afterwards; not now. Therefore, when they make a contract with a party to pay that, they can make contracts that they will pay in cheque. Nobody can go against that, and that can be paid. I do not know

if anybody can object to it. As a matter of fact, I have been worried about these matters—this black money as it is called, or unaccounted for money, if it can be called in proper language. That has got to be stopped. How is that to be done? If this will apply only to all payments which are made by cheque above a certain limit, throughout, everywhere, between all people then that is a very long process and then it has many snags. Even in this limited payment, there are so many snags. Therefore, I am experimenting with this business. This is a limited purpose, where the company wants to get an allowance in expenditure on account of this payment. This is the condition which will have to be satisfied; if not they will have to pay income-tax on it. That is all. There is nothing else done in this. I do not understand all these arguments which are easily made with such vehemence, but it is difficult for me to do this.

My hon. friend there says that this applies to services also, and he is opposed to all these things. Naturally, he is opposed to all these things. As a lawyer he says it is shabbily worded. I do not know how long he has practised the law. I am advised by people who have practised law for a long time. I am not a lawyer and therefore I am not pitting myself against him. But to say that this is shabbily done is not fair. One may differ and there can be difference of opinion in matters of law. I readily grant it, and his opinion may be even more correct than this, and their opinion may be more correct than his. I can say that this has not been done hastily at all. This has been done after very careful consideration. I have already said that the services which are sanctioned by the Company Law Board cannot be doubted by the Income-tax officer.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: But there is nothing here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It means only for payment for services.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: The Income-tax Officer has to do his duty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This will be done by rules and the rules will be publish-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

ed. It is not that the rules will be kept in a hole somewhere as in the hole-and-corner method. I have proposed to invite objections to it, because it is necessary to do so. Even in the matter of sums above Rs. 2,500 to be paid by cheques, I want to prescribe certain categories where this will not apply, but that has to be done after very careful consideration. I want to see that these things are adequately and properly done. I have been seriously charged with not doing this or that, or not being able to do this. I understand the feeling of all those who have stated this. Naturally they have got to express their feelings. I have got to execute it. I say that it is an evil; I agree; but that evil has got to be stopped by Government and not by my hon. friends.

If I try to find remedies for it, a negative attitude is taken that "this will not do; make it broader, so that more things can happen", I am afraid I cannot accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does Mr. Deshmukh have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 195 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the other amendments.

Amendment Nos. 36, 108, 159 and 196 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 — (Insertion of new section 141A)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments. No. 12—Mr.

Sudarsanam and Mr. Ram Avtar Sharma are absent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I move amendment No. 37.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Patodia's amendment No. 74 is already covered by No. 37.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I move amendments Nos. 160 and 161.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. B. S. Sharma's amendment No. 241 is covered by No. 37. He can move No. 242.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Yes; I move No. 242.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 9, lines 8 and 9,—

omit "if he is of opinion that the regular assessment of the assessee is likely to be delayed," (37)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 9, line 8,—

for "may" *substitute*—

"shall" (160)

Page 9, line 9,—

after "delayed" *insert*—

"Beyond four months from the date on which the return was furnished" (161)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move* :

Page 9, line 11,—

add at the end—

"within one month from the date of filing the return" (242)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The Finance Minister has introduced a very commend-

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

able clause that the ITO shall make a provisional assessment; if *prima facie* a refund is due. But the choice has been given to the ITO. The words are "if he is of the opinion that the regular assessment of the assessee is likely to be delayed". In practice, what would happen is, taking advantage of this proviso, the ITO would never give that refund and he would wait till the final assessment is completed which may take 3 or 4 years or whatever is the applicable limitation period. If you give him the choice, he will not do it. Perhaps the Finance Minister may not know his own department about refunds. Therefore, I would request him to kindly provide that the ITO shall make a provisional assessment and give the refund. He may therefore kindly accept my amendment.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : My amendment also is more or less to the same effect. Instead of saying that "the ITO may", I suggest "the ITO shall". If the ITO is of the opinion that the regular assessment of the assessee is likely to be delayed beyond four months from the date on which the return was furnished, he shall make a provisional assessment. On the one hand, I agree that to some extent it has got to depend upon the view the ITO takes as to whether there is going to be some delay in the assessment. But he cannot have this latitude that he can go on saying, "I will finish it in two months" again and again. He should make up his mind when the return is furnished and if it is likely to be delayed beyond four months, he must make a provisional assessment.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : My amendments 241 and 242 practically cover the same point. I thank the minister for being alive to the needs of the assessee whose assessments result in refunds. Of late, the I. T. Department has been quite alert in allowing refunds in the same manner as they collect taxes. While making provisional assessment, which results in a demand, the time-limit allowed is one month. Similarly here also when the assessment results in a refund the time-limit should be made one month.

No discretion should be given to the ITO. My suggestion is that the words "if he is of the opinion that the regular

assessment of the assessee is likely to be delayed" should be omitted and the words "within one month from the date of filing the return" should be added so that he shall make the assessment within one month from the date of filing the return as in the case of a provisional assessment.

15 hrs.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, my experience is that whenever there is a case of refund the assessments are invariably delayed and postponed. Therefore, it is necessary that we accept the amendment and make it mandatory on the ITO that whenever there is a case of refund it has got to be assessed within a specific period say, as suggested by Shri Dandekar, within four months.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do realise that there have been lapses in the matter of refunds and I am trying to straighten it out. In the matter of making refunds sooner I think some progress has been made and it will have to be admitted by my hon. friends there that the position is getting better than before.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : In the matter of these assessments also I am trying to see that no assessment are delayed. I have made a change now and reduced the time from four years to two years. I want to reduce it even to less than one year. I do not want any assessment to be kept pending beyond six months. If it is possible that is what I want to achieve. But some time will have to be given before I can carry it out. Today there are arrears of 23 lakhs of assessments. I have to finish that. Every year there are 25 lakhs of assessments newly coming in. Therefore, all this has got to be coped up with. I am, therefore, changing the whole system and trying to see that all assessee are not thoroughly scrutinised. It is not necessary to do so. I want to accept the returns and let them have the assessments. Then go into a thorough check for a certain percentage at random of these assessee and wherever faults are found go down on them with very heavy punishments. That is why heavy punishments have been provided. This is the system which will do away with this kind

[Shri Morarji Desai]

of necessity even of provisional assessments. I have also given instructions that where refund is due on the return by itself no application should be necessary. They must not wait for it and they must give refund immediately. They should not go asking for it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : But your instructions are never carried out.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : These are all new. Have some patience. If you let me know where this is not done I will certainly take action. If you do not let me know what can I do ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : It is not proper to complain to you against the department. It is your own department. Besides how can we do it every time ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am inviting this. I am thanking you if you do it. If you do not do it how is this department to be straightened out ? It requires a thorough scrutiny into defaults so that defaults are dealt with on both sides, on the side of the assessee and also on the side of the Income-tax officers. Unless prompt punishments are given for defaults I am afraid this evil cannot be cured or at least reduced to the minimum. Therefore I am asking for help. If you do not want to give that help I cannot demand that help. I will certainly request. If you do not give me even then, I am proceeding to find out the defaults in my own way and deal with them. But it takes time. I cannot do it immediately. I cannot give them any loopholes. Therefore, I am going to draft the rules in this matter. Within six months at any rate the provisional assessment must be made. I do not want to have it there in the law itself which becomes rigid. I am going to publish these rules.

I am going to publish them so that any member of the public would know what they are. Why should they not know it ? Therefore, on both sides I am dealing with it. Where the assessee has concealed something, he is to be punished heavily. Where the Income-tax officer takes from the assessee wrongly, something deliberately he is

also to be punished very severely. My instructions to the Income-tax officers have also been these, that if the assessee through want of knowledge of the law is entitled to something and he is not asking for it, it is the duty of the Income-tax officer to give it to him and not to wait for his claim. This is what I am trying to achieve. All these things are being attempted. But it takes time. When a whole jungle has got to be cleared, it requires some time. I would only plead with them to have patience and understanding and give me help. If help is given, it is good. But I cannot ask for it as a right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 37, 160, 161, and, 242 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before taking up clause 12, I would like to point out one thing. At 5 O' Clock I am going to apply guillotine. Then we will have one hour for third reading. So, I suppose hon. Members have got to be selective in moving amendments.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : On the Finance Bill you cannot have a guillotine like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Otherwise, where is the time for third reading ? This was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. It is not possible to extend the time.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : With great respect, it was not so decided in the Business Advisory Committee. It was merely suggested and we said that we will consider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Looking at the speed at which we are proceeding,

I have to make this comment. We have so far finished only 11 clauses out of 44 clauses and the Schedules. I will have to apply guillotine at some time. So, be more selective. As you all know the mind of the Finance Minister, be selective and argue only such points which are fundamental and important.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Just as the Finance Minister has to discharge his duties, we have also to discharge our duties.

Clause 12.—(Amendment of section 153)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 10, line 13,—

after "Income-tax Act," insert—

"(i)". (38)

Page 10,—

after line 23, insert—

"(ii) for sub-section (3) the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) No order of assessment, reassessment or recomputation shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of an order :—

(i) in consequence of which a fresh assessment is made under section 146 ;

(ii) under sections 250, 254, 260, 262, 263 or 264 or an order of any court in a proceeding otherwise than by way of appeal or reference under this Act, in consequence of which or to give effect to any finding or direction contained in the said order, the assessment or reassessment or recomputation is made ;

(iii) of assessment made on the firm under section 147 in consequence of which an assessment is made on a partner of the firm." (39)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move* :

Page 10.—

for line 19, substitute—

"day of April, 1967 ;

(ii) three years from the end of the assessment year in which the income was first assessable, where such assessment year is the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1968 ;" (223)

Page 10, line 20,—

for "(ii)", substitute "(iii)". (224)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I will just briefly point out that the provision with regard to limitation of time within which the assessments must be completed is a very commendable provision indeed. But, then, there is a loophole. As some people have pointed out to me, the ITO may complete the assessment within the period of limitation, but the next day he may re-open the assessment and when an assessment is re-opened there is no time limit whatsoever. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister that in cases where assessments are re-opened, or set aside, or where appellate decisions are there pending implementation in all these matters some time limit may kindly be indicated, and that would be in line with his thinking.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If it is re-opened, it will automatically be two years. There is no question of indefinite time.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : It will not apply to set aside cases.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It will apply. Why should it not apply ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now first put the Government amendments to the vote of the House. The question is :

"Page 10,—

for line 19, substitute—

"day of April, 1967 ;

(ii) three years from the end of the assessment year in which the

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

income was first assessable, where such assessment year is the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1968 ; ” (223)

Page 10, line 20,—

for “(ii)”, substitute “(iii)”. (224)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put Amendment Nos. 38 and 39 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18 —(Amendment of section 239.)

Amendments made :*

Page 12, line 29,—

for “1968”, substitute “1967”. (225)

Page 12,—

after line 30, insert—

“(b) where the claim is in respect of income which is assessable for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1968, three years from the last day of the assessment year ; ”. (226)

Page 12, line 31,—

for “(b)”, substitute “(c)”. (227)

(Shri Morarji Desai)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18A (New)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments, Nos. 111 and 198, seeking to insert clause 18A (New). Both are beyond the scope of this Bill and so they are ruled out.

Clause 19 —(Amendment of section 271.)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : Sir, I move* :—

Page 12, line 37,—

after “than” insert—

“fifty per cent. of,” (114)

Pages 12 and 13, lines 38 and 1 and 2, respectively,...

for “income in respect of which the particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars have been furnished.”

substitute—

“tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the income returned by such person had been accepted as his correct income.” (116)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I move* :—

Page 12, line 37,—

omit “which shall not be less than, but” (124)

Page 13, line 1,—

after “been” insert “deliberately” (125)

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Sir, I move* :—

Pages 12 and 13,—

for clause 19,—

substitute—

‘19. In section 271 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for clause (iii), and the Explanation, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(iii) in the cases referred to in clause (c),—

(a) if, while concealing the particulars of the income or while furnishing inaccurate particulars of such in-

*Amendments made/moved with the recommendation of the President,

come, an assessee has made a statement in any verification under this Act or under any Rule made thereunder or delivers an account or statement which is false and which either he knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and a penalty equal to a sum which shall not be less than but which shall not exceed twice the amount of the income in respect of which particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars furnished ;
Or

(b) where total income returned by any person is less than 75 per cent of the total income as assessed under section 143 or section 144 or section 147 (reduced by the expenditure incurred *bona fide* by him for the purpose of making or earning any income included in the total income but which has been disallowed as a deduction) such person shall unless he proves that the failure to return such total income did not arise from any fraud or any gross or wilful neglect on his part be deemed to have concealed the particulars of his income or furnished inaccurate particulars of such income for the purposes of clause (c) of this sub-section and shall in addition to any tax payable by such person further be liable to pay a sum which shall not exceed 20 per cent of the income in respect of which particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars have been furnished". (199)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
Sir, I move* :—

Page 12, line 38,—

for "income" substitute "income tax"
(247)

Page 13, line 2,—

add "Provided that the penalty proceedings, though initiated shall not be completed before the final disposal of the appeal filed against the quantum upto the Tribunal stage". (248)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The object of the clause, before I come to the object

of my amendment, is plainly to enhance penalties for concealment of income or particulars of income in this way, namely, the penalties will no longer be related to the tax which would have been avoided but to the amount of income concealed or particulars relating to which were concealed. The proposal in the clause, as it is, is that the penalty shall, as a minimum, be equal to the amount of income concealed and, as a maximum, be equal to twice the amount of income concealed.

The object of the amendments, which I have moved, is, on the one hand, to agree that the penalties ought to be severe but, on the other, to insist that they must be related to the amount of tax either sought to be avoided or which in effect would have been avoided had the income returned or the particulars of the income returned been accepted.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a must.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : The attempt to link up penalty with income concealed or particulars of which were concealed has, in the first place, no rationale whatever but, secondly and more importantly, the proposition that the lower you happen to be in an income group the more severe the penalty you suffer is totally contradictory to the system of progressive taxation where the idea is that the larger your income the more proportionately of that income you ought to pay by way of tax.

Suppose, a person in the lower income bracket has, shall we say, committed this offence—I will not argue about the circumstances which amount to the commission of the offence—and concealed particulars of income of the amount of Rs. 1,000. If he were in an average rate of tax bracket of 5 per cent, the tax which would have been avoided, had his return been accepted, would have been Rs. 50 ; but he can under this clause be penalised to the extent of Rs. 1,000 as a minimum and Rs. 2,000 as a maximum.

The same offence committed by a gentleman whose income may be Rs. 5 lakhs and who may, therefore, be in the

[Shri N. Dandekar]

new 75 per cent bracket or the present 65 per cent bracket, a thousand rupees of under-statement, would involve an attempt to avoid tax of Rs. 650, but he will also be penalised exactly Rs. 1000 as a minimum or Rs. 2000 as a maximum. I do suggest to the Finance Minister that this kind of regressive mode of imposing penalties, totally unconnected with the tax sought to be avoided, should really not be there. That is totally irrational.

My proposal, if these two amendments are accepted, would be that the penalty would be a minimum of 50 per cent of the tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the income returned by such person had been accepted as his correct income or a maximum of twice the amount of the tax which would have been avoided. That means you get a wide range of penalty, quite a considerable range, depending upon the gravity of the offence, and the penalty would be related to the amount of tax involved.

The second point is about its wording because it is geared to the amount of income concealed and involves even a person who has submitted the return and is not, in fact, taxable because he happens to be below the lower limit. If he happens to be regarded as having concealed Rs. 1000 of income and yet remaining within the non-taxable limit, he too must be penalised.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : How ?

SHRI N. DANDEKER : When he is to pay no tax at all, he could still be penalised for Rs. 2000 if your proposal is taken as it is. I will read it. It refers to cases referred to in clause (c). I will read clause (c) that is sought to be amended and to which the penalties relate. It is this, "...has concealed the particulars of income or furnished inaccurate particulars of income". If the proposal contained in clause 19 of the Bill is accepted, the result will be this. It says, "In the cases referred to in clause (c) in addition to any tax payable by him—'any' includes 'zero' tax—a sum which shall not be less than, but which shall not exceed twice, the amount of the income in respect of which the particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars

have been furnished". It really does range from the extreme of a penalty at an "infinite rate" related to the amount of tax sought to be avoided to a penalty which, as I said, in the case of a gentleman who may be in the 65 per cent tax bracket, would be something between $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the tax avoided to 3 times the tax avoided. This, I submit to the Finance Minister is not rational. Penalty ought to be related, however severely, to the tax which would have been avoided had the return been accepted as correct and if the existing rates of penalty in relation to the tax sought to be avoided are low—I am prepared to agree that they are low—nevertheless, whatever the severity of punishment he wishes to impose it should be related to the amount of tax that would have been avoided.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जिस विचार से यह नई एमेंडमेंट रखी गई है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय ने जो लोग टैक्स इवेड करते हैं, उन पर मैक्सिमम पैनलटी लगाने के बारे में विचार किया है। जहाँ तक टैक्स इवेडज का सम्बन्ध है उनके साथ किसी की हमदर्दी नहीं हो सकती और उनके साथ सख्ती से डील किया जाना चाहिये। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन मैं उनकी सेवा में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सोचें कि इस में किस तरह की बातें आयेंगी, किस तरह के केस आयेंगे ? क्या केवल उन्हीं टैक्स इवेडज पर पैनलटी लगेगी या कुछ ऐसे भी केसिस आयेंगे जो टैक्स इवेडज तो नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी उन पर पैनलटी लगेगी ? 1922 का जो कानून है और उसका जो संकशन 28 (1) (सी) है, वह पैनलटी के बारे में है। उस में केवल उन केसिस में पैनलटी लगाने की व्यवस्था है जिन में डेलीब्रेट कंसीलमेंट या डेलीब्रेट इवेशन हो। जो नया एक्ट है उसके संकशन 271 (सी) में इसको आपने बदल दिया और इस में से डेलीब्रेट शब्द को निकाल दिया। अब आप देखिये कि इसका परिणाम क्या होता है। मान लीजिये कि एक कांटेक्टोर है और कांटेक्ट के बेसिस पर

उसका कोई एकाउंट नहीं है, उसने एकाउंट मेंटेन नहीं किया है। अब एक आई० टी० ओ० तो दस परसेंट लगाता है, दूसरा पांच परसेंट लगाता है और तीसरा पंद्रह परसेंट लगाता है। मान लीजिए, अगर कोई ऐसेसी अपना नेट रेट आफ़ प्राफ़िट 10 परसेंट दिखाता है, लेकिन आई० टी० ओ० ने उस को 15 परसेंट कर दिया, तो उस के हिसाब से उस ऐसेसी का प्राफ़िट डेढ़ गुना हो जायेगा और डिपार्टमेंट उस पर पिनेल्टी लगायेगा कि उस ने अपनी इनकम कम दिखाई। इसी तरह मान लीजिए, किसी ने मकान बनाया एक लाख रुपये का। इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसर उस मकान को देखने नहीं जाता है। वह दफ़्तर में बैठे हुए ही उस की लागत डेढ़ लाख रुपये ऐसेस कर देता है और कहता है कि पचास हजार रुपये का कनसीलमेंट किया गया है, वह अनडिस्कलोज़्ड इनकम है। इस पर डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से उस आदमी पर पिनेल्टी लगा दी जायेगी।

पिछले पंद्रह साल का मेरा अनुभव है और मैं ऐसे दर्जनों केसिज़ उप-प्रधान मंत्री को भेज सकता हूँ कि एक ही आई० टी० ओ० ने कंट्रोलर के एक ही नेचर के केसिज़ में से किसी में 8 परसेंट, किसी में 12 परसेंट और किसी में 15 परसेंट रेट लगाया और फिर पिनेल्टी लगा दी। एक ही तरह के मकानों की कंस्ट्रक्शन की गई, लेकिन उन में से किसी का दस रुपया पर-स्क्वेयर-फुट लगाया और किसी का पंद्रह रुपया पर-स्क्वेयर-फुट लगाया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह डीलिबरेटली कनसीलमेंट नहीं है। जिस केस में डीलिबरेटली कनसीलमेंट की गई हो, वहां पर पिनेल्टी लगाई जाये। मुझे उस से कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जिन का आडिट नहीं होता है, जो एकाउंटेंट नहीं रख सकते हैं, उनके केसिज़ के बारे में उप-प्रधान मंत्री विचार करें।

मैंने अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स के द्वारा ये बातें कही हैं : (1) मिनिमम लिमिट नहीं रहनी

चाहिए—मैक्सिमम लिमिट को मैंने टच नहीं किया है और दूसरे, इस में वर्ड “डीलिबरेटली” जोड़ देना चाहिए। उस से डिपार्टमेंट पर इस बात का आनस होगा कि वह साबित करे कि इनकम टैक्स को जान-बूझ कर, इन्टेन्शनली, ईवेड किया गया है।

अगर हुंडी रैकट के सिलसिले में यह मालूम हो गया कि किसी व्यक्ति ने भूठ बोला है, तो उस पर दो सौ परसेंट पिनेल्टी लगाई जाये। मुझे उससे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। लेकिन जहां आनस्ट जजमेंट से रेट वगैरह के बारे में डिफरेंस है, अगर उस केस में पिनेल्टी लगाई जाती है, तो उस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार कनसीलमेंट पर पिनेल्टी नहीं लगाती है, बल्कि जो इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसर समझता है, उस पर पिनेल्टी लगाती है। अगर आप तीन इनकम टैक्स आफ़िसरों को तीन कमरों में बिठा दें और उन को जेनरल मरचेन्डाइज़ का कोई केस दे दें, तो वे सब अलग-अलग रेट लगायेंगे। ऐसे केसिज़ में पिनेल्टी नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, जब तक डिपार्टमेंट यह न साबित कर दे कि डीलिबरेटली कनसीलमेंट हुआ है, तब तक पिनेल्टी नहीं लगनी चाहिए।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : While one cannot disagree with the desirability that in such cases where people designedly and consistently evade taxes more stringent measures are necessary, I would like to support the plea and the presentation made by Mr. Dandekar on the ground that from times immemorial there has been a correlation between crime and punishment. You have always asked for an eye in return for an eye, a hand in return for a hand and a life in return for a life. Here, I think, the Deputy Prime Minister is going to ask for the life in return for a hand or an eye which, I think, is totally uncalled for.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख़्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाबे बाला, मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने जो पायंट उठाया है, मैं उस के बारे में आनरेबल फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर से एक क्लैरिफिकेशन

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी]

चाहता हूँ। चाहे वैल्यू टैक्स की बात हो और चाहे इनकम टैक्स की, दरअसल सवाल कनसीलमेंट का है। श्री गुप्त ने एक स्पेसिफिक केस बताया है। एक शस्स मकान बनाता है और कहता है कि उस पर डेढ़ लाख रुपये लगा है। दो साल के बाद वैल्यू टैक्स आफिसर कहता है कि उस मकान की लागत चार लाख रुपये है। वह शस्स उस डेढ़ लाख रुपये के बारे में सब हिसाबत और वाउचर वगैरह पेश करता है, लेकिन आफिसर कहता है कि मैं नहीं मानता हूँ, इस की कीमत चार लाख रुपये है और वह चार लाख रुपये पर टैक्स लगता है। ढाई लाख रुपये की कनसीलमेंट मानी जाती है। मकान की कीमत तो डेढ़ लाख रुपये है, लेकिन जुर्माना और टैक्स वगैरह मिला कर वह आखिर में पांच लाख रुपये तक पहुँच जाती है और उस शस्स को लेने के देने पड़ जाते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब इस हाउस की, मुल्क की और अपने डिपार्टमेंट की आगाही के लिए तशरीह करें कि इस बारे में क्या तरीका अख्तियार किया जायेगा। कई तरीके हो सकते हैं, आफिशल इवैलुअरजें हों, या अपील हो। मैं यह क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि आया इसको कनसीलमेंट करार दिया जायेगा या नहीं।

[श्री غلام محمد بخش (شریگر) : جناب والا میں اس سلسلے میں کچھ زیادہ نہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ شری گنورال گپتا نے جو پوائنٹ اٹھایا ہے میں اس کے بارے میں آئریبل فناس منسٹر سے ایک کلیریفیکیشن چاہتا ہوں۔ چاہے وہ ویلٹھ ٹیکس کی بات ہو اور چاہے انکم ٹیکس کی۔ دراصل سوال کنسیلیٹ کا ہے شری گپتا نے ایک پیسٹیک کس بتایا ہے۔ ایک شخص مکان بناتا ہے اور کہتا ہے کہ اس پر ڈیڑھ لاکھ روپیہ لگا ہے۔ دو سال کے بعد ویلٹھ ٹیکس آفیسر کہتا ہے کہ اس مکان کی لاگت چار لاکھ روپیہ ہے۔ وہ شخص اس ڈیڑھ لاکھ روپیہ کے بارے میں سب حسابات اور داؤد چروغہ پیش کرتا ہے۔ لیکن آفیسر کہتا ہے کہ نہیں ماننا ہوں۔ اس کی قیمت چار لاکھ روپیہ ہے اور وہ چار لاکھ روپیہ پر ٹیکس لگاتا ہے۔ ڈھائی لاکھ روپیہ کی کنسیلیٹ مانی جاتی ہے۔ مکان کی قیمت تو ڈیڑھ لاکھ روپیہ ہے۔ لیکن جرمز اور ٹیکس وغیرہ ملا کر وہ آخر میں پانچ لاکھ روپیہ تک پہنچ جاتی ہے اور اس شخص کو لینے کے دینے پڑ جاتے ہیں۔

میں چاہتا ہوں کہ فناس منسٹر صاحب اس ہاؤس کی ملک کی اور اپنے ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی آگاہی کے لئے تشریح کریں کہ اس بارے میں کیا طریقہ اختیار کیا جائیگا۔ کنی طریقے ہو سکتے ہیں۔ فیڈل اور پورٹرز ہوں یا اہل بروکرس یہ کلیریفیکیشن چاہتا ہوں کہ آیا اس کو کنسیلیٹ قرار دیا جائے گا یا نہیں۔

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

So far as amendments Nos. 246 and 247 are concerned, I have nothing to add to what Mr. Dandekar has said. About my amendment No. 248 I want to say one thing. I want to add a proviso to clause 19 that :

"Provided that the penalty proceedings, though initiated shall not be completed before the final disposal of the appeal filed against the quantum upto the Tribunal stage."

