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Wednesday, March 13, 1968
Phalguna 23, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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*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.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 13, 1968/Phalgun
23, 1889 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Question No. 599.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Question No. 624 may also be taken up with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIVE POINT
POLICY REGARDING VIETNAM

*599. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to President Johnson's Five Point Policy in regard to Vietnam as enunciated in a television interview on the 19th/20th December, 1967; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of India has seen press reports regarding this.

(b) The Government of India welcome all steps likely to help in a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. However, in the view of the Government of India, an unconditional stoppage of bombing is a necessary first step towards shifting the problem to the conference table.

DISCUSSION WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SOUTH VIETNAM

*624. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of

South Vietnam met the Prime Minister on the 18th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) The Foreign Minister of Republic of Vietnam visited India recently in connection with UNCTAD II and during his stay called on the Prime Minister to explain the present situation in South Vietnam.

(b) Hon'ble Members will appreciate that discussions with visiting dignitaries are always held in confidence and it is not customary to disclose them. This is all the more desirable in view of the delicate situation in Vietnam and of India's responsibilities as Chairman of the International Control and Supervision Commission in Vietnam.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know the nature of the talks the hon. Prime Minister had with Secretary-General U Thant during his last visit in this matter and whether any scheme was chalked out to bring peace in Vietnam and, if so, may I know the salient features of it ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : During his recent visit to New Delhi, Secretary-General U Thant did have discussions with the Prime Minister over a number of things and the question of Vietnam was also discussed and views were exchanged. He had similar exchange of views at other places also like Moscow, Paris and London. After his return to New York, he gave a statement in which he made out very clearly that in his view the first step should be the stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam and that alone can solve the problem peacefully.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In view of the statement made by the US Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, to stop bombing unconditionally, do the Government think that the chances of peace in Vietnam have improved and what initiative is the Government taking in this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, the chances of peace will improve when the bombing has stopped, not before.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that during the recent fighting in Vietnam, the North Vietnamese troops have come out openly with Russian tanks and other Russian armaments are also being used there, may I know whether it has changed the complexion of the Vietnamese war and has that in anyway affected the attitude of the Government of India?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, Sir.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : जो हमारा जेनेवा ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ था वह 1954 में हुआ था और उस के बाद चौदह साल बीत चुके हैं। क्या चौदह सालों के बाद बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में भी सरकार यह समझती है कि इंटरनेशनल कंट्रोल कमीशन का, जिस का भारत चेयरमैन है, अब भी कुछ उपयोग है और उस को जारी रहना चाहिये?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह सच है कि आज कल के हालात में वह बहुत कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, लेकिन तब भी सभी की राय है कि उसे जारी रहना चाहिए।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: After the inhuman and barbaric bombardment of the fighting North Vietnamese and also having sacrificed many of the Americans on the North Vietnamese soil, there seems to be an impression in America also against these barbaric cruelties perpetrated by America, and so, against the background of this aspect, and also the

willingness of the North Vietnamese to come to the conference table for negotiations, may I know whether the Government of India will persuade this party, especially the United States of America, to stop the bombing immediately and solve this problem peacefully?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I agree with the hon. member. We are making every effort in this direction.

SHRI SWELL: Yesterday's papers carry the news that the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, has stated before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the USA was willing to stop the bombing of North Vietnam to get peace talks going. Today's papers carry reports of the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug that the North Vietnamese Government is ready to start negotiations with the USA on the settlement of the Vietnam problem if the USA unconditionally stopped bombing and other war acts against North Vietnam. In view of these two statements I would like to know whether the Government had studied these two statements in depth, whether they had got in touch with the Governments of USA and North Vietnam and, if they have done so, whether they are in a position to enlighten this House as to what stands in the way of these peace talks going, when the two sides want to do the same thing that is mutually desired?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have seen the report which has appeared in the press about Mr. Dean Rusk's remarks, but we do not have any authentic information. We have been constantly in touch, but at this moment, we have not picked up this particular issue. But as the hon. member is fully aware, we have been conveying to the Americans the view that North Vietnam would come to the conference table if the bombing were stopped. We have been telling them this for quite some time, but obviously they have their difficulties.

SHRI SWELL: May I know whether this Government is in a position to enlighten this House as to what stands in the way when both sides seem to agree about it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think the crucial words are "seem to agree".