The fact is that at present the penalty proceedings have got to be completed within 2 years from the date of starting and there are occasions and there are cases when the appeals against the quantum are not finalised. In the mean time the penalty is imposed and after the penalty is imposed, the appeal against the quantum is finalised and there is a reduction. Automatically there is a reduction in the penalty as well. That unnecessarily takes time and all the process is duplicated. So I would request the hon. Minister to see that the penalty proceedings though started are completed only after the assessment against the quantum has been finalised.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH :

I wish to say a few words on my amendment. This amendment deals with the important proviso as to what should be the penalty for tax evasion. So far as our country is concerned, tax evasion has paid handsome returns to the assessee and there has been no penalty levied nor any imprisonment prescribed for tax evasion. Time and again it has been urged on the floor of this House that the income-tax machinery in India is something which is mocked at by the trading community in the country while the income-tax machinery in the United State is a terror and we have been pleading to provide some teeth to the income-tax machinery so that no assessee in India dare evade or steals tax with impunity. With this object in view, I have suggested an amendment which I have

split, for the sake of convenience, into parts : one is that the deliberate concealment which has got all the elements of *mens rea* in it should not only not go without the penalty but should be punished with rigorous imprisonment.

In this respect I have suggested that there should be 2 years rigorous imprisonment. It is true that there are some concealments which are in the interest of individuals. There are some concealments which are even in the interest of society. But tax concealment is one which is only for the interest of the person who conceals, and if a person who conceals, gets a benefit on it, it is not enough that there should be taxes with penalty for having concealed.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अरे, जिनको सजा हुई है, उनको छोड़ रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री के सामने कल ही "फेडको" का मामला आया था।

श्री शिवाजी राव देशमुख : आप इन्वॉयरी डिमाण्ड कीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : वित्त मंत्री महोदय, कुछ जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। तो जांच कहां से हो।

श्री शिवाजी राव देशमुख : हम इन्वॉयरी से डरते नहीं हैं। आप इन्वॉयरी कराइये...
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मधु लिमये : फेडको को लेकर महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को दो साल की आर० आई० दे दो।

SHRI SHIVAJIRH S. DESHMUKH : I speak with the hon. Finance Minister, who has great patience, that he should enforce some discipline in the assesses and tax-evaders in the country where tax amounts run into several crores of rupees. The only way to make them disciplined is to show them the bars. I think the hon. Finance Minister would be kind enough to accept this amendment which provides for two years rigorous imprisonment allowing the penalties at the scale envisaged in the Finance Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say that on the Finance Bill, my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has referred to the subject of Fedco which is irrelevant? Why should he get so much agitated on this thing?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आपको तकलीफ नहीं है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मुझ को तकलीफ जरूर है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नये पनिशमेंट की बात करते हैं, लेकिन इन को छोड़ देते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हर बार इसको कहने से क्या करेंगे?

My hon. friend Shri Dandekar is very ingenious, when he says that when a person who conceals an income of Rs. 1,000 and when he is paying tax on Rs. 5,000 the punishment would be Rs. 1,000 or 2,000 for a concealment of a tax which would be about 25,30,40 or 50 or 60 rupees. But when a man pays on 2.50 lakhs income if he conceals Rs. 1,000 his punishment also will be Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000. How is this adequate? I think this is what he wanted, if I understood it rightly. Why does he not realise as a man of the world, that a man whose income is Rs. 250 lakhs will never conceal 1,000 or 2,000 rupees but he will conceal one or two lakhs? Therefore the punishment will be 2 lakhs or 4 lakhs, not less than that. Therefore, there is adequate provision for this. But I cannot understand the other argument which has been raised that a person who does not have to pay any income-tax will have to send a return. He has not to send any return.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : No. He has to send a return and the ITO will say, nil assessment, N.A.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I don't think any Income-tax officer will be so mad as to levy tax on such a person. If any such case is brought to me I am prepared to withdraw.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am prepared to send dozens of cases.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You have not sent even one. Without substantiating the points if my hon. friend wants to argue and throw the doors of the gutter open I cannot do it. It is not possible for me to do that. There is concealment at every stage.

At the lower stage, at the middle stage and at the higher stage, everywhere there is concealment, except in the cases of those who are receivings salaries only, and those salaries being salaries paid by persons or companies that have got to deduct the income-tax from the very beginning. There are cases where people receive salaries and where they are not bound to deduct the income-tax ; they are also evading them...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Like the poor M.P.'s.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I cannot say that all of them are poor M.P.'s.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Like Ministers.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Ministers also cannot be excused ; I am not trying to excuse anybody. Therefore, why this anxiety ? Supposing a Minister is wrong, will my hon. friend say that he has set an example and he will do the same thing ? What is the use of saying this ? Why are Ministers on his brains all the while ? I do not understand this. Only Congress M.P.'s will be on the brains of all of them. This kind of thing should not happen. We cannot go on transacting business in this manner. If this is the evil which I am being reminded about everyday, if I take steps about this matter in order to prevent this loophole, then I am being charged with inconsistency or being very hard on some cases. On which cases am I going to be hard ?

When I was replying to the arguments advanced at the consideration stage, I had explained that it was necessary to inflict a punishment of a lakh of rupees on a man who was evading Rs. 5,000 tax. Only if that is done, he will not avoid that tax.

As regards valuation, I have said that valuers will be approved by Government and panels will be notified. Government also want to set up a department of valuation. If there help is taken to value, that will not be challenged...

SHRI N. DANDEKER : On payment of fees ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes, fees will have to be paid.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : By whom ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : By the assessee ? By whom else ? He can assess himself if he wants...

SHRI N. DANDEKER : So, another x.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not asking them or telling them to go to those valuers ; they can do the valuation themselves honestly and pay Rs. 5,000 more. Why do they want to pay Rs. 5,000 less ? I cannot understand this. Why this anxiety of doing less and not more ? If a little more is paid, what harm is there ? After all, they are they paying to the public exchequer and not to any private person. But if the anxiety is to save and save and save in a wrong manner, then what are Government to do ? When the evil has grown to this extent, then the remedy also has got to be strong.

The amendment proposed by my hon. friend Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh has been worded in such a way that it will not be effective at all. Though he supposes that a man will be sent for two years, yet, his amendment says that he should have deliberately done it and so on. Who is going to prove that it was deliberate ? It is very difficult to prove that things are done deliberately in these matters. My hon. friend is also a lawyer and he knows how difficult it is, and he will himself perhaps be briefed in some cases, and I have no doubt about it.

Therefore, this is not a matter where we can take a remedy of this nature. Therefore, I cannot accept these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the amendments to vote...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो चीज बिलग्रर नहीं हुई है, उस को हमें समझने दीजिये, इस तरह से नहीं चलना चाहिये । जो आफिसर्ज रेट्स बढ़ा देने हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting any more arguments now. I may point out that one great philosopher has said that in sex matters as well as in money matters, the last word is not the law.

I shall now put all the amendments together to vote.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: I want that my amendment may be put to vote separately...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does he want a division ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : What does the hon. Member gain by a division ? It will be defeated. What else will happen ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may warn hon. Members that if they want division in this manner, important clauses will be guillotined. I do not want to say anything more on this...

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: My amendment may be put to vote separately at least.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri S. S. Deshmukh's amendment No. 199 to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: Please read it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

Amendment No. 199 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 114, 116, 124, 125, 247 and 248 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Clause 21—(Insertion of new section 276B)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move* :

Page 13, lines 11 and 12,—*omit* "be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, and shall also" (76)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 13, line 8,—*for* "person" *substitute* "company" (126)

Page 13, line 11,—*for* "he" *substitute* "the managing director of the company" (127)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 13, lines 12 and 13,—*for* "and shall also be liable to fine which shall be not less than" *substitute*—"or with fine which may extend to" (162)

Page 13, line 16,—*after* "paid" *insert*—"or with both" (163)

Page 13,—*after* line 16, *insert*—"Provided that no person shall be prosecuted under this section without the prior sanction of the Commissioner of Income-tax" (164)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move* :

Page 13, line 11,—

after "he shall" *insert*—

"one conviction before a competent court" (249)

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The clause and these amendments are before the House. The other amendment is barred.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am not fond of people who pay income-tax. But what appears to me is that even people with incomes of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 will be most affected by this provision because assessment to income-tax, as has already been pointed out, will depend upon so many imponderables and also the state of mind for the time being of the assessing officer conditioned by his domestic circumstances and so on at the time he assesses. Whether he accepts the evidence adduced by the assessee or not will depend upon so many things.

Also there are two things. One is fine, another imprisonment. It is good that some of them go to jail. But coming from a Finance Minister, it appears surprising because he is concerned with getting money, not in spending it.

15.43 hrs.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

Whatever be the business, whoever be the person involved, whether he is a big gun or a small man earning only Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000, still sending him to jail, instead of saving money, will lead to spending it. I do not know why the Finance Minister is spending good money after bad which is not being realised. In his speech, he has stated that first of all, how much money has been concealed and how much tax has not been deducted will be ascertained. If that is done, there is enough power under the I. T. Act to have access to that money and realise it. So why does the question of sending him to jail and making it a criminal offence be raised? If he is to be sent to jail, there will be a criminal proceeding. He will go to jail and then there will be the question of expenses, spending good money which the Finance Minister will collect after bad money which is not being collected. If there is good money somewhere to be collected, let us reach it, let us collect it, and not send him to jail and create more criminals. Therefore, I move that this clause in the clause be removed.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मेरे दो अमेन्डमेन्ट्स हैं। जिस विचार से यह संशोधन रखे गये हैं उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। मुझे मालूम है कि काफी कम्पनीज ऐसी हैं जो पैसा डिडक्ट कर लेती हैं, लाखों रुपया जमा हो जाता है लेकिन इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट में जमा नहीं कराती है बल्कि अपने बिजनेस के काम में उस पैसे को इस्तेमाल करती हैं, तो उनसे मेरी कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। मैंने इसमें एक अमेन्डमेंट की है, पर्सन की जगह पर कम्पनी किया है, इससे एक फायदा होगा क्योंकि इस तरह के अधिकांश कैंसेज, 99 परसेंट, कम्पनियों के ही मामले होते हैं और अगर कम्पनी छोड़कर इन्डिविजुअल्स के कैंसेज में करेंगे तो कुछ छोटे छोटे कैंसेज भी होते हैं जैसे मान लीजिये, एक नौकर काम करता है, दस रुपये, 50 रुपये या सौ रुपये रह गये तो उसको भी जेल हो, मैं समझता हूँ उप-प्रधान मन्त्री जी का यह इरादा नहीं हो सकता है—उनका इरादा उन्हीं लोगों के लिए है जो लाखों रुपया इकट्ठा करके मिसयूज करते हैं—इसलिए अगर कम्पनीज के कैंसेज में करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Clause 21 reads. "If a person, without reasonable cause or excuse, fails to deduct or after deducting fails to pay the tax....." There is a clear difference between the two instances. One is that the amount is deducted and not paid; the other is that the amount is not even deducted and so not paid. It should be understood that the process of deduction is not very easy. It is complicated, particularly for smaller group of people. On account of several complications many times it happens that the small companies are unable to deduct. Even where a company or firm is unable to deduct or does not deduct and, therefore, does not pay, it is subject to penalty. We have moved certain amendments in the clause suggested by the Finance Minister. It has been made mandatory that the defaulter will not only be imprisoned but also be fined. There is no justification for making a clause like this particularly when it applies to those persons also who have not deducted and so not paid. Therefore, our

amendment says : either fine or imprisonment or both. The other amendment wants a proviso that no person shall be prosecuted without the prior sanction of the Commissioner of Income-tax. If these amendments are accepted, they will meet the ends of justice. Wherever there is a *prima facie* case, they could act.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : By my amendment I want the words 'conviction by a competent court' to be added. Because, when rigorous imprisonment is to be given to a defaulting assessee, it has got to be done after conviction by a competent court.

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Gupta has raised a valid point about the criminal liability of the firms and companies. It is extremely difficult to convict a corporate personality like a company and generally they designate a particular person and call him a director or shareholder and he will be designated and it will be indicated that he has assumed criminal responsibility for commissions or commissions under a particular Act. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether any person here has been so designated under this Bill or whether they have any other provision. It is difficult for us now to find out. I request the hon. Minister to find out if a company would also be included under this particular penal clause.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Company is included.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : How ? I want it to be made clear.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : A company is included in 'person'. There need not be any doubt at all. I do not know how my hon. friend who is so very well versed in law misses this point. He is perhaps anxious that both should be included and is over enthusiastic in this. Doubts make for confusion. This provision was made as a result of complaints in both the Houses that there had been evasions in the matter of payment to Government of taxes which should have been deducted by companies or persons. Questions had been put and Government had been charged with neglect and favouritism in this matter.

All these arguments have come in. Then, we should seriously consider what should be done. We are not putting a new obligation on anybody of paying taxes to Government. This obligation is already laid on companies and on persons ; on corporate bodies and non-corporate bodies. That provision exists in law as it is. Nobody has objected to it. But to argue that it will be difficult for some people, smaller or bigger, to deduct it and then pay it to Government would mean that we must change the original law. Nobody is asking for that. That law is maintained. If that is so, those who do not pay to Government within the prescribed time, is it not clear that they are not paying it deliberately ? What else can be the reason ? How can there be any laxity in this matter ? They themselves had deducted and why do they not pay immediately ? Why do they deduct and not pay ? I cannot understand this argument at all. This punishment of six months plus penalty, I think, is very essential. If at all it is better to raise the penalty, but not to decrease it. I oppose the amendments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : When it is not deducted and not paid ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That will be charged.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : When it is of a different nature, that will be too harsh.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is not of a different nature.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : There is one doubt. I agree with the Finance Minister. But I want to know, if the omission has taken place in the case of a company or a firm, who is to be punished ? Who is to be put in jail ? Are you going to put all the shareholders, all the directors in jail ? I would like to know that much only.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is the principal officer who will come in, the managing director or whoever he is ; not the shareholders in any case.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put all the amendments to the vote.

Amendment Nos. 76, 126, 127, 162, 163, & 164 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30—(Certain amendments in the Income-tax Act to take effect from 1st April, 1969).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move :*

Page 15,—

for lines 20 and 21, substitute—

["Certain additional amendments to the Income-tax Act.]

30. The amendments directed in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, except the amendments in items 3 and 23 of the said Schedule relating respectively, to sections 16 and 139 of the said Act, which shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1968". (228)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I want to know whether the amendments in relation to the Third Schedule should be moved here or should they be moved when we come to the Third Schedule. I may suggest that only when we come to the Third Schedule should we move the amendments to the Third Schedule, so that the mere passing of this clause does not imply that the Third Schedule is also passed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
Page 15,—

for lines 20 and 21, substitute—

["Certain additional amendments to the Income-tax Act"]

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

30. The amendments directed in the Third Schedule shall be made in the Income-tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, except the amendments in items 3 and 23 of the said Schedule relating, respectively, to sections 16 and 139 of the said Act, which shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 1st day of April, 1968". (228)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

"That clause 30, as amended stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clause 32—(Amendment of Act 27 of 1957).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sudarshanam and Mr. Ram Avtar Sharma are absent.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I move amendment No. 18.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Saaghi is absent.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I move amendments 117, 118, 120 and 122.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I move amendments Nos. 128, 129 and 130.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Salve and Mr. Somani are absent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I move the Government amendments Nos. 229 to 234.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I am not moving amendment No. 252. I am moving only No. 251.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 16,—

after line 29, insert—

"Provided that on an application made by an assessee prior to filling in

his return, a standing panel of valuers, to be set up by the Central Government shall provisionally determine the fair value of an asset, and that value shall be filled in by the assessee in his return, subject to the rights of the assessee and the Wealth Tax Officer to appeal to the Wealth Tax Tribunal against the decision of the panel of valuers." (18)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 16, line 25,—

after "than" insert—

"fifty per cent of," (117)

Page 16,—

for lines 26 to 29, substitute—

"the amount of the tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the value of the assets or of the debts, as the case may be, as returned by such person had been accepted as the correct value;" (118)

Page 16,—

omit lines 33 to 39. (120)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 17 and 18,—

omit lines 13 to 42 and 1 to 12, respectively. (122)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 16, lines 24 and 25,—

omit "which shall not be less than, but" (128)

Page 16, line 27,—

after "been" insert "deliberately" (129)

Pages 16 and 17,—

omit lines 30 to 42 and 1 to 12, respectively (130)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move* :

Page 16,—

for line 11, substitute—

"(a) in section 5,—

(i) in sub-section (1),—" (229)

Page 16,—

after line 11, insert—

"(1) after clause (xiv), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, namely :—

"(xv) fixed deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed the maximum amount permitted to be deposited therein ;" (230)

Page 16, line 12,—

for "(i)" substitute "(2)" (231)

Page 16, line 14,—

for "(ii)" substitute "(3)" (232)

Page 16,—

after line 19, insert—

"(ii) in sub-section (2), after the words "not specified in", the words, brackets and figures "clause (xv) or" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969 ;" (233)

Page 16,—

for lines 30 to 40, substitute—

"(ii) for the existing Explanation, the following 'Explanations' shall be substituted, namely :—

"Explanation 1.—Where,—

(i) the value of any asset returned by any person is less than seventy-five per cent of the value of such asset as determined in an assessment under section 16 or section 17 (the value so assessed being referred to hereafter in this Explanation as the correct value of the asset), or

(ii) the value of any debt returned by any person exceeds the value of such debt as determined in an assessment under section 16 or section 17 by more than twenty-five per cent, of the value so assessed (the value so assessed being referred to here-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

after in this *Explanation* as the correct value of the debt), or

- (iii) the net wealth returned by any person is less than seventy-five per cent of the net wealth as assessed under section 16 or section 17 (the net wealth so assessed being referred to hereafter in this *Explanation* as the correct net wealth),

then, such person shall, unless he proves that the failure to return the correct value of the asset or, as the case may be, the correct value of the debt or the correct net wealth did not arise from any fraud or any gross or wilful neglect on his part, be deemed to have concealed the particulars of assets or furnished inaccurate particulars of assets or debts for the purposes of clause (c) of this sub-section.

Explanation 2—For the purposes of clause (iii)—“(234)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move* :

Page 16, lines 37 and 38,—

for “if he has understated the value of the asset”

substitute “if he has left out or omitted the asset altogether knowingly or deliberately” (251)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : This is one of the most controversial clauses in the Bill where the basis of penalty is being changed from tax to wealth itself. I hold no brief for tax evaders. But the honest assessee should be given a fair chance and he should not be roped in by the law. Differences of opinion may exist about the value of any property or jewellery. As an Accountant, I may say that difference of opinion may exist even between Accountants with regard to the valuation of shares in, say, private limited companies. So, would it not be inequitable that just because this difference of opinion may exceed 25 per cent of the value of the property, the assessee should be deemed to be an evader and the penalty should go to the extent of 200 per cent of the amount of the difference? My amendment is eminently reasonable. The Finance Minister almost

accepted it in spirit, yesterday and today. My amendment says that on an application being made by the assessee prior to filing his return, the assessee would have a right to approach the department and say, “Please evaluate my property correctly”, so that he may put that value in the return. What is an honest assessee to do if he is uncertain about the value? The Finance Minister has agreed that a standing panel of valuers will be there. Let the assessee be allowed to go to that panel, get the correct value from them and enter it in his return. If the assessee does not agree or if the wealth-tax officer does not agree with that value, let them have the right to go to an appellate tribunal in appeal. I think my amendment is an eminently reasonable one and the Finance Minister should accept it, so that the honest assessee does not suffer.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : My amendments are in three groups. Nos. 117 and 118 are concerned with the quantum of penalty to be imposed. I do not want to say much more than what I said the day before yesterday on this except to point out that here again what I am trying to do is to relate the penalty to the tax magnitude of the offence. Where the offence involves the loss of tax of a certain amount *X*, regardless of whether it is in the lower wealth bracket or upper wealth bracket, I suggest the penalty should be related to that particular offence, viz., the attempt to evade that amount of tax. Therefore, in substitution of the mode of penalty proposed here, I would suggest that the minimum penalty should be equal to 50 per cent of the tax sought to be evaded, and the maximum penalty should be twice the amount of tax sought to be avoided. That I conceive to be rigorous enough compared with the situation which prevails today. I appreciate the Finance Minister's anxiety to step up the penalties. Today, for instance, the minimum penalty is equal to 20 per cent of the tax sought to be avoided and the maximum $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the tax sought to be avoided. What I am suggesting is that the minimum should be at least 50 per cent of the tax sought to be avoided and the maximum twice the amount of tax sought to be avoided. I suggest

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

that only then, and then alone, in relation to the various categories of assessee in various brackets of wealth the thing would be just and fair and also severe.

16 00 hrs.

The second amendment that I have moved, amendment No. 120, is frankly concerned with a most preposterous proposition which it has been sought to introduce into the Wealth Tax Act, namely, that the mere difference in valuation, if it exists shall be deemed to amount to the commission of an offence of deliberate concealment of particulars of wealth or of the wealth itself. I would like to re-emphasise the argument I urged the other day, namely, that the valuation for the purpose of wealth tax is in any event a matter of opinion. Section 7 of the Wealth Tax Act reads as follows :

"Value of assets how to be determined : Subject to any rules made in this behalf the value of any assets, other than cash, for purposes of this Act, shall be estimated to be the price which in the opinion of the Wealth Tax Officer it would fetch if sold in the open market."

When I submit a return I attempt to show therein the value of a house property I may own. I have to try and show there the value which in the opinion, not my opinion, but in the opinion of the Wealth Tax Officer it would fetch if sold in the open market. If my estimate of that value differs from the estimate of the value made by the Wealth Tax Officer, I would now be deemed to have committed an offence. It seems to me a preposterous proposition that a mere difference of opinion can be made the subject matter of deeming a very serious kind of offence to have been committed. I would repeat what I said the other day. I am prepared to challenge here and now to give particulars of any property of which I know something to the Finance Minister, and to the gentlemen from the Central Board of Revenue who are sitting over there and to any other person sitting there, and it will be extremely surprising if there estimates of the value tallied anywhere near ten per cent of each other. I do seriously suggest that there can be no question about this. I would even go so far as to say that the

introduction of a proposition of this kind by way of an "explanation" is probably totally unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. But I would not raise that point here today because it is natural that this is not a matter upon which the Chair can give ruling. But I would suggest, whether or not it is *ultra vires*, it is totally preposterous.

I know an attempt has been made in the amendment that has been moved by the Finance Minister amendment No. 234, to try and narrow down the preposterous nature of this proposition by suggesting that this sort of thing shall be deemed to be an offence only if the valuation differs by not less than 25 per cent. But what on earth are we trying to play at? Is this not a matter of opinion? If my opinion differs from the opinion of ITO by just 24 per cent then it is an honest difference of opinion, but if it differs by 26 per cent it is a dishonest difference of opinion. I suggest this is totally intolerable and preposterous.

The third part of my amendments is concerned with sub-clause (c) of clause 32 where an attempt has been made to step up the rates of wealth tax.

Here, of course, the argument has really nothing to do with the Wealth Tax as such. It is an argument which I urged the other day to the effect that for abolishing what should never have existed, namely, the discriminatory surcharge on unearned income from investment, instead of abolishing what was in any event not justifiable an attempt is being made to step up the rates of wealth tax. I think the argument is altogether *non sequitur* and should not have been brought up. Therefore, this particular amendment I have moved is merely cut out sub-clause (c) altogether, concerned with raising the rate of wealth-tax.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक स्टेट में वेल्थ टैक्स और इनकम टैक्स के लिये पेनेलिटी क्लॉज है, लेकिन मैं उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इतने सारे पेनेलिटी क्लॉजेज लिखे हुए हैं, उनमें से कितने पेनेलिटी क्लॉजेज बह इस्तेमाल में लाये हैं। इतने प्रोसिक्यूशन क्लॉजेज

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

भी हैं, लेकिन कितने केसेज में उन्होंने किसी को प्रोसिक्यूट किया है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद ही किसी केस में कोई प्रोसिक्यूट किया गया हो। मन्त्री महोदय, पावर लेते जाते हैं और कोशिश यह करते हैं कि इन्वेजन रुक जाय। लेकिन जितनी भी पावर वह ले लें, किसी तरह से इन्वेजन रुकने वाला नहीं है। सरकार की अप्रोच गलत है।

अगर मेरी उन से डिफरेंस आफ प्रोपी-नियन है तो यह कि वह जनरल बात करते हैं। फिर पेनेलिटी कितनी है ? सजा दी जायेगी या जितनी प्रापर्टी होगी वह सारी की सारी उससे छीन ली जायेगी, खत्म कर दी जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक्स्ट्रीमली हेवी है। दुनिया में कहीं भी इस तरह से पेनल क्लैजेज नहीं है।

मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के आनन्द भवन के बारे में मैंने सवाल उठाया था। उसका एस्टिमेट किया गया है दो या ढाई लाख रुपये का इलाहाबाद में। मैं गारन्टी के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर किन्हीं भी तीन आदमियों को एस्टिमेट करने का काम दे दिया जाय तो उसका असेसमेंट 4 लाख ६० से कम का नहीं होगा। मैंने स्वयं आर्किटेक्स से राय ली है। उन्होंने उस को 4 लाख ६० का असेस किया है। क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री महोदय उन को प्रोसिक्यूट करेंगे। क्या आनन्द भवन को जब्त करेंगे ? इस लिए जो आप की अप्रोच है वह गलत है। अगर आप को इन्वेजन रोकना है तो उसका यह तरीका नहीं है जिस ढंग से आप उसको रोकना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से आप के डिपार्टमेंट में डिस-आनेस्टी और करप्शन बढ़ेगी और जो आपके बैलुएटर्स हैं उनको रिस्क्ते दी जायेगी। आप की अप्रोच गलत है और इस पर आपको सोचना चाहिये और सोचने के बाद इन्वेजन को रोकने के लिये उचित कदम उठाना चाहिये।

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Sir, I have no quarrel with the hon. Finance Minister about the penalty he is seeking to impose. Let them be severe, severer or even severest, but I would say that the penalty should be for some offence for concealment, not for difference of opinion. I have tried to resolve this difficulty by substituting for "if he has understated the value of the asset by" the words if he has left out or omitted the asset altogether knowingly or deliberately". If I have a property and I do not include it in the return, it is concealment. But if I have a property and I have shown it in my return I should not be penalised simply because the I. T. O. has valued it higher. Suppose I have constructed a house in my village by spending Rs. 10,000 long ago. Now I do not know whether that house property will fetch me Rs. 20,000 or 30,000. But I honestly value it at Rs. 20,000. However the officer who may be living in Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi may say that it is a big building which would cost not less than Rs. 50,000 and value it at Rs. 50,000. If I quietly pay the difference in tax, how am I guilty of any offence. Of course you can make any law you want; you can call an ass an elephant and an elephant an ass. But it will not be a good law. If an assessee is guilty of not showing his property or asset in his return, he should be penalised and his property should be forfeited. But if he has shown the property in his return and if he has honestly given his valuation, why should he be penalised ? I would go so far as to say that let no valuation be fixed by the assessee, let the department value according to its own method, according to its own discretion. If the assessee is dissatisfied he may file an appeal before the higher authority.

Just to give an example, if a man has got house property worth Rs. 2,50,000 and it is valued at Rs. 3 lakhs, the difference is Rs. 50,000 and the tax evaded will come to only Rs 250. But the penalty sought to be proposed might be a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh and a minimum of Rs. 50,000. I do not understand by what standard of jurisprudence you can impose such a high penalty which is not commensurate with the guilt..... (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY : What sort of logic is it ?

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
..... Even the *Manu Smriti*, the *Sharia* or the *Bible* pale into insignificance when compared to the present provision. We have got the old laws : a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye. But Rs. 1 lakh for Rs. 250 is a punishment, I cannot understand. I can understand the Finance Minister's observation that the man who tries to conceal Rs. 250 must pay Rs. 1 lakh by way of a deterrent. But he should be guilty of concealment, and not of difference of opinion. I would, therefore, most humbly request him at least to accept my amendment that if an assessee has included the subject matter of the asset or property in his return he should not be penalised for the difference of opinion that might be there between him and the department.

श्री मधु लिमये : वित्त मंत्री हथियारों को इकट्ठा करने का काम बड़ी तेजी से कर रहे हैं। उनके पास हथियारों की पहले भी कमी नहीं थी। उन्होंने जो नए हथियार प्राप्त करने की कोशिश की है, इसका मैं विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ। लेकिन इन हथियारों का वे इस्तेमाल कैसे करेंगे, इसके बारे में सदन जरूर जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश करेगा। इसीलिए कल भी मैंने जिन तीन बड़े व्यक्तियों के मामले उठाये थे उनके द्वारा किया गया कंसिलमेंट या ग्रंडेर-वैल्युएशन बिल्कुल साबित हो चुका है और वह जानबूझकर किया गया है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय हम को आश्वासन देंगे कि इन हथियारों का इस्तेमाल उनके खिलाफ किया जाएगा ?

साथ-साथ कंवर लाल जी गुप्त ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के एक मामले की ओर इशारा किया है। इसी सदन में उनके पिता जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थे और उन्होंने सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री के नाते जो भाषण दिये, लेख लिखे उनका संग्रह सरकारी खर्च से प्रकाशित हुआ था, किताब छपी गई थी। उसकी रायल्टी उनकी पुत्री को मिलनी चाहिए या नहीं, उस के बारे में मेरे मित्र डा० लोहिया ने बहस

उठाई थी। मान लीजिये उस में अनैतिकता नहीं है। लेकिन यहां पर ला मिनिस्टर ने यह हिदायत दी है कि उसके ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा, वैल्यू टैक्स या दूसरा टैक्स नहीं लगेगा.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अजीब लीगल इंटरप्रेटेशन है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो पीनल प्राविजंज है इनकम टैक्स एक्ट की 19 और 32 क्लॉजिज में हैं क्या उनका इस्तेमाल मैंने जो तीन व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये हैं, उनके खिलाफ किया जाएगा ? किलाचन्द देवचन्द का कंसिलमेंट साबित हो चुका है। इसे सरकार ने कबूल किया है। दूसरा अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल का मामला है। तीसरा राधाकृष्ण रुइया का मामला आया। इन को कभी-कभी गुस्सा आता है। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी वह जांच करें। जब इनका पुत्र न्यू इंडिया में इस्पेक्टर था तब उन्होंने राधाकृष्ण रुइया का भी इनश्योरेंस का काम किया था। आज यही व्यक्ति मिलग्रोनर्ज एसोसिएशन के प्रेजिडेंट के नाम से काम करता है और इस तरह से टैक्स की चोरी होती है।

एक मामला मैंने प्रधान मंत्री का भी उठाया है। कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने भी एक रखा है। हम आपको कसौटी पर कसना चाहते हैं। अगर आपने इनके खिलाफ सख्ती से कार्रवाई की तो हमारे मन में यकीन और विश्वास उत्पन्न हो जाएगा कि आप कानून का ठीक इस्तेमाल करने वाले हैं। वरना इस प्रकार के कठोर हथियारों को हाथ में आप ले भी लें तो भी कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आनन्द भवन का वैल्युएशन पिछले सात साल से वही है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have explained the rationale behind this punishment.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

ment several times, not once only. I do not know whether it is fruitful to explain it further because I will have to say the same things. But just now my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, has said certain things. I do not understand why he should have again brought my son in saying that he had an insurance perhaps from Radhakrishna Ruia. I personally do not know.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी बुराई इस में मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि राधाकृष्ण रुइया का मामला मैंने उठाया है, इसके खिलाफ आप कारवाई करें। मैं बिल्कुल आपको दोष नहीं दूंगा।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : किसी दिन मेरे लड़के ने उनकी इनयोरेंश.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप वित्त मंत्री नहीं थे। आप अपने ऊपर सारी बात क्यों लेते हैं। आप क्यों गुस्सा होते हैं। सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो बड़े लोग हैं, उनके रिश्तेदारों के जरिये लोग फायदा उठाते हैं। आपकी नियत पर मैं शक नहीं करता। आप क्यों बुरा मानते हैं? मैं कहाँ गुस्से होता हूँ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know why that was brought in, what relevance it had.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I object to this kind of a statement. Why was it referred to I do not know. What was the relevance of it I want to know unless there is a diseased mind. That is what I can say. What is the use of saying these kind of things? It was not relevant at all here. Let me tell him that whoever he may be, whoever conceals he will be dealt with equally under the law.

The case of the late Prime Minister was referred to by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. He quoted half the letter. He has not quoted it fully. It so happened that the property of the late Prime Minister had a

valuation in the municipality of Allahabad. That was not made by him. It was a rental value and, according to that rental value, the valuation had been made and it amounted to only Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 45,000. When it came to the notice of the late Prime Minister, he said, "This would not be correct. It must be put at Rs. 1,75,000." Was this *bona fide* or was this *mala fide*? Yes, my hon. friend says, today it is different. But he went to this length, from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 1,75,000...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It was much more.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If today the valuation goes more, it will have to be put more and, if it is not put more, then certainly it will be liable to the same penalty as is prescribed here. Nobody will be freed from this. But this cannot be applied retrospectively. I cannot apply it retrospectively for the past defaults. My hon. friend may desire; I may desire, and yet I cannot do it. I have said, in the matter of wealth tax also, the prosecution is being considered in some of these cases. But I have got to be satisfied by the lawyers whether the prosecution will stand. This is all I can say. If my hon. friend is clear on the point that such people should be punished, I am even clearer. I do want them to be punished. But I cannot go on doing that merely because he tells me or somebody else tells me. I must have facts. It must be proved in a court of law. There, I am prepared to be helped by him. He goes on arguing that what he says must be true.

In another case, he said, "This gold will be smuggled gold" and, therefore, I take it as smuggled. How can I do it? He may infer; his inference may be right. I will not say it is all wrong. But on that inference, I cannot prosecute a man. I cannot act on that. Why such an intelligent man is not able to realise this unless it be the enthusiasm to condemn us, that leads him to utilise his intelligence in this manner. This is only the inference I make. There is nothing else.

श्री मधु लिमये यह नहीं है। आप के डिपार्टमेंट में सबोटाज होता है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If there is a sabotage, that sabotage has also got to be remedied. Is this helping me to remedy it? That is what I plead with him. I am not at all offended by what he says. But have I not to point to him the facts? He gets angry and he tells me, I am getting angry. I am not angry I tell him the facts. Who raises the voice? Who does this? I do it. Please have patience in this matter and have some respect for others. Don't argue that you are the only honest man in the world. Then, you will not be an honest man at all.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You said that you had explained the rational of it. I cannot understand at what time you did it. You made three attempts to explain. But I see no rationable in saying the same thing over and over again, by saying, "I want to punish these people". Nobody disagrees with that. We all want to punish these people. But there must be a rational way in which you punish them — by making the punishment fit the crime.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member cannot make another speech now.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Let him explain it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. The Finance Minister has already explained that he wanted to explain. You cannot now go on arguing on that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He explains the point by saying that if an assessee leaves to Government to assess, why not Government take this liability? How can Government take this liability? If the assessee is prepared to abide by the opinion of the Income-tax Officer who assessee it and not go in for appeal, I am prepared to take it. How can I do it? Then, it cannot be done. I have said the next best thing. Government is going to have panels and valuers will be notified. If you take their valuation, it will not be challenged. Beyond that what am I to say?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Government Amendments, namely, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233 and 234, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 16,—

for line 11, substitute,—

"(a) in section 5,—

(i) in sub-section (1),—" (229)

Page 16,—

after line 11, insert—

'(1) after clause (xiv), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969, namely :—

"(xv) fixed deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed the maximum amount permitted to be deposited therein ;" (230)

Page 16, line 12,—

for "(i)" substitute "2" (231)

Page 16, line 14,—

for "(ii)" substitute "(3)" (232)

Page 16,—after line 19, insert—

"(ii) in sub-section (2), after the words "not specified in", the words, brackets and figures "clause (xv) or" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969 ; (233)

Page 16,—for lines 30 to 40, substitute—

'(ii) for the existing *Explanation*, the following *Explanations* shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Explanation 1*,—Where,—

(i) the value of any asset returned by any person is less than seventy-five per cent of the value of such asset as determined in an assessment under section 16 or sec. 17 (the value so assessed being referred to hereafter in this *Explanation* as the correct value of the asset), or

(ii) the value of any debt returned by any person exceeds the value of such debt is determined in an assessment under section 16 or section 17 by more than twenty-five per cent, of the value so assessed (the value so assessed being referred to hereafter in this *Explanation* as the correct value of the debt), or

[Mr. Chairman]

- (iii) the net wealth returned by any person is less than seventy-five per cent, of the net wealth as assessed under section 16 or section 17 (the net wealth so assessed being referred to hereafter in this *Explanation* as the correct net wealth),

then, such person shall, unless he proves that the failure to return the correct value of the asset or, as the case may be, the correct value of the debt or the correct net wealth did not arise from any fraud or any gross or wilful neglect on his part, be deemed to have concealed the particulars of assets or furnished inaccurate particulars of assets or debts for the purposes of clause (c) of this sub-section.

Explanation 2—for the purposes of clause (iii)—“(234)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The other amendments Nos. 18, 117, 118, 120, 122, 128, 129, 130 and 251 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Clause 32, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That Clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 33—(Amendment of Act 7 of 1964.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kothari... He is moving it.

Mr. Ram Avtar Sharma's is out of order, Mr. Panigrahi... He is not here. Mr. Dandekar's and Mr. Patodia's, out of order...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is beyond the scope of the Clause.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta... He is moving. Mr. Beni Shankar Sharma's is beyond the scope and so, it is ruled out of order. Dr. Ranen Sen is the same as Mr. Indrajit Gupta's

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 18, line 18,—

for “25 per cent *substitute*—

“nil for the assessment year 1969-70”
(21)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 18,—

omit lines 17 to 19. (204)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : With regard to surtax on company profits, I would submit that, when this measure was introduced, it was a time of inflation ; there may have been some windfall of profits and the surtax was intended probably to mop up the windfall to a certain extent. But now the situation has entirely changed. In the recessionary situation that we have today, there is no justification for surtax. Recognising this to a certain extent, the Finance Minister has very commendably reduced the rate from 35 to 25 per cent. An expert body like that of Bhoothalingam Committee has also recommended that this tax should be taken off. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to consider taking off this tax either this year or next year as he deems fit, because it is actually a tax on efficiency. We want that in society, the resources should be utilised in the best possible manner. Therefore, a tax which works against efficiency has, I think, no place in the tax structure. The Finance Minister may kindly consider taking this off either this year or next year as he deems fit.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Finance Minister was kind enough to reduce the surtax from 35 to 25 per cent. But what is this surtax ? This is a tax imposed on the efficiency of the company. For example, out of two companies employing the same capital, if one company makes larger profits, it has to pay more surtax. This is

most unreasonable ; it is irrational and it goes beyond the scope of justice. Therefore, as suggested by Shri Bhoothalingam in his recommendations, it is high time that the Finance Minister takes note of it and completely withdraws this surtax which has been imposed on the companies in a most unjustifiable manner.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : My amendment seeks to amend the already amended section moved by the Finance Minister. In fact, the arguments are quite opposite to what Mr. Kothari and Mr. Patodia have said. Here, I do not understand why there should be this reduction of surtax. In this book supplied to us, it is simply stated that the rate of surtax on the net chargeable profit of the company is proposed to be reduced with effect from the assessment year 1969-70 by 10 per cent, from 35 to 25 per cent. Now there are some detailed explanations to all those recommendations. Here I do not find any reason given by the Finance Minister.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No reason can be given.

DR. RANEN SEN : That is true, no reason can be given. I do not say 'No'. You have spoken on behalf of the Finance Minister. But I want to state here that though there is no compulsion, no obligation, on the Finance Minister to give an explanation as to why this particular recommendation is made, it seems to me that there is no justification for the reduction of this surtax. Now it is stated that previously because of particular condition, namely, inflation and other things, the surtax was needed, but to-day, Mr. Kothari says and does the Finance Minister also say that that state of inflation does not exist in the country? Can we say to-day that the situation has improved to such an extent that this surtax is not needed at all?

Therefore, what appears to me is this. It is completely unwarranted. If the Finance Minister wants to really earn revenue for the State, he should not be unnecessarily lenient to, should not cherish soft-corners, for the big business who even to-day during recession are making enough profits.

With these words I move my amendment. I think the Finance Minister will

accept my amendment which only means that the *status quo* may remain. There is no reason why this *status quo* should be changed in favour of big business.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : May I make a suggestion to the Deputy Prime Minister as far as the surtax is concerned that it may be removed as far as public limited companies are concerned so that all other private limited companies, if they want to enjoy this facility, let them have a larger spread of shareholding and the avowed objective of opposition to concentration of economic power can also be achieved and this will help them in speedier development as a result of this proposal.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : In a growing economy the Finance Minister has been trying to find every scope to raise the revenues of the country so that the Government can meet the growing demands of the State. In such a situation, if the already existing tax structure and also the sources of income have to be cut short volutarily by the Government of India, there must be very extremely compelling circumstances. So far as the profit tax is concerned, I cannot find any compelling reason for reducing the amount which we have already fixed earlier. I hope and trust the hon. Finance Minister will carefully look into this matter.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There are two opposite demands in this matter.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : You are very happy about it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am not happy about differences of opinion anywhere. I would wish all these differences resolved and opinions synthesised. There would be differences, but I do not want to widen them. That is not my intention. I would like to have more integration and not division. In this matter or in any other matter we would certainly have a rational look at every thing and try to come to some conclusion. That is what I would wish. In this particular matter or in the matter of taxes, it is obvious there are bound to be differences in the Opposition and even amongst some of my own Party men, as can be seen. These are

[Shri Morarji Desai]

matters where there are bound to be differences of opinion.

In the first place the surtax was levied on account of emergency and now there is recession. In order to fight the recession we have taken several steps of giving some incentives. This is one such incentive to companies which work efficiently and which earn profits. But when it is argued that this is a punishment on efficient companies, I am afraid that argument is not very valid. After all who will pay to Government? Only those who are efficient. Those who are inefficient and who cannot earn won't pay. How are they going to pay? Of course we will try to make them efficient. That is what we are doing trying to do. But who is going to pay us? Who is going to serve more? Only the efficient will serve more, not the inefficient ones. So they should be happy that they pay more. Why should they think they should not pay more? That argument at any rate does not hold good.

To say that there is no reason to reduce it I think, is also not a justifiable reason. I had given reasons in the budget speech why I had reduced it. Beyond that if it does not appeal to somebody, it does not appeal. That is all. I cannot help. About such argument by my hon. friend I can equally say with the same force that it does not appeal to me.

DR. RANEN SEN : Last year also there was recession and you said you cannot reduce it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the amendments to the vote of the House. Amendment No. 21 by Shri S. S. Kothari.

The question is :

Page 18, line 18,—

for "25 per cent." substitute—

"nil for the assessment year 1969-70 (21)

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Panigrahi is not here. Shri Indrajit Gupta has got an amendment, Amendment No. 204.

The question is :

Page 18,—

omit lines 17 to 19 (204)

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clauses 34 to 37. There are no amendments.

The question is :

"That clauses 34 to 37 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clauses 34 to 37 were added to the Bill

Clause 38. (Amendment of Act 1 of 1944).

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up Clause 38. There are some amendments.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move :*

Page 21, after line 16, insert—

'(iii) the following proviso shall be added at the end, under the third column, namely :—

"Provided that no duty shall be payable on unmanufactured tobacco and *bidi* for the year 1968-69". (22)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am not moving amendment No. 80. I move* amendment No. 81.

Page 21,—

after line 16, insert—

'(iii) after sub-item (8), the following proviso shall be added namely :—

"Provided that no duty shall be payable on *bidis*, or unmanufactured tobacco used in any form, whatsoever for smoking or chewing ;". (81)

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I move* amendment No. 206.

Pages 20 and 21,—

omit lines 35 to 47 and 1 to 5, respectively. (205)

Page 22,—

omit lines 24 to 35. (206)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I move* amendment No. 258.

Page 22,—

omit lines 1 to 16. (258)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :*

Page 21, line 9,—

omit "(3), (4), (5), (6) and (8)," (255)

Page 21,—

for lines 11 to 16 substitute—

"and fifty paise." shall respectively, be substituted". (256)

Page 22, line 24,—

for "Twenty per cent". substitute—

"Ten per cent". (259)

Page 22,—

after line 35, insert —

"Provided that no such duty shall be leviable in respect of steel furniture supplied to hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries and educational institutions". (260)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ranen Sen, you cannot move the other one. It is the same.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Madam Chairman, at this stage I wish to touch only a very few broad points. I wish to say something regarding the excise duties in general. Excise duties involve commodities in a big way from 15 to 60 per cent and they impinge upon the common man, particularly excise duties on items of mass consumption. This is very important. If the price level is to be brought down, if the burden on the common man is to be eased, it is necessary that excise duties on items of mass consumption must be reduced.

ed. It is seen that the Finance Minister has increased excise duty on manufactured tobacco and beedies. These are things which are consumed by poorer sections of the society. It gives them a little pleasure, I would say. If that is taxed, it is a retrograde step, and it should be withdrawn. I have moved an amendment that no duty should be there on unmanufactured tobacco and beedies. I request him to consider this.

There is another suggestion I would like to make. This is with regard to cold storage. If airconditioners are taxed, I would say they fall upon the richer sections of society. Taxing them a little more would not be objected to. But when the tax falls on cold storages which are used for industrial purposes, for the purpose of preservation of seeds, medicines foodstuffs and vegetables, I would submit to the Finance Minister to reconsider whether some relief could be given to these cold storages. In defining the term 'industrial company'; we have got mining and all other industrial operations and processing also.

But processing does not include preservation. Preservation of seeds has assumed great importance in the context of stimulating agricultural production. Keeping in view all these factors and the fact that this excise duty on these air conditioning parts would also impinge on cold storages, may I request him to kindly have this matter examined now or later and see that some relief is given to cold storages which are used for those particular industrial purposes like preservation, I repeat, of seeds, medicines, foodstuffs and vegetables ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I would like to speak in support of my amendment, namely amendment No. 258, which seeks to delete lines 1 to 16 at page 22 of the Bill. These lines cover two topics. One of them is the one referred to by the hon. Member who has just spoken, namely refrigeration and air-conditioning. The Finance Minister in his speech seemed to suggest that what he was concerned with was room air-conditioners. Even there, he was not on firm ground, because air-conditioning is no longer a luxury. Are we enjoying

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

any particular luxury here because we have air conditioning here today ? Were it not for air-conditioning, would we have been able to carry on this discussion with the coolness and light and good humour which we are displaying ? That is what I would like to ask the Finance Minister.

But the important thing is that the bulk of these new duties do not fall on domestic air-conditioning, but on industrial refrigeration. Out of 105,000 H. P. of air-conditioning produced last year, only 25,000 H. P. was used for room air-conditioning and refrigeration, and over 75 per cent was used for industrial purposes. These industrial purposes are extremely important. Things like food preservation, dairy farming, things that we say are in the national interest, fertilisers, ammunition and explosive manufacture, photo-films, precision tools, blood plasma, which saves the lives of people and without which people would die and which has therefore to be kept in refrigerators, eye banks, and the export of sea-food and fish and all the things that we send abroad such as frog's legs which we make money out of sea-food exports give Rs. 5 crores of revenue in terms of foreign exchange to this country every year—There are all basic, and refrigeration serves them.

This is a new industry which employs as many as 35,000 employees and with a capital of Rs. 50 crores employed ; it is a new industry or infant industry which is just finding its feet. So far, the recession has not hit it badly, although even there now is the threat of engineers and technicians being laid off because of the slack or the slump in the market. Now, the impact of these duties is fierce.

I would give two examples to the Finance Minister and I would like him to check them up. For a standard 120-tonne refrigeration chilled water plant used in the pharmaceutical and chemical, and fertiliser and rubber industries, the selling price without taxation is Rs. 90,000, and the total taxation is Rs. 72,000, making a total price to the consumer of Rs. 1 62,000. In other words, the ratio of tax to price is Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 90,000. At the other end of the scale, for a room air-conditioner of a normal size, the selling price without taxation is Rs. 2600, and the total tax is

Rs. 1700, and the total price for the consumer is Rs. 4300. This is a savage impact on an industry that deserves well by the country. I would like to suggest that this is a very retrogressive step which is being taken. Even now, I would suggest that the Finance Minister would do well to reconsider his step.

Otherwise, he will be doing great damage to the economic interests of the country, both in agriculture and in industry.

The other item is of electronic components that go into receiver sets, things like valves and tubes, parts that go into a radio set. Here also, there is a fantastic burden of taxation. For an electronic valve or tube there is a tax suggested of Rs. 5 on each against a price of Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.20. On that part which costs Rs. 2.50, the tax will be Rs. 5. We have all along been talking of taking the cheap radio set to the countryside, which could be used for education, for family planning, for production, for agricultural advancement, and so on.

Here is a new industry producing in the country transistor sets for Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 ; for the first time, prices have gone down from three to two figures. As a result, sets are available at between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100. Smuggling of Japanese components which was furiously going on till two years ago, has been brought under control for the first time now a legitimate industry producing these parts and paying tax on it, excise duty and sales tax, is being hit. I would warn the Finance Minister that if he goes ahead with this wretched imposition, it is going to mean that again Japanese goods will be smuggled into this country clandestine radio sets will be produced as was the case two or three years ago before this new industry came up. I hope he will realise that a tax of this kind is going to hurt this infant industry, which is an important part of the electronic communications which are essential to our national life. Both these are very bad taxes which we strongly oppose and I would even now ask the Finance Minister to reconsider them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have a number of clauses yet to go through and then

very long schedules. We have also to conclude by 5 or 5.30. So I would ask hon. Members to be very brief and to the point; otherwise, there will be less time available for the third reading stage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I welcome the small limited reliefs which the hon. Minister has announced with respect to these proposed excise duties on confectionery, chocolates and steel furniture. Nevertheless, I feel that these do not go far enough for the simple reason that it is really the small scale units of these two industries which are not going to benefit by the reliefs announced. I am not concerned with the big units. There are a few big units, but I am not concerned with them. But my concern is for the small units.

Firstly, as regards confectionery, I hope it is not part of his philosophy of austerity that children should be given less sweets, because he knows that it is a processed food of extremely high nutritional value.

AN HON. MEMBER : Good for him also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : For children and for troops in the field also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Various categories of children also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is concentrated food.

SHRI PILOO MODY : A chocolate bar should be given to every Minister every morning to improve his performance in Parliament.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : It should be given to every Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : These proposed imposts constitute a completely new set of duties. I hope he realises that it will be putting a premium on all sorts of sub-standard unhygienic sweets being produced by other people and sold in the market. Also the prices of these will go up. I am told the industry is already working to half its installed capacity. With a capacity of 52,000 tonnes, last year the output was only 23,000 tonnes.

16.44 hrs.

[*Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.*]

One of the main reasons is the price of sugar. Formerly, allocation of sugar was at the controlled rate of Rs. 145 a quintal now they have to pay Rs. 375 per quintal in the open market. I do not know what exactly the meaning of these 20 tonnes and 40 tonnes produced is, which is the margin he has announced. I do not know what it would mean but the fact remains that compared to the amount of revenue he has expected from this—from the original proposal to net Rs. 2 crores from this he will lose now a good amount after the relief—I think it is hardly worthwhile rubbing up the people the wrong way and putting another set of difficulties.

Therefore, Madam—I am sorry, Sir, excuse me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That only shows that you are not addressing the Chair; you are addressing the Finance Minister. Therefore, there has been this slip.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I appeal to him—he is a fair man—not to stand on some sense of prestige and think that just because it has been announced the whole thing should not be removed.

I believe the hon. Minister has said in his opening remarks that steel furniture is something which is mainly used by big companies and so on. In my parts, I see a large number of small scale units whose total capital investment is in no case more than a lakh of rupees. Secondly, it is unjust for middle-class people who cannot afford wooden furniture of good quality and therefore they increasingly use steel chairs and tables in their homes as also small almirahs. After the recession since 1965-66, the sales in this industry have fallen by fifty per cent because one of the main items of raw material, viz., sheets, needed for this industry are not available at the rates announced by the joint steel plant committee; they have to be bought at Rs. 1700 per ton in the open market. The cost of production has gone up. It is estimated that a steel almirah which costs Rs. 230 now will, after this duty, cost Rs. 90 more. I do not see any point in imposing this

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

duty suddenly on this new industry in the first instance. The first Rs. 50,000 worth of production which he is now willing to exempt is quite a high figure. for a unit whose total capital investment is one lakh. There are very small units and co-operative units also producing steel furniture near about Calcutta. Therefore, I appeal to him that in both these cases, confectionery and steel furniture, where the estimated revenue is comparatively negligible, he should give up the idea and withdraw both these proposals.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I do not want to say anything more about tobacco than what my friend Kothari has said. I also find myself,—an agreeable surprise—in the company of my friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta on the subject of sweets. I must say that I am unable to look my nephews and nieces in the eye if I do not oppose the levy on sweets.

I should like to add one point to what the previous speaker had said about steel furniture. I think the proposed levy really ought to go out of the window. But if there is going to be any tax at all, it should be a nominal,—say ten per cent. In any event my amendment No. 260 says : "Provided that no such duty shall be leviable in respect of steel furniture supplied to hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries and educational institutions." I think they ought to be exempt. The prices of these things are high and the schools and other institutions could not afford to pay for them and it would not also be hygienic for hospitals to have wooden furniture.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There are today in the world about 130 countries which compete against each other in the export of sea food and if we want to add the cost of refrigeration to the price of sea food, we would be careful about the result it will have. I should also like to reiterate the arguments that the addition of excise duty on steel furniture will have a bad effect on the supply position of furniture to hospitals, schools, colleges and research laboratories. There is a great scarcity of these institutions which are providing good service to the country.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कोठारी साहब को सुना और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन साहब को सुना लेकिन वह जो उन्होंने टैक्सेशन घटाने की बात कही तो मेरा कहना है कि वह चीजें लक्जूरियस चीजें हैं और इसलिए अगर टैक्स उन पर लगाया है तो वह अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

तम्बाकू पर जो फाइनैस मिनिस्टर ने टैक्स लगाया है वह ठीक ही लगाया है। अब यह बीड़ी वगैरह लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए नुकसान-देह हैं और उन पर यदि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्स लगाया है तो वह कोई अनुचित बात नहीं हुई है।

खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के लिए मकान, यह तीन बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं हर एक व्यक्ति की हैं। अब यह एयर कंडीशनर, कूलर्स या रेफ्रिजरेटर वगैरह बड़े बिजनेसमैन इस्तेमाल करते हैं जिनकी कि बड़ी इनकम होती है और ऐसे धनी और सम्पन्न लोगों से यदि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी 5 परसेंट टैक्स मांगते हैं तो क्या गुनाह करते हैं ? मैं इन संशोधनों का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Sheo Narain, has touched one part of the argument. He has not referred to the other aspect of it—My amendment proposes to cover beedi, unmanufactured tobacco and such other things. Why ? It is now being said by the so-called persons who want to reform society that these things should not be used. But then, they have not given food to the people; they have not been able to supply food, and therefore, the poor try to fill the stomach by beguiling their time with these things. The common man, the worker, the farmers, the poorest of the poor, beguile their time with these things. You call it luxury or beverage or intoxicant or even poison. But that exists; they beguile their time with them. How can the Finance Minister tax these things ? Of course he has said, he has promised, that

he is keeping his mind open. But how can he tax these unmanufactured tobacco, bidi khaini and gundi and other such substances That would be taxing the poorest of the poor in the country. This is taxing the poorest of the poor. Even if you tax them they will still go and purchase them. They cannot give up these things. So, you must provide them more food, more employment and more education, and then gradually this habit of theirs will lessen. But until then, you cannot tax them further.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : About the concession given to the confectioneries, I have to say this; I just wonder whether they will have the desired effect at all. Here, it is a part of the commodities which are exempted from this particular excise duty. But does it necessarily mean that correspondingly in the market, the price ratio will also vary in accordance with that? For instance, up to Rs. 20,000 has been exempted from this excise duty, but once they go to the consumer's market, there cannot be any distinction between the confectioneries which pay excise duty and those varieties which do not pay excise duty. Both will have the same price level, and there will be a chain reaction. Even if the product of the smaller factories are exempted, they also generally trail behind the price level that is prevailing. They may also emulate the other factories, with the result that my apprehension is that these concessions are not going to afford any relief to the consumers as such, but we are giving perhaps an unwanted benefit to certain producers.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, there is a distinction between Cadbury chocolate and similar chocolates which are consumed by the children of the rich, and the Morton and other toffees costing just half an anna or one anna which consumed by the poorer children. If a poor boy manages to steal an anna or two, he would go in for these toffees; even a boot-polisher, if he gets an anna, would buy these toffees. Therefore, the toffee should be distinguished from Cadbury and other expensive chocolates, and it should be exempted from duty; you may increase the tax on Cadbury chocolates.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I just

wanted to exempt the small manufacturers of steel furniture, not Godrej & Boyce.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already given concession for the small-scale manufacturers and that ought to cover them. Therefore, it is not a question of not covering them at all. They have been exempted up to Rs. 50,000 production. Even if it is up to Rs. 2 lakhs, then, up to Rs. 50,000 it will be exempted. It means that they will be paying much less for the total amount.

In the matter of confectionaries also, up to 20 tons they are completely exempted. If they produce up to 40 tons, 20 tons are still exempted. Therefore, they have been exempted for one half of it. Therefore, that will reduce the burden on these people. I do not agree that all the sweets are good for the children or for anybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Finance Minister is not a nutritional expert.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am a better nutritional expert than my hon. friend, because I have studied the subject for 50 years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How does he know that I have not studied it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have at any rate more years than him. Therefore, I have studied it for longer. I have not said that I am wiser than him. I have studied it and I know the nutritional value of this is zero. Except chocolates, all these drops and other things have no nutritional value. It has only some carbon value. It is all right for children who run about; it does give them some energy, but that is not the vitality part of it. But that is not the ground on which this tax is levied. The point is this is being consumed by the richer portion of the society. Which poor people are using these drops and toffees? My hon. friend says, even a shoe polisher takes it. I do not know which polisher he has seen using it. I do not think he is connected with any shoe polisher.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am a democrat. I do not mind being connected with a shoe polisher.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I wish you were connected. If you were connected it would be an honour, not dishonour. I am not saying it from that point of view. He does not know them. It is not they who are using it. People like us are using it. People who are here cannot call themselves poor at all, because nobody here gets less than Rs. 1000 per month. They cannot be called the poorer section. 90 per cent of the people do not use any chocolates or any of those things. Why say that those people are going to be covered ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Have you travelled in suburban trains nowadays ? You will see every day the poorest people are buying them, one sweet at a time.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : On the one hand he says that the conditions have gone much worse than before. On the other, he says now that even the poorest people are using all those things. How does he explain these two things ? That means poverty has certainly receded to some extent. Why does he not grant that ? Therefore, in the matter of confectionaries, I see no reason to make any concession.

Let me assure my hon. friend that I am not bothered about prestige in any matter. Prestige which depends on untruth is no prestige at all. If I am convinced that it is right to do so, I will certainly do so at any time, not now but later on.

The same thing applies to refrigerators also. If there are any inconveniences caused or heavy burdens put on any particular areas, we will certainly see that some relief is given. It is within the right of the Finance Minister to exempt some areas if it is necessary. I have been constantly giving some relief to some sections wherever necessary. This will be done.

About bidis, it is only the whole leaf tobacco which is claiming duty at a lesser rate, because it is not used in bidis, that will now have to pay a higher duty if that is used in bidis, not otherwise. They were always misused in bidis. That is how they were escaping tax charging more profits. It is only the manufacturers who were earning more. I do not think the bidi smoker is going to pay more. It is to prevent misuse of this that this has been

raised. There is no other purpose behind it.

I oppose all the amendments.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : What about electronic components and receiver sets ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If I find it leads to any more smuggling, we will certainly take reasonable steps.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 22, 81, 205, 206, 255, 256, 258, 259 and 260 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 38 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 38 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 39 to 43. I will put them together.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I want to oppose clause 41.

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then I shall put clauses 39 and 40.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : Sir, I want to say a few words on clause 39. It concerns taxation on embroidery. I do not mind if the profit is more and tax is levied on it. But here the small units are in a very very [difficult position because generally they have to pay the tax on the cloth that they purchase. If they purchase some superfine cloth at Rs. 3 a metre nearly Re. 1 they have to pay as excise duty on cloth. Over and above that they have to pay the latest taxation that has been proposed. Therefore the small units which have one or two machines will be very much hard pressed. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to this fact that a very big embroidery industry has been established by the Indian personnel in Nepal called the Nepal Mills. The

people in Nepal do not pay a single paisa as tax but the whole cloth is allowed free into India with the result that our own units are having very adverse competition from the units of Nepal. Something should be done about this matter because otherwise our Indian units will be very much adversely affected in relation to Nepal Mills. I would like to suggest that the Deputy Prime Minister may limit his consideration to small units. He may limit his consideration to units with one or two machines and give them certain reasonable concessions. I am glad the Deputy Prime Minister even before I spoke said that this matter is being rationalised. I appeal to him to look into this matter.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Certainly I shall look into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Question is :

"That clauses 39 and 40 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 39 and 40 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we come to Clause 41.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Sir, I would like to briefly oppose this clause. It seeks to raise the duty on motor spirit and diesel oil. This is a hardy annual every year. The Finance Minister lays his predatory hands on these two commodities. It is not funny, because diesel oil and petrol are the life-blood of our transportation system. Already today road transport is taxed in the most cruel manner. For every tonne mile of goods carried, the taxation on roads equals the entire cost of transportation by rail. I will repeat it. The cost per tonne mile of goods on Railways the total cost, is equalled by the taxation on road transport per tonne mile. This shows the inequity of it. Yet we come again and again to raising this tax. The logic in the Explanatory Memorandum on page 27 defeats me. This is the reason that it gives :

"The existing ceiling rates have been found to be inadequate as the over-recoveries in the hands of the oil companies which have to be appropriated

to the Consolidated Fund of India through additional excise duties require a higher rate of levy than at present."

What does this mean ? Instead of reducing the price, making petrol and diesel available cheaper to the consumer and helping the transportation service in this country to improve, the Government takes away the economy that might have been possible for the consumer. In other words prices are never allowed to come down, even when oil companies do a good job they must not be allowed to take profits, the consumer must not get the benefit but Government takes away the money. This is a very retrograde and anti-consumer point of view. I do not know what the motives are, apart from grabbing money, which is obvious.

17.04 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

Perhaps it is to protect the Indian Oil Company in its attempt to establish a monopoly because the Indian Oil Company probably cannot compete if prices are brought down so the prices are kept high and the profits are taken away by the Government. May be it is to protect the Railway Board and the Railways to run their inefficient services because they also cannot compete if road transport is allowed to go ahead. Whether this is the motive or not, probably the Finance Minister's only motive at the moment is to put his hands on some money which he badly requires. But I would suggest to him that if there is a margin like this as he says, the right thing to do is to lower prices, let the consumers have cheaper petrol and cheaper diesel so that transportation in this country can be developed.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I would like to add one word to what Shri Masani has said. The same story holds good as regards trying to rake off these profits on furnace oil. Furnace oil is increasingly becoming the fuel in industry and today it has in fact an advantage over coal, and, in particular, long distance movement of coal is not so economic in the matter of fuel cost as furnace oil. This business, again, of raking off wherever additional profits the oil companies are making, merely to put

[Shri N. Dandekar]

them on even keel presumably with the Indian Oil Company, rather than ask the Indian Oil Company to keep down the prices so that the industry in general can take the benefit of this ; a taxation scheme of this kind I find impossible to sympathise with.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We are not taking away anything from the consumers. It is only from the companies we are taking.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Give it to the company so that it can reduce the prices.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Why did they not bring down the price ? Therefore, I have to do this. If they reduce the rate, one can understand that. But I do not see that at all. If I take it from the company, it is objected. If I take it from the persons, then also it is objected. Then from whom am I to take it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Since there is no amendment to this clause, I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"That clause 41 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 42 and 43 were added to the Bill.

Clause 44—(Amendment of Act 6 of 1898)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Pages 25 and 26,—

omit lines 35 to 41 and 1 to 18, respectively. (263)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 25,—

for lines 36 and 37, substitute—

"Single 6 paise

Reply 12 paise" (131)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move* :

Page 25, line 34,—

for "15 paise" substitute "10 paise" (261)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move* :

Page 25, line 30,—

for "20 paise" substitute "15 paise" (82)

Page 25, line 32,—

for "15 paise" substitute "10 paise". (83)

Page 25, line 34,—

for "15 paise" substitute "12 paise" (84)

Page 25, line 36,—

for "10 paise" substitute "5 paise" (85)

Page 25, line 37,—

for "20 paise" substitute "10 paise" (86)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 25, line 36,—

for "10 paise" substitute "6 paise" (210)

Page 25, line 37,—

for "20 paise" substitute "12 paise" (211)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I am suggesting that the enhanced rates that are proposed on postcards and on book, pattern and sample packets and on registered newspapers have to go, because I do not think there is any justification. However much we try to cover up inefficiencies in the postal department by raising the rates of service charges, there would be no justification for doing that, in any event as regards post-cards, book, pattern and sample packets and registered newspapers.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस में एक ही अमेंडमेंट सुझाया है कि पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत जो 5 पैसे से 10 पैसे की गई है उसकी जगह पर 6 पैसे कर दी जाय और अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों की कीमत जो 10 पैसे

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

की जगह 15 पैसे की गई, उस की जगह 12 पैसे की जाय।

मेरा कहना यह है कि शायद यह पहला मौका है जब कि एक दम से पोस्टकार्ड की कीमत सरकार ने दुगुनी कर दी है। अगर इस की पहले की हिस्ट्री को देखा जाय तो अगर कभी इस की कीमत आधा पैसा बढ़ाई जाती थी तो सारे देश में चिल्लाहट होती थी। मुझे याद है कि अंग्रेजों के समय में जब यहाँ पर सेंट्रल असेम्बली थी तब श्री सत्यभूति और दूसरे लोगों ने जब पोस्टकार्ड का दाम आधा पैसा बढ़ाया गया था तो उस को ऐन्टी पीपल्स ऐक्ट कहा था। मैं भी इस को ऐन्टी पीपल्स ऐक्ट कहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गरीब लोगों पर बहुत बड़ी चोट है और उप-प्रधान मन्त्री को इस पर सोचना चाहिये।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I have only a small observation to make. These enhanced rates are not only an excessive burden on the society but I feel that whatever revenue that the Government expects by increasing the rates can very well be obtained by increasing the efficiency in the postal department. Nowadays, in the course of the last more than two years, inefficiency has grown to such an extent that most of the postal articles are under-stamped. The under-stamping is not being checked and the articles are being delivered without charging the difference. I have my own personal experience in the matter. In the month of March or April I requested a friend of mine to address four letters from Rajasthan to Calcutta. In spite of the fact that all those four letters were under-stamped they were delivered in Calcutta without recovering the difference. This is the efficiency of the Postal Department. I have with me evidence to show that; I have these envelopes which show that all the underdues have not been charged and the articles have been delivered in March and April. So, I suggest that instead of charging more from the society, the efficiency should go up and they should collect proper dues.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I want to retain the old prices of postcards

envelopes and inland letters. So far we have been pleading only for .5 per cent of our population who were paying income-tax, but so far as postcards are concerned, this affects the whole population and, I think, the hon. Finance Minister who was adamant so far as the income-tax assesses were concerned, will be a bit lenient when he comes to the ordinary people.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे ही हमारे देश में साक्षरता का अनुपात बहुत कम है और लोग चिट्ठी वगैरह कम लिखा करते हैं। अगर इनके नए रेट्स प्रमल में आ जाएंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि अधिकतर लोग चिट्ठी नहीं लिख पाएंगे। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पत्रों को वह न भी हटाना चाहें तो न हटावें लेकिन लैटर कार्ड और पोस्टकार्ड का तो कम से कम पुराना रेट चलने दें, यानी लैटर कार्ड का दस पैसा और पोस्ट कार्ड का छः पैसा।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It appears that this matter has been discussed in this House at the time of the Demands for the Ministry of Communications and also here. Although the Finance Minister says that his mind is open, I find that both his mind and the mind of the Minister of Communications are closed, blocked and sealed so far as this is concerned. So, in protest, although I moved my amendments, I am not going to say anything.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : It is true that the postal services have been regarded as essential services and under the law there are special provisions to see that even in cases of emergencies and illegal strikes, the postal services are not only not allowed to continue but are enabled to continue. In regard to such essential services, if we are going to raise the rates of postal tariff every year or once in two years, we will reduce the postal service to a commercial service and that too a very badly managed commercial service because mostly the losses in the Postal Department are there because of mismanagement and lack of management. There are a large number of postal employees who are unnecessary. This results

[Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh]

in two sorts of injustices. Postal employees at the lower rungs of the ladder are ill paid and those at the highest ladder are surplus and are very liberally paid. The consumer, the poorest of the poor, who cannot go without postcards and letters, is consequently charged. Therefore I will earnestly plead, with the Finance Minister to reduce the rate at least on postcards. I have no doubt that his mind is really open and, therefore, I again plead with him that even now it is not too late to reduce postal tariff at least in the case of postcards.

DR. RANEN SEN : I do not want to make any speech on my amendments. I only make an appeal that with regard to the rates for postcards, letter cards and envelopes, with regard to these three items, the Finance Minister again thinks because the common people will be the worst affected due to this rise in prices. It is high time that he thinks over again and reduces the rates to the level of the old rates. The *status quo* should be restored.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : The whole House wants to speak on this !

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is very important.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : The entire nation expects from the Finance Minister that on this proposal he will retrace the steps which he has already taken. He has done something for children and I want that he should do something for the poor also. We are opposing this proposal on behalf of our party.

SHRI SONAVANE *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : Which is your amendment ?

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : I want to say something on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will say. There is no amendment in your

name. If you want to oppose it, all right, do that.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर खुला वोट होना चाहिये । कोई सचेतक विप न दें ।

SHRI SONAVANE : Sir, I submit that when the Finance Minister put forth his proposals, particularly, when he raised the price of a single post-card and double post-card from 6 p. to 10 p., I thought he had kept a margin for the reduction subsequently on the demand of the people as a whole. I find the hon. Finance Minister is adamant on this. I submit that the wishes of the people and the demand of the people as a whole should be considered because it affects the poorest of the poor. The Finance Minister's contention is that these post-cards are actually misused. I think that should not be the contention and this should not come in his way. It is not what is being misused but what mode of communication is being used by the poorest of the poor. This should weigh with him and I hope he will consider it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say this is one matter where I was hard put to it when I considered it in the first instance ? I discussed it with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is also the Minister in-charge of this Department. We weighed the pros and cons of everything and we knew also that it is not likely to be looked upon with favour by many people. And yet the duty of the Finance Minister has got to be performed. I cannot see that this Department can always work in deficit and in losses which go upto Rs. 25 crores. We want to extend the postal facilities and other facilities to the country. How are we going to do it if we are going to run like this and have these kind of losses ? We are not so prosperous in this country. We cannot afford to make losses in all these services. Therefore, it is not possible and the Minister of Communications had also given full reasons when the Demands of that Department were discussed. I am very sorry I cannot accept the amendments which have been moved. I have got to oppose them.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I put all the Amendments to the vote of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My Amendment No. 131 may be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I put all Amendments, except Amendment No. 131, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 82, 83 to 86, 210, 211, 261 and 263 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment No. 131 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 25,—

for lines 36 and 37, substitute—

“Single 6 paise

Reply 12 paise” (131)

The Lok Sabha divided

17.23 hrs.

DIVISION NO. 16

Ahmed, Shri J.
Badrudduja, Shri
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Dandekar, Shri N.
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dhandapani, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Maiti, Shri S. N.
Mangalathumadom, Shri
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Meghachandra, Shri M.

AYES

Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Ramji Ram, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sequeira, Shri Erasmode
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sharma, Shri N. S.
Shashtri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shivappa, Shri N.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri Tukaram

Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Govind Das, Dr.
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Hem Raj, Shri
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Kamble, Shri
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Katham, Shri B. N.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mehta, Shri Asoka
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramalah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri

Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the
 Division is :

Ayes 47

Noes 110

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put

Clause 44 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clause 44 stand part of the
 Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

*The following Members also wanted to record their Votes :—

AYES : Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha, J. M. Biswas and S. S. Kothari.

NOES : Shri Sonavane, Shri Ramanand Shastri and Shri Vidyadhar Bajpai.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 40, lines 35,—
for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—

"Rs. 6,000" (23)

Page 43,—
omit lines 1 to 5 (24)

Page 44,—
omit lines 15 to 35. (25)

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA (Patna): I beg to move* :

Page 41,—
omit lines 16 to 22. (47)

Page 42,—
omit lines 9 to 15. (48)

Page 45,—
for lines 29 to 36, substitute—

"I. In the Case of a domestic company—45 per cent of the total income ;" (54)

Page 46,—
omit lines 1 to 28. (55)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move* :

Page 27,—
omit lines 6 and 7 (87)

Page 28, line 5,—
for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—
"Rs. 5,000" (88)

Page 31,—
omit lines 11 and 12. (89)

Page 39,—
omit lines 26 and 27. (90)

Page 40, line 35,—
for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—
"Rs. 5,000" (91)

Page 43,—
omit lines 9 and 10. (92)

Page 43, line 28,—
for Rs. 4,000", substitute—
"Rs. 5,000". (93)

Page 43, line 31,—
for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—
"Rs. 5,000". (94)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move*,—

Page 27, line 36,—
for "Rs. 7,000" substitute—
"Rs. 10,000". (132)

Page 28, line 5,—
for "Rs. 4,000" substitute—
"Rs. 6,000". (133)

Page 29,—
omit line 32 to 41. (134)

Page 30,—
omit lines 1 to 40. (135)

Page 31,—
omit lines 1 to 7. (136)

Page 32,—
omit lines 1 to 15. (137)

Page 32, line 20,—
for "Rs. 25,000" substitute—
Rs. 1,00,000". (138)

Page 32,—
omit lines 21 to 26. (139)

Page 32, line 27,—
for "Rs. 5,500 plus 12 per cent",
substitute—
"10 per cent". (140)

Page 32,—
omit lines 30 to 35. (141)

Page 33,—
omit lines 1 to 14. (142)

Page 34, line 13,—
after "company—" insert—
"45 per cent. of the total income".
(143)

Page 34,—
omit lines 14 to 41. (144)

Page 35,—
omit lines 1 to 44. (145)

[Shri N. Dandeker]

Page 36,—

omit lines 1 to 21 (146)

Page 36, line 41,—

for "70 per cent." substitute—

"60 per cent." (147)

Page 38, line 15,—

for "14 per cent." substitute—

"10 per cent." (148)

Page 38, line 20,—

for "24.5 per cent." substitute—

"20 per cent." (149)

Page 38, line 42,—

for "44 per cent." substitute—

"30 per cent." (150)

Page 38, line 43,—

for "70 per cent." substitute—

"60 per cent." (151)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move* :

Page 40, line 23,—

for "Rs. 7,000" substitute—

"Rs. 8,000" (152)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 40, line 23,—

for "Rs. 7,000." substitute—

"Rs. 10,000" (169)

Page 43,—

omit lines 32 to 36. (172)

Page 44, line 5,—

for "Rs. 25,000" substitute—

"Rs. 1,00,000" (173)

Page 44,—

omit lines 6 to 11 (174)

Page 44, line 12,—

for "Rs. 7,500 plus 20 per cent."

substitute—"10 per cent." (175)

Page 45,—

omit lines 5 to 8. (177)

(1) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 25,000

(2) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but is below Rs. 50,000

(3) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000

Page 45, line 29,—

after "Company" insert—

"45 per cent of the total income".

(178)

Page 45,—

omit lines 30 to 36. (179)

Page 47, line 15,—

for "70 per cent." substitute—

"60 per cent." (181)

Page 40,—

(i) line 11,—

omit "but does not exceed".

(ii) line 12,—

omit "Rs. 1,00,000". (193)

Page 40,—

omit lines 13 to 18. (194)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move* :

Page 27, line 36,—

for "Rs. 7,000 substitute—"Rs. 12,000"

(271)

Page 28, line 5,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500"

(272)

Page 40, line 35,—

for "Rs. 4,000" substitute "Rs. 7,500".

(282)

Page 44, line 6,—

for "6 per cent." substitute "3 per cent."

(292)

Page 44, line 9,—

for "12 per cent." substitute "6 per cent." (293)

Page 44, line 12,—

for "20 per cent." substitute—

"15 per cent". (294)

Pages 45 and 46,—

for lines 29 to 36 and 1 to 3 respectively, substitute—

"1. In the case of a domestic company—

25 per cent of the total income.

50 per cent of the total income.

60 per cent of the total income." (295)

* Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : With regard to the amendments that I am moving, first I would refer to raising the minimum tax exemption limit from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000; the limit has to be increased to Rs. 6,000 because you will kindly appreciate that the value of the money has considerably gone down during the past few years and as a consequence, it is difficult for the middle classes to balance their budget—I mean, the common man, in particular. An expert body like that of Bhoothalingam Committee has recommended that the limit should be raised to Rs. 7,500. I would say that, if the Finance Minister cannot afford to take it to Rs. 7,500, he should at least increase the limit to Rs. 6,000.

With regard to the other amendments, I would submit that the obnoxious Annuity Deposit Scheme has been commendably taken off by the Finance Minister, and that is a tax good thing. But on account of that the tax liability has gone up. Here I will be very brief. I would submit that the middle class should be given some relief; they are the dynamic section of society: by 'middle class' I would say those people having an income between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000. They are also the saving and investing classes.

Therefore, the 10% surcharge which was imposed by Mr. Sachin Choudary, probably, I would say, in a light manner, is impinging very heavily upon the people. I would suggest that the surcharge should be taken off by the Finance Minister. If he can take it off this year, it is good or he can take it off next year or as he thinks fit. But I personally feel that it has become necessary that persons in these income brackets should be given some relief. The income brackets have not been revised in the last 20 years and in view of the depreciation in the value of money, these brackets should also be revised and that would give some relief to the middle class people.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरी एमेंडमेंट यह है कि मिनिमम लिमिट को इंडिबिजुअल के केस में चार हजार के बजाये पांच हजार रुपये कर दिया जाये और हिन्दू अनडिवाइडिड फैमिली के केस में सात हजार के बजाये आठ हजार रुपये कर दिया जाये।

सारे देश में कुल मिला कर 27,01,733 ऐसे हैं, जिन में से करीब 20 परसेंट ऐसे हैं, जिन की ग्रामदनी पांच हजार रुपये या उस से नीचे है। अगर फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब पांच हजार रुपये की लिमिट कर दें, तो करीब चार या पांच लाख ऐसे लोग को फायदा होगा और वे लिस्ट से निकल जायेंगे। इन लोगों में जो रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा होता है, वह टोटल रिसीट्स का केवल 4 परसेंट होता है। इन लोगों से कोई खास रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा नहीं होता है और कलेक्शन चार्जिज भी बहुत हैं। इन चार या पांच लाख लोगों को वकीलों की फीस देनी पड़ती है, दफ्तर में आना-जाना पड़ता है, उन का हेरास-मेंट होता है। अगर इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स बड़े बड़े केसिज में कन्सेन्ट्रेट करेंगे, तो ज्यादा रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा हो सकेगा। इस लिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि मिनिमम लिमिट को चार हजार के बजाये पांच हजार रुपये कर दिया जाये।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : My amendment will have the same effect, that is, raising the minimum to Rs. 5,000. But I will add only one thing to what has already been said. From 1966 this Rs. 4,000 limit has been established. Now, according to the Finance Minister's answer's in this House, the price rise has been of the order of 20%. So after real calculation, taking that price rise into consideration and after deduction of tax at source, a person who gets an income of Rs. 4,000 per annum is left with Rs. 265 per month. That is in the shape of real wages in terms of 1966 prices. Not only that, with this low base calculation, large number of people will come of thin that—Rs. 4,000-Rs. 5,000 and actually when the base is being reduced, more officers should be necessary to calculate this tax because the prices are rising and more people will come within that limit, but it will bring less income to Government and more expenditure. People will be troubled more and their real wages are falling. So far as neutralisation of rise in prices is concerned, how far this is neutralised? For this income group, 45% of the rise is being neutralised by the DA increase. I think the Finance Minister should concede that the limit should be raised.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I shall not deal with the points that have already been dealt with. My amendments are concerned firstly with the removal of all surcharges. Secondly, they are concerned with the reduction of the rates of taxation on registered firms. And thirdly I seek to fix the standard of rate of company tax in respect of domestic companies at 45% and the standard rate of tax in respect of non-domestic companies at 60%. Then Part II of Schedule is concerned with the deduction of tax at source, and there is nothing more to say there. For Part III of the Schedule I have got a series of amendments which correspond to the amendments which relate to Part I of the first Schedule.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I oppose the amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments to the First Schedule to vote.

All the amendments were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments to the Second Schedule. The question is :

"That the Second Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move* :

Page 51, after line 38,—
add—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other sub-section, sixty-five per cent, of the contribution to such provident fund set up by the Central Government shall be deducted from

total income and be exempted from tax." (26)

Page 55,—

after line 23, insert —

"(29) Plastics." (27)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I beg to move* :

Page 49,—

omit line 33. (95)

Page 52, line 29 —

for "five hundred" substitute —

"one thousand". (96)

Page 52, line 30,—

for "five hundred" substitute —

"one thousand" (97)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move* :

Page 48,—

omit lines 17 and 18. (154)

Page 50,—

omit^f lines 1 to 42. (156)

Page 51,—

omit lines 1 to 12. (157)

Page 49,—

after line 25, insert—

"Provided that if the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the expenditure actually incurred in respect of the conveyance is more than the amount specified herein, such higher amount shall be allowed." (182)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I beg to move* :

Page 50, line 8 to 10,—

omit "or any expenditure or allowance in respect of any assets of the assessee used by such employee either wholly or partly for his own purposes or benefit." (183)

Page 50, line 11,—

for "one-fifth"

substitute "one-third". (184)

Page 50,—

for lines 12 to 15,—

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

substitute "of the amount of salary payable to the employee for the period of his employment during the previous year". (185)

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I beg to move :

Page 51,—

omit lines 30 to 32. (186)

Page 53,—

omit lines 30 and 31. (189)

Page 54,—

omit lines 1 to 32. (190)

Page 55,—

omit lines 1 to 23. (191)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I beg to move* :

Page 53,—

after lines 22, insert—

'23, Section 139.—For sub-section (4), substitute—

"(4) (a) Any person who has not furnished a return within the time allowed to him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may before the assessment is made, furnish the return for any previous year at any time before the end of the period specified in clause (b), and the provisions of clause (iii) of the proviso to sub-section (1) shall apply in every such case.

(b) The period referred to in clause (a) shall be

- (i) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1967, four years from the end of such assessment year ;
- (ii) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1968, three years from the end of the assessment year ;
- (iii) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to any other assessment year, two

years from the end of such assessment year." (235)

Page 53, line 23,—

for "23", substitute "24". (236)

Page 53, line 29,—

for "24", substitute "25". (237)

Page 54, line 1,—

for "25", substitute "26". (238)

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments to the Third Schedule, except Government amendments (235, 236, 237 and 238) the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 26, 27, 95 to 97, 154 to 157, 182 to 186 and 189 to 191 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :—

Page 53,—

after line 22, insert—

'23' Section 139 for sub-section (4), substitute—

"(4) (a) Any person who has not furnished a return within the time allowed to him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may before the assessment is made, furnish the return for any previous year at any time before the end of the period specified in clause (b), and the provisions of clause (iii) of the proviso to sub-section (1) shall apply in every such case.

(b) The period referred to in clause (a) shall be—

- (i) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1967, four years from the end of such assessment year ;
- (ii) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1968, three years from the end of the assessment year ;
- (iii) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to any

*Amendments moved with the recommendation of the President.

other assessment year, two years from the end of such assessment year". (235)

Page 53, line 23,—

for "23", substitute "24". (236)

Page 53, line 29,—

for "24", substitute "25". (237)

Page 54, line 1,—

for "25", substitute "26". (238)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Third Schedule as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Fourth Schedule

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments to the Fourth Schedule. I will now put the Fourth Schedule to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill as amended be passed".

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : In the Third reading there will be only general points.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे दो-तीन बातों के बारे में कहना है। पहली बात तो यह है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने रिफण्ड बाउचर्स के बारे में कहा है। मैं उन की सूचना के लिये बता देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल से उनकी इन्स्ट्रक्शन्ज़ और कोशिशों के बावजूद भी रिफण्ड बाउचर्स लोगों को समय पर नहीं मिलते हैं। हालत पहले से भी ज्यादा खराब हो गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय अपने दफतर से आंकड़ें मंगवायें कि किन-किन केसेज़ में दो-दो, तीन-तीन और चार-चार साल से लोगों को रिफण्ड बाउचर्स नहीं मिले हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसी कोई एक्ज़ाम्पल भेजिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा अपना पर्सनल केस है। मैंने खुद चिट्ठी लिखी है और खुद वहां जा कर बताया है, लेकिन अभी तक मेरा स्वयं का रिफण्ड बाउचर नहीं मिला है। मेरे पास एक केस नहीं अपनेको केस है। अगर आप यहां किसी लायर से या बार एसोशियेशन के लोगों से पूछेंगे तो वे आपको बतायेंगे कि रिफण्ड बाउचर्स प्राप्त करने में कितनी कठिनाइयां होती हैं।

दूसरी चीज़ यह कहा जाता है कि रिफण्ड अगर देरी में दिया जायगा, तो डिपार्टमेंट भी इन्टरेस्ट देगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक कितना इन्टरेस्ट सरकार ने दिया है। आप के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक अभी तक कुल 251 करोड़ रुपये हिन्दुस्तान में इन्टरेस्ट का सरकार ने दिया है—यह कितना फंक्शनल है। यह भी किस को दिया गया होगा जो इन्कम-टैक्स के कर्मचारी हैं, या जिन का दबाव होगा, उन को दिया गया होगा। 99 परसेन्ट केसेज़ में इन्टरेस्ट नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह चीज़ लाना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था बनायें कि जहां पर देरी होती है, वहां पर उन को कोई सजा दी जायगी। जब तक उन को सजा नहीं दी जायगी,

तब तक यह चीज नहीं होगी। वहां पर करप्शन है। इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर के कहने के बाद भी रिफण्ड वाउचर्स ईशू नहीं किये जाते हैं—जब तक वहां पर चढ़ावा नहीं चढ़ाया जाता।

दूसरी बात मैं केसेज के एरियर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी एरियर्स अभी उतने ही हैं। इस के लिये आप को योजना बनानी चाहिये ताकि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता एरियर्स की संख्या कम हो। बीच में कुछ कोशिश की गई थी और उस से कुछ संख्या कम भी हुई थी, लेकिन फिर तीन-चार सालों में वह संख्या उतनी ही हो गई। इस लिये कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये जिससे ये एरियर्स कम हों।

तीसरी चीज जो अमेरिकन सिस्टम या फंक्शनल सिस्टम आपने इंट्रोड्यूस किया था, मेरे स्थान से वह बिल्कुल फेल्योर साबित हुआ है, उस का कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। छोटे छोटे केसेज के लिये जैसा कहा गया था कि उन को आप बिना बुलाये देख लीजिये, ताकि असेसमेंट जल्दी हो जाय मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह खरा अपने डिपार्टमेंट से आंकड़ें इकट्ठे करें कि कितने केसेज में असेसी को बगैर बुलाये असेसमेंट पूरा किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन छोटे केसेज में शायद पांच परसेंट केसेज भी इस तरह से नहीं हुए हैं। जो चीज पहले चल रही थी, आज भी उसी तरह से चल रही है, बल्कि उस में और ज्यादा कम्पलीकेशन आ गई है और कंट्रोल की कमी हो गई है, जिसकी वजह से काफी गड़बड़ है।

आखिर में, मैं यह कहूंगा कि छोटे छोटे केसेज के ऊपर ज्यादा देर ध्यान न देकर, उन को एक्सेप्ट किया जाना चाहिये। और बड़े-बड़े केसेज पर कन्सेन्ट्रेट करना चाहिये ताकि जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जो नये नये तरीकों से टैक्स को इवैड करते हैं, उन को पकड़ा जाना चाहिये, उन पर पैनल्टी लगानी चाहिये।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं न बजट पर बोला हूँ और न फाइनेंस बिल पर बोला हूँ। इस लिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि थोड़ा अधिक समय मुझे दें।

MR. SPEAKER He cannot accumulate for three days and then speak all that now. If a man has fasted for three days he cannot take all that food in one day.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष जी, समाज में कुछ कमजोर अंग होते हैं जिनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए स्पेशल एफर्ट्स किये जाते हैं, वैसे ही देश के कुछ ही अंग हैं, कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं, जिनकी आबादी कम नहीं है, अधिक आबादी है, उन को ऊपर उठाने के लिए न फाइनेंस बिल में और न बजट में कोई प्रोजेक्ट है उनके लिए कोई खास प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है। प्लानिंग में भी यह देखा जाता है कि जो अंग कमजोर हो, उस को मजबूत करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जाय—लेकिन जो हिस्सा आज देश का गिरा हुआ है, पिछड़ा हुआ है, उस को ऊपर उठाने के लिये इस फाइनेंस बिल में कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दी गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एक ऐसा कमीशन एक्वाइन्ट करें जिसका दायरा जिले की इकानामिक कन्डीशन देखने का हो—किस-किस जिले की इकानामिक कन्डीशन कितनी खराब है या कितनी अच्छी है, उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये हमको क्या-क्या स्टेप लेना होगा—यह तखमीना लगाया जाय। उसके बाद जब रिपोर्ट आ जाय तो उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये कोई उपाय या स्पेशल एफर्ट्स की जाय।

17.37 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

मैं नार्थ बिहार की एकजाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ। आज सारे देश में जो पर-कैपिटल इन्कम है, उसकी आधी भी पर-कैपिटल इन्कम वहां की नहीं है। उन लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के लिये,

[श्री डा० ना० दिवारी]

उनको राहत देने के लिये फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब कोई प्रपोजल इस बजट में नहीं लाये हैं। अगर यही स्थिति रही तो देश के दूसरे अंग आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे और वह अंग पीछे हटता जायगा। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरफ स्पेशल तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात — एग्रीकल्चर के इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में है। हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब इस समय यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। देश में दिन-ब-दिन ज़मीन का बटवारा होता जा रहा है तथा पर-फैमिली ज़मीन कम होती जा रही है। आज इंडिविजुअल ग्रहस्थ, कुछ लोगों को छोड़ कर जिनके पास अधिक ज़मीन है, इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि मार्टन इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स खरीद सकें और ट्रेक्टर ले सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिये कि एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ गांवों को एक प्लाउइंग यूनिट मान कर हर ब्लाक में आठ या दस ट्रेक्टर दें, जिससे डीप खुदाई हो सके तथा दूसरे इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स भी वहां पर रख दें। इन इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स के इस्तेमाल का भाड़ा लें, इस से सरकार का जो इन्वेस्टमेंट उन पर होगा, वह भाड़ा से आ जायेगा। लेकिन वहां के छोटे छोटे ग्रहस्थों को यह सुविधा देने के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करना ज़रूरी है। इस के बिना डीप प्लाउइंग नहीं हो सकता है और वे परिवार इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स के अभाव में अपनी खेती से अधिक अन्न पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि फर्टिलाइजर न भी मिले, केवल दो इन्तजाम हो जायें — सिंचाई और डीप — प्लाउइंग — तो 10-15 परसेन्ट ईल्ड वैसे ही बढ़ जायगी, बिना फर्टिलाइजर के भी मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर इन-कन्सलटेशन-विद एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे।

साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवनराम) : यह स्कीम चलेगी।

श्री डा० ना० दिवारी : बहुत धन्यवाद।

मैं और लोगों की आवाज सुनते-सुनते थक गया हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ मेरी आवाज भी इस हाउस में लोग सुनें।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है और वह है पोलिटिकल। आज देश में क्या ट्रेन्ड चल रहा है, यह भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को देखना चाहिए। आज देश में प्रादेशिक सरकारें गिरती जा रही हैं, एक के बाद दूसरी, चाहे वह कांग्रेसी हों या गैर-कांग्रेसी। इससे यह साबित हो चुका है कि जो प्रादेशिक सरकारें हैं वह गुड्स डैलिवर नहीं कर रहीं हैं। इसके अलावा आज सभी ओर से मांग है कि सेन्टर को अधिक मजबूत होना चाहिये। हाउस की बहस से और सवालियों से यह मालूम होता है कि सेन्टर के पास अधिक पावर्स होनी चाहिए। आज एग्री-कल्चर, ला एण्ड आर्डर, हेल्थ, ये सारे सब्जेक्ट्स स्टेट सब्जेक्ट हैं। लेकिन अगर आप मेम्बर्स के सवालात को देखें या उनकी भावना को देखें तो मालूम होगा कि सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि यहां से ही जवाब मिले और यहां से ही उनको डोल किया जाये। तो इस ट्रेन्ड को भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को देखना चाहिये कि हमारे संविधान में कोई तब्दीली हो या क्या किया जाये जिस से यहां पर यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट आ जाये जिससे सारे देश का शासन चला सकें। इसके लिए आपको उपाय सोचना होगा। आप चाहे सारे युप्स, पोलिटिकल पार्टिज़ और पोलिटिशियन्स को इकट्ठा करें लेकिन आज जो यह ट्रेन्ड देश में चल रहा है उस को किस तरह से अन्जाम दिया जाये — कांस्टीट्यूशन को अमेन्ड करके या किसी और तरह से इसको आप देखें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Piloo Mody. Very very brief.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) : I have never been anything but brief. We have just been treated to another one of these usual *tamashas* that go on every year. A great many of us spend a consi-

derable amount of time trying to study not only what legislation is being brought forward in the House, but also trying to go behind it and see what is in the minds of the Ministers proposing these pieces of legislation. But instead of giving the suggestions made over here the proper weightage and the proper degree of understanding, many of them are summarily brushed aside.

You have just seen what has happened to tobacco; you have also seen what has happened to chocolates and children. So far nobody has been able to convince the Finance Minister that air-conditioning is a necessity, although I am sure he uses it himself.

We have also tried to point out to him the savagery of money of the punitive measures that he intends to take. I am sure that as far as a great many people are concerned, punitive measures may be necessary but legislation cannot be based on trying to bring to book only the crooked. Legislation must be framed to provide good government and to protect the honest man. Unfortunately, the complicated and twisted minds of our legislators.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Including himself.

SHRI PILOO MODY :.....invariably bring forward legislation in which they assume that everybody is dishonest. I find that there is practically no legislation in this country to protect the honest. I also make the charge that where a man is honest and has every intention of being so, it is difficult for him to say with any degree of certainty, 'I am honest'.

This is the type of legislation that has been going on in this country. Take the tax laws. There are all manner of overlapping provisions—legislations which overlap one another like the Wealth Tax Act, the Estate Duty and a whole lot of other taxes.

I would recommend to the Finance Minister that in a moment of dispassionate calm he should apply his mind with a real purpose of simplifying, which he says he wants to do, and provide a uniform procedure by way of a taxation procedure code which takes into account the entire gamut of tax legislation and puts it in a simplified procedure.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज लद्दाख के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने यहां पर कई मतवा सवाल पूछे लेकिन एक सवाल का भी संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला, मुझे इस बात का बड़ा अफसोस है। मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि लद्दाख के बारे में कोई भी तबज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है। मैंने एक सवाल पूछा जिसका जवाब माननीय मंत्री, श्री अशोक मेहता जी ने दिया लेकिन वह उत्तर संतोषजनक नहीं है। मैंने उस पर अलग से चर्चा की मांग भी की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लद्दाख में पन-बिजली और पानी की खास जरूरत है। मैंने इसके सम्बन्ध में जो सवाल पूछा उसके जवाब में कहा गया कि पन-बिजली के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने कुछ योजना भेजी थी लेकिन आपने उसको मंजूर नहीं किया है। रम्बीपुर कैनल और कुरबाथांग कैनल पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में शुरू की गई लेकिन वे विफल रहें। इस के बारे में मैंने पूछा तो जवाब दिया गया—रम्बीपुर कैनल के बारे में कि यह विफल नहीं हुई है बल्कि उसके बारे में जांच हो रही है। लेकिन पता नहीं, उसकी कौन जांच कर रहा है? क्या कोई कमेटी बनाई गई है या किस प्रकार से जांच हो रही है, इसके बारे में न तो मैंने कुछ सुना है और न कोई जवाब ही दिया गया है।

जो कारगिल तहसील है वहां पर मुसलमान ज्यादा रहते हैं, वहां पर कुरबाथांग कैनल है। उसके बारे में भी आप कहते हैं कि पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल की जा रही है लेकिन आप ने स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं कहा है कि शामिल की है या नहीं की है। दूसरे, जो कुरबाथन कैनल है वह मिलिट्री ऐरिया में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं ऐसी बात न हो कि बाद में यह कह दिया जाय कि यह भी नहीं हो सकती है। चूंकि यह मिलिट्री ऐरिया में है, इसलिये कहीं बाद में यह न कह दिया जाये कि इसमें

[श्री कुशोक बाकुला]

कोई सिंचाई नहीं हो सकती है। इसमें कोई चोले की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कारगिल तहसील में बिजली बहुत पैदा की जा सकती है क्योंकि वहां पर पानी के बहुत जरिये हैं लेकिन लेह में दरिया सिंध से बिजली पैदा करनी होगी इस लिए उसमें थोड़ी कठिनाई आयेगी। लेह और कारगिल में सिर्फ 16 किलोवाट बिजली लगी है। लेकिन जब यहां से कुछ माननीय सदस्य लेह गये थे तो उस समय वह 16 किलोवाट बिजली भी बन्द थी। उसके बाद हमारी जनता ने नेफा पेटन की मांग की, काफी शोर उठा तब 90 किलोवाट के दो डीजल इंजन लगाये जाने की बात हुई लेकिन अभी तक केवल एक ही लेह में लगा है, कारगिल में नहीं लगा है। कारगिल पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर है, कभी-कभी वहां के लोगों पर पाकिस्तानी जासूस होने के इत्जाम तो लगाये जाते हैं लेकिन वहां की जनता के फायदे के लिए कोई तबय्यजह नहीं दी जाती है। वहां पर पानी और बिजली इन दो बातों पर ज्यादा तबय्यजह देने की जरूरत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लद्दाख के लिये पैसे भी बहुत कम कर दिये गये हैं। सन 66-67 में करीब 86 लाख रुपया मिला था लेकिन 67-68 में करीब 44 लाख ही दिया गया है। लद्दाख का बहुत बड़ा एरिया है, जम्मू कश्मीर से भी बड़ा एरिया है, वहां पर इतने पैसे से क्या काम हो सकता है? कल मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि लद्दाख के लिए कुछ अलग से पैसा दे रहे हैं और योजना बना रहे हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने वहां पर क्या किया है, किस जमीन पर आपने पानी का इंतजाम कर दिया है या कहां पर बिजली का इंतजाम कर दिया है? लेह और कारगिल छोटे-छोटे टाउन हैं उनको आप खूबसूरत बना सकते थे लेकिन उन के लिए भी आपने कुछ नहीं किया है। ये दोनों टाउन जिस प्रकार पहले थे, उसी प्रकार से आज

भी हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि केवल कहने से ही काम नहीं हो जाता है, उसके लिये आप को कुछ करना भी चाहिए।

श्री मधु सिन्धु : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जो चर्चा हुई उस में कुछ मुद्दों पर मैं बोलना चाहता था लेकिन समय के अभाव के कारण मैं बोल नहीं पाया। उस में से दो मुद्दे ऐसे हैं जिनका कि सम्बन्ध हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था से और देश के मंगुलित विकास से है।

एक अर्थ से इस बात के बारे में मैं प्रश्न भी पूछ रहा हूँ और बोल भी रहा हूँ कि हमारे देश में इस वक्त की आमदनी पीछे जो आमदनी है उसमें इतना अंतर हो गया है कि कुछ सूबों में जो फ्री व्यक्ति पीछे आमदनी है वह और सूबों की आमदनी से दुगुनी ज्यादा है और उस का सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक बहुत ही खराब नतीजा निकल रहा है। इसलिए मैंने प्लानिंग कमिशन के उपाध्यक्ष को भी चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उन्होंने मुझे कहा है :

"The problem of the disparity in levels of *per capita* income between States to which you draw attention has been considered by the Planning Commission in the past. We shall be including some measures for the correction of the inequality in the draft of the four Five Year plan. One question which has some bearing on this problem, namely, the principles of the allocation of Central assistance to States to be determined, is being placed for consideration before the forth coming meeting of the National Development Council.

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस समस्या पर भी कूँ रोशनी डालें।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जब मैं महाराष्ट्र के दोरे पर जाता हूँ हर 6 महीने या साल के बाद जाता हूँ। उसमें मुझे एक बात से बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है और जो महाराष्ट्र की बात है वही दूसरे सूबों की बात है। जो सिंचित

इलाका है वहां के काश्तकारों की आमदनी और अधिकतर महाराष्ट्र और मंसूर वगैरह में जो असिचित इलाके हैं वहां के काश्तकारों की आमदनी में जमीन आस्मान का फर्क है। अब की बार जबकि मैं दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र में गया था तो मुझे जानकार लोगों ने बताया कि इस साल गन्ने की खेती सिंचित इलाके में करने वाले काश्तकारों को एक एकड़ में 6-7 हजार रुपये की आमदनी हुई है मगर यह बात भी सही है कि जब मैं दूसरे इलाकों में जाता हूं तो पाता हूं कि दिन प्रतिदिन वहां की हालत खराब होती जा रही है। यह मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि सभी इलाकों में स्थिति खराब होती जा रही है लेकिन जो असिचित क्षेत्र हैं वह दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और पूरी सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह जल्दी इस बारे में सोच लें। राज्य सरकारें खेती की आमदनी पर टैक्स बिठाने के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है तो शायद संविधान में इस के लिये परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। उस बारे में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो आज खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए शहरी आमदनी पर जो भी आप मर्यादा लगायेंगे उससे खेती की आमदनी पर ज़रा ऊँची मर्यादा लगायें। इसमें 1000 रुपये या उससे ज्यादा का फर्क जरूर रखना चाहिए। अगर शहरी आमदनी के लिये 5000 पर हो तो खेती के लिये 7000 रुपये की मर्यादा रखिये ताकि खेती की पैदावार को प्रोत्साहन मिले। साथ-साथ कानून या संविधान में परिवर्तन किया जाय ताकि खेती की पैदावार और आमदनी पर जो इनकम टैक्स लगेगा उससे जो आमदनी होगी वह सिंचाई के लिये सुरक्षित रखी जाय ताकि जो असिचित इलाका है उसमें भी पैदावार बढ़ सके। मैं चाहूँगा कि उससे जो आमदनी प्राप्त हो वह असिचित इलाके में सिंचाई का इंतजाम करने के लिये ही खर्च हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरा मामला मैं एक इनकम टैक्स विभाग में जो सीधे रिक्रूट किये गये अफसर हैं और जिन को बड़ोतरी नीचे से क्लास 2 से मिली है इनका एक मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया था और मेरी समझ में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है उसे हुए करीब-करीब 15-17 महीने हो गये हैं। इस बारे में पिछले सत्र में मैंने कुछ सवाल भी दिये थे और वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि वह इस बारे में कुछ कहें और उस वक्त उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया था :

I do not consider that the matter is of such importance as to justify a *suo motu* statement by me on the floor of the House.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके बाद फिर सवाल पूछा और उसका जवाब आया कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं। फिर 14 महीने के बाद मैंने यह सवाल पूछा तो यह कह रहे हैं कि इस पर विचार चल रहा है अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह आर्डर दिया है। अब इनके डिपार्टमेंट में अगर इस तरीके से काम किया जायेगा तो मंत्री महोदय की जो अपेक्षा है कि कार्य क्षमता बढ़े और उन में ईमानदारी बढ़े तो वह नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस आर्डर का अंतिम वाक्य पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"For the reasons given in that case, we hold that this petition should be allowed and a writ in the nature of *mandamus* under article 32 of the Constitution should be granted commanding the respondents 1 to 3 to adjust the seniority of the petitioner and other officers similarly placed like him and prepare a fresh seniority list in accordance with the law, after adjusting the recruitment over the period 1951 to 1958 and onwards in accordance with the quota rule prescribed in letter F. 242..." etc.

अदालत के द्वारा आदर्श दिये जाने के बाद 14-15 महीने हो जाते हैं अभी तक यह लोग लिस्ट तैयार नहीं करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह काल हरण क्यों? क्या इसी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

गति से सारा काम होने वाला है ? अगर इस गति से सारे काम होंगे तो देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था और टैक्स वसूली की व्यवस्था के बारे में बहुत ही गंभीर हालात उत्पन्न हो जायेगी।

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रायः सदन में व्यापक विषयों पर बोलता रहा हूँ परन्तु आज मैं एक अत्यन्त संकुचित बात अपने वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ और वह जबलपुर के सम्बन्ध में है। जबलपुर मध्य प्रदेश का एक बड़ा विकसित नगर है और जिस समय प्रान्तों का पुनर्गठन हुआ उस समय उस आयोग ने जबलपुर को मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान बताया था। राजधानी वह नहीं बनी। वहाँ के लोगों को काफी दुःख हुआ इस से। लेकिन अब उन की एक बहुत छोटी सी मांग है और वह बड़ी न्यायपूर्ण मांग है कि जबलपुर को बी० श्रेणी का नगर घोषित किया जाय। हम इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास उन सारी वज्रहात को भेज चुके हैं जिनके कि आधार पर जबलपुर अवश्य बी श्रेणी का नगर घोषित होना चाहिए। वहाँ सभी दलों के लोगों की मांग है। यह प्रश्न बार-बार सरकार के सामने लाया गया है। हमें इस बात का बड़ा खेद है कि जो नगर मध्यप्रदेश की राजधानी बनने वाला था उस नगर के सम्बन्ध में एक इतनी छोटी सी मांग भी स्वीकृत नहीं होती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जबलपुर के प्रति बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं जबलपुर अनेक बार पधार चुके हैं। वे जबलपुर की स्थिति से पूर्ण रूप से परिचित हैं। इसलिए मैंने जैसे अभी निवेदन किया मैं यहाँ पर व्यापक विषयों पर ही बोलता रहा हूँ लेकिन आज एक बड़े संकुचित विषय को मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात की पूरी जांच कर लें कि उन के स्वयं के नियमों के अनुसार जबलपुर

बी श्रेणी का नगर होता है या नहीं और अगर वह होता है तो फिर उसको तुरन्त बी० श्रेणी का नगर घोषित कर दिया जाय।

18.00 hrs.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाब वाला, मैं महज थोड़े से वकफ़े में आन-रेबल डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और ऐवान की तवज्जह बिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज फाइनेन्स बिल आखिरी तौर पर पास हो रहा और उस में पार्लियामेंट को वजारतों के अखराजात के सैक्शन देने हैं। इसी कंसोलिडेटेड फंड में से सेंटर भी खर्च करता है और स्टेट भी खर्च करती है। इस के अलावा और कोई दूसरा फंड नहीं है सारे इंडिया में जिस में से अलग तरीके से अलग अलग काम पर और अलग अलग जगह पर खर्च किया जाये। जहाँ तक काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, उसको भी इसी फंड में से रुपया मिलता है। लोन मिलता है और ग्रांट्स मिलती है, प्लैन ग्रांट्स प्लैन फंड्स और प्लैन लोन्स। मैं ऐवान की आगाही के लिये बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1947 से ले कर up to end of March 1964. Rs. 72 crores as loans and grants were given to Kashmir. As against that from April 1964 to end of March 1968 Rs. 90 crores were given. That is only for a period of 4 years and Rs. 72 crores were given for a period of 16 years. Never more than 15,000 tonnes of foodgrains were got from the Centre. But from March 1964 onwards according to the reply of the hon. Food Minister within these four years 5,80,000 tonnes of foodgrains were sent to Kashmir. In the 1947-48 conflict with Pakistan we spent Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores on the refugee problem where lakhs and lakhs were involved. The whole State was then ransacked by Pakistan. But in the 1965 conflict which was just limited to Chamb, Jaurian and part of Poonch where about 60,000 to 80,000 people were involved a grant of Rs. 11 crores was given. Yet the problem is there. The hon. Fina-

nance Minister was in Jammu only a few days back. He said that Kashmir is as good a part of India as any other part. I agree with him. He is right and that is our considered opinion. But I would request him one thing.

जहाँ तक पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी का ताल्लुक है, इसमें उन्हें कोई ऐतराज नहीं होना चाहिये कि यह काश्मीर पर भी लागू किया जाये। 370 की तहत भी यह बात आती है। मैंने 370 को काफी गौर से पढ़ा है। उस से इस में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता जिस की वजह से इस में कोई खास दिक्कत हो। लिहाजा यह कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं है कि वहाँ पर अकाउंट्स जनरल है। वह कहते हैं कि 2 और 2, 4 हुए, मामला खतम हो गया, वह कहते हैं कि 3 और 3, 6 हुए, मामला खतम हो गया। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी फंक्शन करती है तो काश्मीर में क्यों फंक्शन नहीं करती उस को काश्मीर में भी फंक्शन करना चाहिये।

[श्री बिजु खन्ना (सरकार): جناب والا میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج فنانس بل آئر بیل ڈپٹی پرائمر منسٹر اور ایوان کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج فنانس بل آخری طور پر پاس ہو رہا ہے اور اس میں پارلیمینٹ کو تو اس کے اخراجات کے سینکڑوں دیئے ہیں۔ اس کیلئے ایڈمنسٹریٹو فنڈ میں سے سینکڑوں خرچ کرنا ہے اور اسٹیمپ بھی خرچ کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ اور کوئی دوسرا فنڈ نہیں ہے سارے انڈیا میں جس میں ایک طریقہ سے ایک کام پر اور ایک ایک جگہ پر خرچ کیا جائے۔ جہاں تک کا کشمیر کا تعلق ہے اس کو بھی اس فنڈ میں سے روپیہ ملتا ہے۔ کون ملتا ہے اور گرانٹس ملتی ہیں۔ بلین گرانٹس۔ بلین فنڈ سائریٹس میں ایوان کی آگاہی کے لئے بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس کے لئے

up to end of March 1964 Rs. 72 crores as loans and grants were given to Kashmir. As against that from April 1964 to end of March 1968 Rs. 90 crores were given. That is only for a period of 4 years and Rs. 72 crores were given for a period of 16 years. Never more than 15,000 tonnes of foodgrains were got from the Centre. But from March 1964 onwards according to the reply of the hon. Food Minister within these four years 5,80,000 tonnes of foodgrains were sent to Kashmir. In the 1947-48 con-

flict with Pakistan we spent Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores on the refugee problem where lakhs and lakhs were involved. The whole State was then ransacked by Pakistan. But in the 1965 conflict which was just limited to Chamb, Jaurian and part of Poonch where about 60,000 to 80,000 people were involved a grant of Rs. 11 crores was given. Yet the problem is there. The hon Finance Minister was in Jammu only a few days back. He said that Kashmir is as good a part of India as any other part. I agree with him. He is right and that is our considered opinion. But I would request him one thing.

جہاں تک پبلک اکاؤنٹس کمیٹی اور ایسٹیمٹس کمیٹی کا تعلق ہے اس میں انھیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ یہ کا کشمیر پر بھی لاگو کیا جائے۔ اس کی بھی یہ بات آتی ہے۔ میں نے 370 کو کافی غور سے پڑھا ہے۔ اس سے اس میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا جس کی وجہ سے اس میں کوئی خاص وقت ہو۔ لہذا یہ کہنے کا کوئی مطلب نہیں ہے کہ وہاں پر اکاؤنٹس جنرل ہے۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ دو اور دو چار ہوئے۔ معاملہ ختم ہو گیا۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ تین اور تین چھ ہوئے۔ معاملہ ختم ہو گیا۔ میں پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تمام ہندوستان میں پبلک اکاؤنٹس کمیٹی اور ایسٹیمٹس کمیٹی فکشن کوئی ہے تو کشمیر میں کیوں فکشن نہیں کرتی۔ اس کو کشمیر میں بھی فکشن کرنا چاہئے۔

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से दख्वास्त करता हूँ और उन को बर्खास्त देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कल बहुत बोलडनेस से हर बात का जवाब दिया। मैं उस के लिये उन को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। साथ ही जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से दख्वास्त करता हूँ कि जैसा एक्स फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी ने वादा किया था, पटेल कमिशन ने उत्तर प्रदेश के दो पूर्वी जिलों के लिये जो कुछ कहा था उस पर सरकार गौर करे और उन की मदद करे।

जहाँ तक ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्प्यूनालिज्म तो है ही, हिन्दू मुसलमानों के भगड़े चल रहे हैं, लेकिन हरिजन भी आज कल मारे जा रहे हैं। मैं आप की इजाजत से एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट तो आने वाला है।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह उत्तर प्रदेश का ही मामला नहीं है, बिहार का मामला भी है। बिहार में 4 दिसम्बर को कल हुआ, लेकिन आज तक उस की जांच नहीं हुई। बिहार के माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं। वह मुझ को कंट्रिब्यूट कर दें कि मैं गलत कहता हूं। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से दख्खास्त करता हूं कि सारा कुछ होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर है। अगर वह चाहे तो ला एंड आर्डर रह सकता है और हमारा देश ठीक से चल सकता है। इस लिये यह सारा पैसा दिया जाये क्योंकि यहां पर शिक्षकों का मामला है, मजदूरों को मामला है।

‘गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान हाजिर है’

मैं गवर्नमेंट से बहुत एम्फैटिकली कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीबों पर पैसा खर्च किया जाय और जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं जिन के पास 100 करोड़ रुपये हमारा बाकी है, वह उन से वसूल किया जाये।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़-छतरपुर की तरफ आर्किवित करना चाहता हूं जो कि एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बहुत कम है। रनमुवा बांध बन चुका है लेकिन यहां से छतरपुर के लोड़ी क्षेत्र के लिये सिंचाई के लिये नहर नहीं निकाली गई है। यह योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये जल्दी की जाये।

माताटीला बांध पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में बन चुका था। इस के लिये मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच में यह समझौता हुआ था कि एक तिहाई बिजली मध्य प्रदेश को मिलेगी और दो तिहाई उत्तर प्रदेश को। वहां पर बिजली की लाइन बना दी गई है,

लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली अभी तक नहीं दी गई है।

उस के बाद दूसरा समझौता यह किया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जो गांव मध्य प्रदेश की बिजली लाइन के पास पड़ते हैं उन को मध्य प्रदेश से बिजली दी जायेगी और जो मध्य प्रदेश के गांव उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली लाइन के पास पड़ते हैं उन को माताटीला से बिजली दी जायेगी। टीकमगढ़ जिले के निवाड़ी तहसील में वर्ष 1965 में बिजली की लाइन लगा दी गई है, लेकिन अभी तक बिजली नहीं दी गई है। यहां विद्युत मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से तय कर टीकमगढ़ जिले की सिंचाई योजना तथा ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना को तुरन्त चालू किया जाये जिस से बिजली के द्वारा सिंचाई बढ़ सके।

श्री बै० ना० कुरील (रामसनेहीघाट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा अभी श्री तिवारी ने कहा देश का जो विकास हुआ है उस में कुछ ऐसी गलतियां हुई हैं जिन से जो प्रदेश गरीब था वह धनी हो गया और जो प्रदेश धनी था वह अधिक गरीब होता चला गया। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। 1950-51 में वहां की पर कॅपिटा इनकम 259.62 थी जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की 247.5 थी। फिर 1960-61 में 245.88 हो गई जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की पर कॅपिटा इनकम 310 थी, और 1966-67 में वह 227.6 हो गई जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की पर कॅपिटा इनकम 313 थी। यानी उत्तर प्रदेश पर कॅपिटा इनकम 259 से 227 हो गई। इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। शायद यह बात इस लिये है कि यू० पी० के लोग यहां ज्यादा शोर नहीं करते, ओवर-ड्राफ्ट नहीं लेते और उनको भुगताना पड़ता है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय को यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो लोग शोर नहीं मचाते, ओवर-ड्राफ्ट नहीं लेते, उन के साथ न्याय हो। उनका नुकसान न हो।

फैमली प्लैनिंग जो हो रही है उस में भी आप को देखना पड़ेगा कि जो लोग इस के लिये ठोस कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं, सफलता प्राप्त करते हैं, उन का नुकसान होता है। यू० पी० ने इस ओर ठीक से ध्यान दिया और उस को एक पार्लियामेंट की सीट और 5 असेम्बली की सीटें खोनी पड़ीं। इस की ओर भी आप को ध्यान देना होगा।

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH :

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hope, you will readily agree that the Finance Bill at the third reading stage of the Budget gives effect to the financial proposals of the Government. The financial proposals which acquire the right to levy taxes on the people with their consent as expressed through their chosen representatives is one of the crucial rights of democracy. Particularly in a country which is given to planned development, the right to levy taxes through the Budget proposals is most important particularly when it was a part of the process of levelling up and levelling down through the process of taxation. If these taxation proposals are to be tested on the crux of this touchstone, whether it helps the poorest of the poor and taxes the persons who can afford to pay taxes, I think our proposals very miserably fail. Particularly in an agricultural country, where 50 percent of the national income comes from agriculture, when 50 per cent of our total exports come from agriculture and where 80 per cent of the people live, these Budget proposals have nothing to give. It is a known fact that Indian agriculture suffers from this basic infirmity that we cannot give irrigation to more than 30 per cent of our land, that we do not have all our agricultural land with contour bunding, that we do not preserve them. So, to provide water, to provide fertiliser and to conserve land it requires tremendous funds. On the top of this we withdraw concessions which were due to the agriculturists. So, we have taxed agriculture not only directly but indirectly also by withdrawing concessions that are due to agriculturists. And when we deny them due prices we strike at the most vulnerable part of agriculture. Therefore, I plead with the Finance Minister to look into this and come out, if not in these proposals at least in the next proposals, to reflect the econo-

mic policies of the party for which he stands.

श्रीमती सश्री कान्तम्मा (सम्मम) : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ। केवल एक प्रश्न।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. lady Member should resume her seat. If I permit one question, I will have to permit several. There is no time now. I will not permit any question.

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा) : हमेशा विरोधी दल के सदस्य को बुलाने के बाद आप मंत्री महोदय को बुलाते हैं। इस बार कांग्रेस का सदस्य बोल रहा था और आपने मंत्री महोदय को बुला दिया है। इधर एक सदस्य को दो मिनट समय दे दें, फिर वित्त मंत्री बोलें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have accommodated as many as I could. I extended the time.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The practice has been that after an Opposition Member has spoken the Minister replies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. I have accommodated as many Members as possible. Do you want to have a reply from the Finance Minister or not? He will be too happy if I allow other Members (Interruption)

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मुझे जितना समय मिलेगा उतना समय ही मैं बोलूंगा। दो मिनट मिलेंगे तो दो मिनट बोलूंगा। जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य समय के बाहर चले जाते हैं उस तरह मैं नहीं जा सकता हूँ। मैं तो आपका हुकम मानूंगा।

फाइनेंस बिल आखिरी दौर में से गुजर रहा है। जो दलीलें दी गई हैं इस वक्त उनको मैंने बहुत ही गौर से सुना है। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि जितनी दलीलें दी गई हैं कुछ रद्दोबदल करने के बारे में वे सारी दलीलें सही नहीं थी या उन में कुछ तथ्य नहीं था। ऐसा

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

मैं कभी नहीं कह सकता हूँ। जिन बातों को मैं स्वीकार कर सकता उनको मैं जरूर स्वीकार करता। लेकिन जिन हालात में मुझे काम करना पड़ रहा है, जिन परिस्थितियों में से देश गुजर रहा है और जिन मुसीबतों का हमें सामना करना पड़ रहा है और जो जिम्मेदारियाँ मेरे ऊपर हैं उन सब को देखते हुए मुझे जो कदम उठाने पड़े हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि उनको उठा कर मैं सब को संतोष नहीं दे सका हूँ, और मुझे इसका दुख भी है। लेकिन आखिर को इस दुख को मुझे बरदाश्त करना ही पड़ेगा और इसी आशा में करना पड़ेगा कि मेरी मजबूरियाँ मेरे साथ हैं। कुछ भी आप दलीलें दें लेकिन फिर भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी जो हालत है उसको आप समझें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मैं कहता हूँ उस में उनकी श्रद्धा और विश्वास हो। मेरी गलती हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी मैं कहता हूँ संजीदगी से कहता हूँ और अपनी समझ के मुताबिक कहता हूँ। इतना ही मैं वादा कर सकता हूँ। मैं यह वादा नहीं कर सकता कि हर एक बात जो मैं कहता हूँ, सही है या उस में कोई गलती नहीं हो सकती है। मैं यह भी नहीं कहता हूँ कि जो कुछ मैं कहता हूँ वही दुरुस्त है।

माननीय सदस्य श्री पीलु मोडी ने बहुत गम्भीरता से कहा जो अमूमन वह नहीं कहा करते हैं, और इसी से मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि उनको इससे कितनी चिन्ता है। चिन्ता सब की होती है। हमें भी होती है। मुझे यह चिन्ता जरूर है कि इस देश में जिस तरीके से तन्त्र पहले से चला आया है इस में अविश्वास की सब बातें बनी हुई हैं और इसी वजह से जो कुछ भी होता है, जो कुछ सही बात भी की जाती है, उसका भी दुरुपयोग हो जाता है। जो सही करना चाहते हैं उनको भी कुछ न कुछ सहन करना पड़ता है, और जो चोरी कर जाते हैं वे चोरी करके निकल जाते हैं। इससे चोरी करने वालों को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिलता

है, और ऐसी भी हवा पैदा होती है, इससे मैं इन्कार नहीं कर सकता हूँ। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से जितना बन सके इतना किया जाए और जो सम्बन्ध हमारे कर्मचारियों का समाज के साथ रहे वह विश्वास का रहे। विश्वास गवर्नमेंट को पैदा करना चाहिये। इसको भी मैं मानता हूँ। पहले कदम उनको उठाना चाहिये, इसको भी मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक जनता भी उसके साथ सहकार नहीं करेगी तब तक वे कुछ भी करें, उनके लिए मुसीबत भी पैदा हो जाएगी और उनके ऊपर आरोप लगाये जा सकते हैं। उन आरोपों में कई आरोप सही भी हो सकते हैं, कई गलत भी हो सकते हैं। इन सब बातों को हमें सोचना होगा और सोच कर इसका हल निकालना होगा।

बात ठीक है कि जो सजायें यहां बनाई हैं और जित के लिए यह व्यवस्था की है वह सजा सख्त हैं। लेकिन सख्त सजा किये वगैर इसको दुरुस्ते नहीं हम कर सकते हैं, इस नतीजे पर मैं पहुँचा हूँ। इसका प्रयोग करना मैंने चाहा और इसीलिए मैं यहां आया इस काम को लेकर। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस में से जो आशा मैं रखता हूँ वह आशा सफलित होगी। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इसका उपयोग हमें ज्यादा न करना पड़े। अगर जनता की ओर से भी सहकार मिलता रहेगा तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि जो आशंकाएँ माननीय सदस्यों के ध्यान में हैं कि इसका दुरुपयोग होगा, वैसा न हो इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हम कर सकेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ।

मधु लिमये जी ने दो तीन बातें कही हैं। बात कुछ ठीक भी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो सिचाई का क्षेत्र है वहाँ लोगों की हालत काफी सुधरी है और जो सूखे भाग हैं, उनमें और सिचाई के क्षेत्रों में काफी भ्रन्तर है। लेकिन

यह बात सही नहीं है कि सूखे भाग जो हैं वे खराब होते गए हैं। सूखा भाग भी सुधरा है लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में बहुत कम हद तक, इतना जरूर मैं स्वीकार कर सकता हूँ। इसलिए सिंचाई का लाभ हर एक जगह मिलता रहे, इसके लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब तक पचास प्रतिशत ज़मीन सिंचाई के नीचे नहीं आएगी तब तक खेती का हल जैसा होना चाहिये, उससे आमदनी जितनी होनी चाहिये, नहीं होगी, यह भी मुझे लगता है।

जिन को ज्यादा इस में आमदनी होती है उन के ऊपर कर लगाने की बात भी होती है। यहां पर आ कर सदस्यों में मतभेद है। वह होगा भी। लेकिन एक बात में साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रादेशिक राज्यों का हक है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का हक नहीं है। इसको बदलने के लिए संविधान को बदला जाए, यह भी आसान नहीं है। कारण यह है कि प्रादेशिक राज्य इस में सहमति नहीं प्रकट करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि राज्यों से केन्द्र के पास यह अधिकार और आमदनी आ जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एग्रिकलचरल इनकम टैक्स जो लगे उसकी आमदनी का राज्य इस्तेमाल करें।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह भी नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि राज्य सरकारें सहमत न हों। उनकी इसके लिए सहमति चाहिये। अभी हाल ही में प्लानिंग कमिशन के डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने उसकी बात की थी। काफी लोगों ने उसका यहां भी विरोध किया है, यह आपको मालूम ही है। कुछ लोग करते हैं और कुछ नहीं भी करते हैं। बाहर भी होता है इसका विरोध, इसको भी आप जानते ही हैं। फिर लोकतंत्र में एक बात तो रहती ही है। जहाँ ज्यादा मतों का अधिकार है उसका असर तो सब पर पड़ता है। और यह बात साफ है कि जो किसान हैं उनके मत ज्यादा है इसीलिए उनका असर ज्यादा पड़ता है...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने तो सीधी सी बात कही है। धनी किसान गरीब किसानों की मदद करें। मैं कहां चाहता हूँ कि वहां से आमदनी प्राप्त करके शहरों पर खर्च की जाए। धनी किसान गरीब किसानों की मदद करें, यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अगर ऐसी हालत हो जाये, तब तो हिन्दुस्तान में हमें कुछ करना ही नहीं पड़ेगा। हर एक जगह जिस के पास साधन और शक्ति हैं, अगर वह उन की मदद करे, जिन के पास नहीं हैं, तो मेरी मुसीबत बिल्कुल हल्की हो जाये, रहे ही नहीं। मगर वह हालत भी हमें पैदा करनी है। सवाल यह है कि वह एक-दम हम कैसे पैदा करेंगे। हम सब की कार्य-क्षमता जितनी होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं है। सारे देश की यह हालत है, सिर्फ एक या दो की नहीं। मगर मैं मानता हूँ कि वह कार्य-क्षमता बढ़ती जा रही है, कम नहीं हो रही है। हमारे मसले भी बढ़ते जाते हैं और काम की मर्यादा भी बढ़ती जाती है, कम नहीं होती जाती है। इसलिए भी कार्य-क्षमता बढ़ने में कुछ रुकावट होती है। मगर हम सब इस बारे में हमदर्दी से एक दूसरे से बात करें और सोचें। कहना हो, तो कहें, सक्ती से कहें, मगर दिल में हमदर्दी रखें। अगर हम यह करें, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हम में इतनी बुद्धि, शक्ति और अक्ल जरूर है कि हम सारी हकीकतों के बावजूद इस देश को जल्दी ही काफ़ी आगे ले जा सकते हैं। मगर वह तभी हो सकता है, जब हम, भले ही हमारे मतों में विरोध हो, लेकिन साथ मिल कर काम करने और एक दूसरे की मदद करने के बारे में ज्यादा सोचें। उस स्थिति में हम सब का उपयोग इस काम में आ सकता है।

एक बात इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स के बारे में श्री मधु लिमये ने कही। एक आफिसर कानटेस्ट आफ कोर्ट के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केस ले गया था, क्योंकि इस में इतनी ढील हुई। मैंने अभी सुना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि

[श्री मोरारजी देसाई]

वैकेशन के बाद जुलाई में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मिलने से पहले ही उसका फैसला हो जाना चाहिए। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि जुलाई से पहले नहीं, जून के अन्त से पहले, उस का आखिरी फैसला हो जायेगा और इसके लिए मैंने कह भी दिया है। लेकिन कुल 900 आफिसर्स इस में सम्बन्धित हैं इन सब के लिए अलग-अलग बातें हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है, वह सब को लागू होता है। हर एक का अलग-अलग केम होता है। सब को देखना पड़ता है, ताकि इस में से फिर से कोई केस न हो जाये। इसी लिए टाइम लगा है। मगर यह जल्दी हो सकता है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जल्दी नहीं हो सकता था। जितनी कार्य-क्षमता चाहिए, अगर वह होती, तो जरूर जल्दी होता, मगर वह नहीं है। वह लाने के लिए कोशिश हो रही है। मैं मानना हूँ कि वह कार्य-क्षमता भी आती जाती है और अब वह काफी ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। गुरुआत में इतनी तरक्की नहीं होती है। मगर जैसे-जैसे आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं, वैसे-वैसे तरक्की भी बढ़ती जायेगी। इसका भी फैसला जल्दी हो जायेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है और इसके लिए मेरा पूरा प्रयत्न रहेगा।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला ने लद्दाख के बारे में बड़े दिल के दर्द से यहां बातें कहीं। उन के साथ मेरी बहुत सहानुभूति है, हमदर्दी है। मैं उन की तड़प भी जानता हूँ। मगर वह कहते हैं कि लद्दाख में कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। यह बात सही नहीं है, यह मुझे बहुत ही नज़रता के साथ उन को कहना है। वह अपना दुख पेश करें, जरूर करें, मगर यह भी हकीकत है कि बाकी की बादी में पर-कैपिटल जितना पैसा खर्च किया गया, लद्दाख में उससे ज्यादा किया गया है। मगर लद्दाख की हालत इतनी कठिन है कि चाहे कितना भी पैसा खर्च करें, तो भी मैदान में जैसी हालत हो सकती है, वैसी लद्दाख में एक-दम नहीं हो सकती है। यह ठीक है कि उस को सुधारने के लिए ज्यादा कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

श्री कुशोक बाकुला : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन अगर यह कहा जाता है कि वहां पर बहुत कुछ किया गया है, तो मुझे बताया जाये कि लद्दाख में कहां सिचाई का इन्तजाम किया गया और कहां बिजली लाई गई।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अगर वह मुझे मिलेंगे, तो मैं बताऊंगा। मेरे पास हकीकत आई है। मैं उन को यह भी बताऊंगा कि आगे चल कर हम क्या कर सकते हैं।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : पहले जुमले में उन्होंने कहा कि काफी काम हुआ है, लेकिन जो कुछ होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं बराबर गौर से उन को सुन रहा था। बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि कुछ नहीं हुआ।

हर साल फिनांस बिल और बजट के अवसर पर मेरे माथी प्रदेशों की बातें काफी किया करते हैं। इस बार नहीं हुई, पहले तो मुझे इस का संतोष था, मगर आखिरी हिस्से में कुछ आ ही गई। ठीक है। जबलपुर का जिक्र किया गया। जो सेन्सस हुई, उस के हिसाब से वह नहीं हो सकता है। अब कहा जाता है कि आज का अन्दाजा लगा कर वह हो जाता है, इसलिए दे दो। इस तरह से तो काम नहीं हो सकता है। 1961 में जो सेन्सस हुई, उस का ही अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है। अभी दो साल के बाद दूसरी सेन्सस होगी। तब इस बारे में जो बदल करना है, वह करेंगे। अगर पूरा सुवृत्त मिल जाये कि हालत बदल गई है, तो हम जरूर बदल सकते हैं। मगर मैंने जो देखा है उससे वह नहीं हो सकता है, ऐसा मुझे कहना पड़ेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश की, खासकर उसके पूर्वी हिस्से की, बात कही गई। यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से की स्थिति बहुत ही नाबुलू है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : नार्थ बिहार ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : नार्थ बिहार की भी ऐसी ही स्थिति है यू० पी० और बिहार, ये दोनों साथ हैं। ये दोनों जमींदारी हिस्से थे। इसीलिये वहां काम कम होता है। केन्द्र इसमें क्या करेगा ? वहां जिन को काम करना है, उन के पीछे लगने के बजाये यहां हमारे पीछे लगते हैं। वहां पर काम ज्यादा जोर से बढ़ाना चाहिये। वहां कोई कम पैसे नहीं दिये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश को हर एक योजना में हम ज्यादा पैसे देते जाते हैं। चार छः महीने पहले मैंने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखकर बताया था कि हम क्या-क्या करते हैं। मगर वहां पर जो काम करना है, वह तो हम जा कर नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह तो वही कर सकते हैं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य हमें कहने के बजाये वहां जा कर ज्यादा कहें, तो इसका फायदा जरूर पहुंचेगा। इस काम में मैं भी साथ देने के लिए राजी हूं। मैं कबूल करता हूं कि वह हम सब का काम है, मगर जहां से काम करना चाहिये, अगर वहां से न करें, तो वह काम नहीं होगा।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों के लिए कमीशन बना कर इन्क्वायरी हुई, वैसे ही नार्थ बिहार के लिये भी एक कमीशन बनाकर सरकार जांच करे कि वहां पर कितनी ग्रामदानी पर कैंपटा है।

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : कमीशन बनाने में भी जरा सोचना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य को जरूरत हो, तो वह कमीशन बनाने के लिये जरूर करेंगे, मगर अगर कोई दूसरा कमीशन बनेगा, तो कहेंगे कि ढील में डालने के लिए कमीशन बनाया जा रहा है। मैं हमेशा ऐसी बात सुनता रहता हूं। सिर्फ कमीशन से काम नहीं होने वाला है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के लिए जो कमीशन बंटा था, उससे भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं यह बात बार-बार सुनता हूं। कमीशन की जरूरत नहीं है।

यह बात साफ है कि जो नीचे के तबके के लोग हैं, जिन को ज्यादा परेशानी है, उनके लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिए, मगर वह करने के लिए वहां पर कार्यकर्ता कुछ काम उठावें, ज्यादा सहकार से कुछ काम शुरू करें, सहकारी संस्थाएँ बना कर उन की मार्फत काम करें, तो हम उनको भी पैसे दे सकते हैं। उनकी मार्फत वहां पर उद्योग भी लगाये जा सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर हर एक काम के बारे में कहा जाये कि सरकार ही करें, तो सरकार कहां से करेगी ? सरकार के लिए करना बिल्कुल मुमकिन नहीं है। अगर वहां पर छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों के बारे में प्रबन्ध किया जाये, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उसमें हम जितनी मदद कर सकते हैं, उतनी हम जरूर करेंगे।

मैं सब साथियों को उनकी हमदर्दी और मेहरबानी के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was adopted.

— — —

18.29 hrs.

*SITUATION IN EASTERN FRONTIER AREAS

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आषाढ की बहस ईस्टर्न फ्रंटियर एरियाज के बारे में है। आज सुबह भी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उन्होंने जो नीति अपना रखी है, उस से लाभ हुआ है और नागालैंड और आसाम में हालत सुधरी है। मेरा यह कहना है कि वहां हालात सुधरी नहीं है, बल्कि वहां पर हालत दिन-ब-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है और एक एक्सप्लासिव सिटुएशन डेवेलप हो रही है। इतना ही नहीं कि नागा विद्रोहियों का चीन और पाकिस्तान

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

के साथ कालूजन है, बल्कि पाकिस्तान के जरिये से उनका सम्बन्ध पुर्तगाल और ईस्ट अफ्रीका के साथ भी हो गया है। यह बात अखबारों में आई है कि उनका सम्बन्ध पुर्तगाल के लोगों और सरकार से हो गया है।

18.30 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

और उनको पाकिस्तान के जरिये से, पुर्तगाल के जरिये से, आम्ज मिलते हैं। पाकिस्तान स्वयं भी देता है और चीन भी देता है, इस तरह से कई देशों से उन्हें हथियार मिलते हैं और ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाती है। इतना ही नहीं, सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड के 27 मार्च के अंक में लिखा है मैं इसको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ—

The underground have secured a sizeable quantity of modern weapons including mortars, rocket launchers and automatic machine guns. The source of supply is believed to be China, although the weapons bore British and American markings. They are stated to have been captured by the Chinese in Korea. The strength of the present underground army is stated to be about 10,000. If the recruitment drive continues unhampered it may rise to 20,000."

सभापति जी, वहां पर इस समय 10 हजार सेना उनकी है— जो ट्रेन्ड है। इस अखबार का यह भी कहना है कि अगर इसी तरह से चला तो उस की संख्या 20 हजार हो जायेगी। इतना ही नहीं, वहां जो रेबल नागाज हैं उनके पास रेडियो सेट्स हैं, वायरलेस है, एन्टी एयर क्राफ्ट गन्ज भी हैं। यह स्थिति एक तरफ है और दूसरी तरफ आसाम में खुद चव्हाण साहब ने माना है, जब गोहाटी में दंगे-फिसाद हुए थे, हमारी इंटेलिजेंस फेल हो गई थी। उन्होंने यह भी माना था कि वहां के नागाओं का लेफ्ट-कम्युनिस्ट लोगों से लिंक है। यह भी माना था कि वहां पर करीब पांच-छः लाख पाकिस्तानी

घुसे हुए हैं और यह केन्द्र सरकार असम सरकार को कह रही है कि इन्होंने एक ट्राबिनल बना दिया है, जो फैसला करेगी कि कौन आदमी पाकिस्तान भेजा जाय और किस को यहां की नागरिकता दी जाय और इस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार ने असम सरकार को इस मामले में फ्री हैंड नहीं दिया।

सभापति जी, आज यह स्थिति हमारे ईस्ट-फ्रान्टियर्स की है। अगर यही नीति बरती गई, तो हो सकता है कि एक दिन देश का वह हिस्सा हमारे बीच में से चला जाय। हमारी सरकार कुछ कोम्प्लेसेन्ट है, कुछ तथ्यों को छिपाना चाहती है। मैंने उस दिन कहा था कि कुछ चीनी और पाकिस्तानी हवाई जहाज वहां नागालैंड में उतरे थे। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी चिट्ठी लिखी है और मैंने उनसे कहा भी है कि उन हवाई जहाजों की संख्या दो से ज्यादा थी। मेरे पास रक्षा मंत्री जी की चिट्ठी आई है—वह मुझ से पूछते हैं कि इस इन्फॉर्मेशन का सोर्स क्या है, बताइये मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस तरीके से एक फॉर्मिडिटी पूरी की है। वह इस चीज को जानते हैं, सोर्स उनके पास है, सरकारी मैशनरी उन के पास है। मैं उनको इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर 26 मार्च के करीब हवाई जहाज उतरे हैं, वहां पर वेली के पास एक कच्चा रन-वे है, जहां पर बड़े-बड़े हवाई जहाज उतर सकते हैं। मेरी सूचना यह है कि वहां पर हमारी मिलिट्री नहीं है, कोई चौकी हो सकती है, जहां दो-चार सिपाही रहते हों। 26 मार्च को प्रातःकाल लगभग 10 बजे कम से कम तीन हवाई जहाज, हैलीकोप्टर नहीं, हवाई जहाज, उतरे हैं और उन्होंने नागाओं के रेबल-लीडर्स को हथियार दिये। मैं जानता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बड़ी सीरियस बात कह रहा हूँ। उस दिन हमारे मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा था कि मुझे इस बात का सोर्स बताना चाहिए। मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ लेकिन जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि यह

सरकार वस्तु स्थिति को छिपा कर एक गलत तस्वीर देश के सामने खींचना चाहती है, तो मैंने यह समझा कि कम से कम मैं अपने फज्र को निभाऊँ—राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से ताकि सब को पता चल सके कि आज हमारे देश के उस हिस्से की कैसी एक्सप्लोसिव सिचुएशन है और इस वजह से मैंने उस बात को यहां पर बताया.....

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : What is the name of the place where they had landed ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह जगह शहर के अन्दर नहीं है, वेली के नीचे एक कच्चारन-वे है। अगर स्थिति इसी प्रकार चलती रही तो साल या छः महीने में जो स्थिति डबलप होगी, तब यह सरकार जो गलत बयानियाँ करती रही है, वह सब के सामने आ जायेगी और जो सही चीजें हैं, उन का पता लग जायेगा।

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी इन्फॉर्मेशन यह है कि वहाँ पर पाकिस्तानी और चीनी हवाई जहाज आते हैं, उन की तरफ से वायोलेशन होता है, यहां तक कि शीलांग में भी होता है, नागालैंड में तो होता ही रहता है। उन हवाई जहाजों ने नागालैंड के जंगलों में हथियार ड्रॉप किये हैं और उन में से कुछ हथियार हमारी सेनाओं ने भी पकड़े हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार उस को दबाना चाहती है। क्यों दबाना चाहती है? इसलिए कि वहाँ पर जो मिशनरीज हैं, फौरन-मिशनरीज हैं, उनका सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के मिशनरीज के साथ हैं और इस तरह से वे पाकिस्तान के जरिये अमरीका के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, इस तरह से अमरीका व्हाया पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर इनफ्लूएंस करना चाहते हैं और यह सरकार अमरीकी दबाव में आकर वहाँ कुछ नहीं करना चाहती है।

इन्होंने रेबलज के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट किया हुआ है, जो देशद्रोही हैं यही सरकार है जो कहती है कि हमने देशद्रोह करने वालों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया हुआ है, सीज़-फायर एग्रीमेंट

किया हुआ है—कितने बड़े शर्म की बात है। अगर वे यह कहें कि हम इस देश के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, तब आप एग्रीमेंट करें तो कुछ माना भी जा सकता है, लेकिन वह तो इस देश के साथ रहना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। आप रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं—200 लोग चले गये, हथियार ले कर आ गये। जब अखबारों के कारसपोन्डेन्स सब बातों का पता लगा सकते हैं, इतने आदमी गये, इतने ट्रेनिंग लेकर आ गये—आपको याद होगा अभी इन की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उन्होंने अपना आजादी का भण्डा लहराया, यह किया, वह किया, जिस तरह से आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के अधिवेशन का कवरेज होता है, उसी तरह से इस सो काल्ड फंडरल गवर्नमेंट आफ नागालैंड का का कवरेज हुआ, को भी अखबार का कारसपोन्डेन्ट वहाँ जा का देख सकता है। इस समय जो नागालैंड की गवर्नमेंट है, वह तो नाम की गवर्नमेंट है, उस का कोई इफैक्टिव कंट्रोल नहीं है, कुछ यहाँ केन्द्र सरकार की गलत नितियों की वजह से वह बिल्कुल ही इनएफैक्टिव बना दी गई है, इस तरह की सरकार बना दी गई है कि बैठे हैं, कुछ कर नहीं सकते। मैं आपके जरिये से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ—मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सरकार उन सब चीजों को डिनाई करेगी, यह कहेगी कि ये फाल्ज एली-ग्रेसन्ज हैं, सबूत दीजिये मैं आप से पूछता हूँ कि क्या आपके पास वह कच्चा रन-वे है या नहीं है—बतलाइये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वरण सिंह) : कहां है, कौन सी जगह है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : नागालैंड में वेली के नीचे है। उस दिन कई सदस्यों ने कहा था कि वहाँ कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं है जहाँ बड़े हवाई जहाज उतर सकते हैं। मैं आपसे पूछता कि नागालैंड में कोई बड़ा भण्डा जहाँ पर हवाई जहाज उतर सकते हैं— है या नहीं है ?

SHRI R. BARUA : No, no.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : Let him deny it. दूसरी चीज—मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन एक पालियामेन्टी कमेटी वहां भेजे, जो वहां लोगों से मिले, बातचीत करे और मालूम करे कि नागालैंड की स्थिति क्या है। अगर वहां पालियामेन्ट के मेम्बर जायेंगे तब यह सारी चीज, ये सारे तथ्य साबित हो जायेंगे।

सभापति जी, मेरी मांग है कि यह जो आपने सीज फायर किया है, इस को रद्द कीजिये, अगर इस देश को रहना है, अगर अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलाना है तो आप ऐसा निश्चय कीजिये, इस तरह की ढीली नीति को खत्म कीजिये। आज वहां सिक्कोरिटी फोर्स के लोग 100 गज से परे नहीं जा सकते हैं, वे जंगलों में आपरेशन नहीं कर सकते हैं क्या यह ठीक है? क्यों नहीं कर सकते? आज रेबल नागाज इस सीज-फायर का मिसयूज कर रहे हैं, ट्रेनिंग के लिये, अपनी ताकत बढ़ाने के लिये, अपने कन्सेन्ट्रेशन के लिये वे इस का मिसयूज कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आप इस को बन्द कीजिये। मिलिट्री को पूरे अख्तियार दीजिये उस के काम में रुकावट मत डालिये, इस तरह से रुकावट डालना वह अपना अपमान समझते हैं। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वहां टैरेन हैं, पहाड़ हैं, मिलिट्री इन सब चीजों की नहीं समझती-छोटे टैरेन हैं या बड़े टैरेन हैं, आप उन को कह दीजिये कि हम यहां सफाई चाहते हैं। जो रेबल्ज हैं, जो देशद्रोही हैं, उन के साथ हमें कोई प्यार नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आप मिलिट्री को पूरे अख्तियार देंगे तो यह चीज क्लियर की जा सकती है। लेकिन फौरन-प्र-सर आपके रास्ते में आ रहा है। अगर बंगाल में भगड़ा होता है, तब आप मिलिट्री को बुला लेते हैं, उस में बदनामी नहीं होती है, कम्यूनल रायेड्स होते हैं, तब मिलिट्री को बुला लेते हैं, उसमें बदनामी नहीं होती है, लेकिन जहां पर देश की सिक्कोरेटी को खतरा है, वहां मिलिट्री क्यों नहीं जाती? उस को वहां पर भेजना चाहिये, उस को फी-हैण्ड देना चाहिये। दूसरी

मांग मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि असम गवर्नमेन्ट को इम्पैक्टवली काम करने का मौका देना चाहिये। असम में जो पाकिस्तानी घुसे आये हैं—हो सकता है कि वे आपकी पोलिटिक्स को सूट करें, इन्क्वेशन में वे आपको बोट दें, लेकिन पार्टी तभी रहेगी, जब देश होगा। इसलिये आसाम की गवर्नमेन्ट को आप कहिये कि जो लोग इन्फिल्ट्रेशन करके पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उनको वहां से ढकेल दें, उन के साथ कोई सिम्पैथी नहीं होनी चाहिये, और जो सही नागरिक हैं चाहे वे हिन्दु हों या मुसलमान हों उनको रहने दिया जायेगा और जो आपने ट्रिब्यूनल की बात कही-नन्दा जी ने पहले यह ट्रिब्यूनल की बात इन्ट्रोड्यूस की थी-उसका कोई तर्क नहीं है। इस चीज को वापस लेना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन जिस तरीके से मदद करता है, तो पाकिस्तान और चीन को भी बता देना चाहिये कि यह होस्टाइल ऐक्ट है। पाकिस्तान को बता देना चाहिये कि यह ताशकन्द एग्रीमेन्ट के खिलाफ है, एक-तरफा गाड़ी नहीं चलेगी, अगर आप वायलेशन करते हैं तो हम भी ताशकन्द एग्रीमेन्ट को मानने वाले नहीं हैं। फिर हमें भी उसी तरह के रिटैलिट्री स्टैप्स उठाने चाहिये।

आखिर में मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो बात मैंने कही है आप चाहे इसे डिनाई करें लेकिन कम से कम भगवान के लिये, इस देश की रक्षा के लिये, वहां पर जो एक्स्पोजिब सिचुएशन है, उस के खिलाफ कुछ सस्ती से कार्यवाही कीजिये और हमें विश्वास दिलाइये कि तीन महीने में, 6 महीने में, जो प्रॉब्लम आसाम में है, नागालैंड में हैं और एक हिस्से में त्रिपुरा में है, उसको कन्ट्रोल में कर देंगे। अभी तो नागाओं में कम्यूनलिस्ट होस्टाइल ऐक्टिविटीज के सम्बन्ध में आप हर जगह कह देते हैं कि सब ठीक है लेकिन किसी भी नागा लीडर ने चाहे आपस में उनकी लड़ाई हो गई हो यह नहीं कहा है कि भारत में रहना चाहते हैं। एक नागा लीडर ने

भी ऐसी बात नहीं कही है और आज प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस बात को माना है। स्वर्ण सिंह जी का कांग्रेस पार्टी से झगड़ा हो जाये तो भी वह जनसंघ को बोट देने वाले नहीं हैं, कैबिनेट में झुब झगड़ा होता है लेकिन उसका मतलब यह तो नहीं की वे जनसंघ के साथ आ गये। लेकिन आप यही समझते हैं कि अगर उनका प्रापस में झगड़ा हो गया तो वे हमारे साथ आ गये। आप वहाँ पर राष्ट्रीयता का स्कूल तो नहीं खोल रहे हैं। उनके दिल और दिमाग में चीन ने, पाकिस्तान ने, पुर्तगाल ने और साउथ अफ्रीका ने एक तस्वीर बना रखी है। वहाँ दुनिया की पालिटिक्स का, अन्तर्देशीय एलिमेंट्स का झड़ना बन गया है। इसलिये इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिये। देश की सुरक्षा आप को भी उतना ही प्यारी है जितनी कि हमें है। उसका ठेका केवल हमारा ही नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह बतायें कि क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ताकि देश के लोग जो इस क्षेत्र के बारे में चिन्तित हैं उनकी चिन्ता दूर हो सके।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sam-balpur): Last year, in the month of July or August, it was widely reported in the newspapers that some flying saucers have landed in Assam. Again in the month of March this year, it is reported that some aeroplanes have landed there in Nagaland. Now, there is no knowing whether this thing, about the landing of these aeroplanes, was ever reported although the press has given news about the landing of such things in Assam last year. I want to know this: when a demand is made by many Members of this House from either side that the Government should take a hard line with the Nagas, the reply is that they are after all our brothers, and we must treat them in a way that we can win them over. Government also said that more and more hostile Nagas have been won over. But on the other hand, we hear that the hostile Nagas are creating all sorts of disturbances. Will the hon. minister assure us that every effort is being made to see that the influence of the

friendly Nagas is on the increase and the number and influence of the hostile Nagas are steadily on the decline and will vanish within a reasonable time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): Sir, normally a discussion of this nature is sought whenever a member feels that no satisfactory reply has come to any of the questions raised during question time. I am surprised that my hon. friend, Mr. Gupta, thought it necessary to raise this discussion, because when the Starred Question No. 1409 was taken up in this House, we tried to give as complete an answer as possible.

This question of Nagaland has been discussed very often in the House. All the aspects of the Government's policy in this regard and the incidents that have taken place there have been discussed on one occasion or other. There is nothing new which can be revealed from the Government side or which hon. members can bring to the notice of the House, except perhaps the incident of the landing of foreign planes in Nagaland, which the hon. member, Mr. Gupta, brought to the notice of the House the other day. That specific issue will be dealt with by my senior colleague, the Defence Minister, a little later. I shall deal with the other questions.

The main criticism of the hon. member is that the situation in Nagaland is not satisfactory, that it is critical and Government are always trying to hide the facts and mislead the House by painting a rosy picture, while the real facts are not revealed to the House. I do not agree with this allegation at all. We have never tried to hide facts or mislead the House. We have always tried to give the factual position in Nagaland. We have not said that the situation there is absolutely satisfactory. We have ourselves said on a number of occasions that it is not satisfactory, that unlawful activities do take place every now and then and reports of robbery and kidnapping are there.

We have also said that whenever any violations of the AGSOP take place, the local authorities take adequate action against those people who violate the provisions of that agreement and the law and order

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

situation in Nagaland is well under control. But nonetheless, it is a fact that the situation there is not very satisfactory, and it does cause us a great deal of anxiety.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may be compelled to close the discussion at 7. The senior Minister also has to reply. If you go on covering the whole policy of the Government on this issue, there will be no time. You should reply to the specific points raised.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Yes, Sir. As I said, there was no attempt on the part of the Government of India to mislead the House in this regard. The factual position is always given to the House. We have said that we do feel anxious about the situation in Nagaland.

Every possible attempt is being made by the Nagaland Government, as well as by the Security Forces, to bring about normalcy in that area as early as possible.

This new development of underground Nagas or some misguided elements seeking help from China is a new factor which has added a new dimension to the whole problem. This is a very serious problem. About that we are also very anxious. As has been said in the past on the floor of this House, every effort is now being made by our security forces to prevent their going out of the country into China or anywhere else for that matter and also to prevent their coming back into the country. Also, as has been said before, because of the vastness of the country, because of the difficult terrain there and because we have not got sufficient number of troops in the border area it is not always possible to seal the border hermetically and completely. However, new efforts are being made to prevent their going out of the country and coming back.

The hon. Member said that Pakistan and China are taking interest in the affairs of Nagaland and are inciting trouble there by giving them help and fire-arms. That is all true. We have admitted it and said so. It is a fact that Pakistan is helping them. We have also said that we have made a protest to Pakistan as to why they are doing this when it is against the Tash-

kent Agreement. We have pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that such an act is against the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. They have denied the charge and say that they have nothing to do with it, that they are not giving any help to the Nagas. In fact, they have gone so far as to say that some of these underground Nagas, Mizos etc., from this country are being pushed into their country by our Security forces and that is creating trouble there, and it has become quite a problem for them to prevent these people from entering into their territory. It is for the hon. Member to believe it or not, but this is the reply we have been getting from them.

As regards the policy of the Government of India in regard to Nagaland the hon. Member said that the policy is very complacent, very weak and it is not going to be successful in solving the problem. I beg to differ on that point. I say that the Government's policy has already given dividends in as much as the bulk of the people in Nagaland have already got a stake in peace and stability and many of the underground Nagas have adopted this way of thinking that the solution lies in negotiations, and the whole problem should be settled by negotiations in a peaceful manner rather than by force of arms. It is not correct to say that our policy is incorrect. As I said before, in our view it has already paid dividends and it has proved to be very useful. There is no proposal under the Government of India's consideration to change that policy.

Mention was also made of activities of foreign missionaries in Nagaland. I will not dwell at length on this point because it has already been replied to before. There are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland. There were some in the past but none of them are there now.

Another point made was about the Nagaland Government being ineffective in dealing with the situation over there. It is true that the situation in Nagaland is very difficult and sometimes the local government there find it difficult to have complete control over the situation. Whenever they have asked for help from the Central Government and the security forces that help has been given. Recently there

was a demand for extra police force to meet the situation. That has been met. It is not possible for me to give the details as to how much force has been sent and all that, but whatever demand come from there we try to meet that as far as possible. We are hopeful that they will be in a position to handle the situation as effectively as desired.

The only other main point made was in regard to landing of foreign planes in Nagaland and that will be answered by the Defence Minister.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have very little to add to what I said on the last occasion. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is a well known lawyer. Today he has supplemented his question. He will agree with me if he looks up the record of the proceedings which is the subject matter of the present discussion. Today he said that there is some kutcha landing place in the valley—I do not know whether it is in Assam or in Nagaland.

He says that on the 26th of March, round about 10, at least three planes landed there. Even now about the kutcha landing place and the valley his statement is not at all precise or clear. I would like to say what I said on last occasion—it is nothing new—that any information to the effect that any foreign plane, either Chinese or Pakistani, has landed in any part of Nagaland is absolutely unfounded. I would like to repeat that.

In fact, I requested Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, not in any formal manner,—he was pleased to remark this was only a formality to ask; it was not a formality—I asked him orally that he should give any information that he may have with him so that I could check it up, cross-check it and re-check it and send someone unconnected with the local command even, to find out what are the real facts. He did not give me any information. He did not mention to me even the date, or place or time. He mentioned them for the first time in the House. I have written to him a letter to which also he has not sent a reply. Of course, he is the best judge of.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It was received only yesterday. I have already

sent a letter to the Prime Minister yesterday.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : But he did not tell me about his letter to the Prime Minister, or anything else. If he has sent a letter to the Prime Minister, it is good enough, because when it is sent to anyone of us, it will be shared by all of us.

But my point is that to make a statement of that type, which causes unnecessary scare or fear, or raises a certain suspicion in the minds of the general public in that area, or people all over the country, to say the least, is not fair, not fair to the country, not fair to this Parliament. After all, every day when there is the slightest variation or slip from us, or supply of information which is not either precise or does not convey the correct picture, on the following day there is some motion that this has been suppressed or that has been suppressed. So, I put it to Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to ponder over this thing. Did he have this information either about the date or place or the time or about the number of planes when he put this question the other day? He then made a blank statement that day that he has some information that some planes have landed. I categorically denied it. I followed that up by writing to him a letter; not by way of complaint. The House would be interested to know what I asked him to let me know. All that I said was : you raised this matter and I would like to be enlightened about it so that I might be able to look into this further. I did not enter into a controversy with him. But even to that he has not thought fit to reply. He says he has sent some letter to the Prime Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I received your letter only yesterday. I will reply.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If he had received it yesterday, even then 24 hours were there before him to write a reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will suggest one thing. After the statement of the hon. Minister, Shri Gupta can enlighten the House about what reply he has sent, because he says he has already sent the reply. I will give him an opportunity.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have sent the reply to the Prime Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would only appeal to him that in a matter like this, when matters of this nature are sought to be raised on the floor of the House—he is perfectly entitled to raise them ; I am not denying him the privilege of raising these things ; it is for him to decide as to what is in the best interests of the country—and when such allegations of this nature are denied on the floor of the House in a very forthright manner, he should accept them and he should not try to read motives into it saying that we are suppressing facts.

See the logic of the argument of Shri Gupta. He says that planes have probably landed there and because there are foreign missionaries there, these missionaries are connected with Pakistan missionaries and, through them, they are connected with the United States of America and that therefore I am hiding the fact of the Chinese and the Pakistani planes landing in Nagaland. I do not think such an argument calls for any reply.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is twisting facts.

9.00 hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : You read what you said today. This is precisely what you have said.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Missionaries and landings are two different things. Do not mix the two.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He had also said on the last occasion that we were suppressing these facts. I would like to assure this hon. House that if things of this seriousness happen, it is not in the interest of anybody, surely not in the interest of Government, that these facts should be kept back from the House or from the country. I would like to say with all the emphasis at my command that there is no use raising these matters in a half-baked fashion, without being backed by precise information. It is bad for the country ; it is bad for the morale of the people and it is bad for those who are serving there. This type of attitude, I think, is not in the overall national interest, that is to raise

issues without adequate material or evidence.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have given the date, time and the place. What else does he want ? You are in the Government ; you should inquire.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can give you one or two minutes' time if you have got anything to say. You have said in your speech that Americans were in touch with some of the missionaries there and were trying to influence the local people and through them, the Government of India to have a softer attitude towards the Naga rebels. That is what I understood you to have said. He has denied it. With regard to the actual landing of planes, Government have completely denied that. All this is going to the press ; therefore, if you have got anything to say on that, I will give you two or three minutes' time.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को घन्यावाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे कुछ और समय दिया। मैंने तारीख बतलाई है। मैंने यह कहा था उस दिन कि हो सकता है कि हेलिकाप्टर भी हों, आज मैंने कहा कि वह जहाज हैं, वह हेलिकाप्टर नहीं थे। फिर कई मेम्बरों ने उस दिन कहा था कि बड़े जहाज वहाँ नहीं उतर सकते। मन्त्री महोदय बतलायें कि नागालैंड में बड़े जहाज उतरने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is a geographical fact that Dimapur and Kohima are two aerodromes and I have said that nothing has landed there at all. Now he talks of some kutchia landing place. I do not know where it is. But there has been no landing at all of any Chinese, Pakistani or any foreign plane anywhere.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दूसरी बात यह है कि तफसील कोई भी आदमी नहीं दे सकता। जो उन्होंने पत्र लिखा है वह मुझे कल मिला। मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा। इस से पहले मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी है कि यह तफसील है, इस की इम्बायरी करवायें। मैं मानता हूँ

कि नैशनल इंटरेस्ट में है। जितना नैशनल इंटरेस्ट का ध्यान मुझ को है उतना ही आप को है और सदन में बैठने वाले दूसरे लोगों को है।

क्रिश्चियन मिशनरीज के बारे में अलग बात कही थी, उसका लैंडिंग से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय को जो सूचना मिली वह गलत है।

आखिर में मैंने प्रार्थना की थी और पूछा था कि क्या वह इस पार्लियामेंट के कुछ मेम्बरों को वहां भेजेंगे ताकि वहां जा कर और लोगों से बातचीत कर के वहां की हालत का पता लगायें कि आया जो तस्वीर यहां खींची गई है वही है या जो मैंने बतलाया है वह है। मैं ने ड्रापिंग के बारे में भी कहा था उसका भी कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you anything to add ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Nothing, Sir, he has not added anything new. About the dropping of arms by planes also, I would like to say that there is absolutely no foundation even in this.

19.04 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re* : PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF COTTON TEXTILES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Dinesh Singh is to make a statement in regard to the production and marketing of cotton textiles. I find that the statement is fairly long. Will he like to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : We should be permitted to ask questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We see everyday that after a statement is made no questions are permitted.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Sir, with your permission, I lay on the Table of the House the statement that I was proposing to make in regard to the production and marketing of cotton textiles. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1110/68.*]

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 2, 1968/Vaisakha 12, 1890 (Saka).