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the repeated reports that Gen. Westmoreland is asking for 200,000 more American troops to be sent, which means escalation of this abominable war on a scale which is almost unimaginable, may I know if Government is taking any very special steps to see to it that no possibility of American escalation of this barbarity which is already being practised is there? Is Government trying to get in touch with the South Vietnam Liberation Front representatives who function in different countries to see to it as to how this matter of a negotiated settlement can really and truly take place?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are not directly in touch at this moment, but I agree with the hon. member that if further troops were sent, it would escalate this very tragic war and aggravate the situation. We have expressed ourselves very strongly on this and we certainly continue to hold the same view.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : In view of the talks that U Thant had with Hanoi diplomats in Paris and his opinion that Hanoi would like to talk and also in view of the various pressures against the hard line, hot pursuit, etc., even within the United States, may I know if the Government would consider that taking the initiative for a non-aligned conference is essential at this stage, because it was reported in the press that when the question was put last time regarding India's attitude towards a non-aligned conference on the request from President Tito, the Prime Minister's reply was given out in the press as India being cold to a non-aligned conference at present. Will she clarify the position?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think I said we were cold to such an idea. As far as I remember what I said was that President Tito was discussing with various countries

before making more specific proposals.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : President Johnson's advisers are classified as hawks and doves. The *Panchatantra* refers to owls and crows, since time immemorial—those who sleep and those who talk. May I know whether in the opinion of the Prime Minister, on the basis of the study of the situation, the essential fact in the situation is the future of Cambodia, because if there is escalation, troops will enter Cambodia, which remains at present a haven of peace in this area? Therefore, my question is: is India prepared to give a backing to Cambodia's territorial integrity and further is India prepared to take steps in consultation with like-minded countries in the region like Cambodia, with which we have Buddhist ties, to convene together in order to bring about a cessation of hostilities in this area?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We have expressed ourselves very clearly on the question of the territorial integrity of Cambodia. Cambodia is not entirely a haven of peace at the moment. It is true that not only Cambodia but all the neighbouring countries, more especially Cambodia, are threatened by any escalation, whether the escalation is with regard to more troops or with regard to the extension of the area of war. As regards getting together with these countries, we are in touch especially with Cambodia, and should it be felt necessary to have such a meeting we will not be against it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : *New York Times* has written an editorial denouncing the escalation of war in Vietnam and has advised that the Johnson Administration should reconsider its policy towards Vietnam. May I know whether the Government has gone through it, if so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have just seen the editorial. There is no question of any reaction to it. Our views on this whole matter are very

well known. They have been mentioned here in statements given in reply to questions. We also think this is a very, if I may use a mild term, unfortunate and tragic conflict and the sooner it comes to an end the better for all concerned and for the rest of the world.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I think, it would be admitted that India's influence in this matter will depend on her complete impartiality. It will also be admitted that there are at least three parties in this dispute or in this war : first, North Vietnam, second, South Vietnam and, third, America. Thirdly, it will be admitted or, probably, it will be accepted that all these three parties are rather sorry having got into this mess. In these circumstances, should not India demonstrate her impartiality by first insisting that if there is a cessation of bombing there may be also a cessation of intervention by North Vietnam. In any case, would it not be better if the Government of India heard all the three parties and found out what she should do for each of them ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Member has left out a very important party. There is not only one party in South Vietnam, there are two parties there also and this fact is fully realised by the United States. As far as the cessation of bombing is concerned, we have said very clearly that it is our view that as soon as bombing of North Vietnam stops other steps will follow....

SHRI PILOO MODY : How will it follow automatically ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Well, this is our impression. Our information is that it will follow. Certainly, other people have taken steps according to their information and they have turned out to be wrong every time. Therefore, they can at least give a trial to this suggestion. As far as impartiality is concerned, this matter came up, I think, in last week's Question Hour or on some other

occasion. We believe in being impartial on many things, but where it is a question of injustice we cannot be impartial. We are on the side of justice and what we consider right.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : वियतनाम में शान्ति हो, उसकी समस्या का हल हो, यह भारत चाहता है। अमरीका की जो खुराफातें हैं उनके बारे में जिस तरह से भारत बोलता है, अमरीका के अन्दर भी उसी तरह से बोलने वाले लोग हैं। वहां पर भी विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा डेमन्स्ट्रेशन किये जा रहे हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : वहां पर जो वॉलंटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन हैं, विद्यार्थियों की संस्थाएँ हैं तथा दूसरी संस्थाएँ हैं उन से क्या आपका कोई पत्राचार हुआ है और यदि हुआ है तो क्या आप ने जवाब दिया है ? यदि नहीं हुआ तो क्या आप अपने तौर पर कोई इनिशिएटिव ले कर उन संस्थाओं से...

MR. SPEAKER : But what is the question ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : या कोई एक व्यक्ति से जैसे मार्टिन लूथर हैं, कोई पत्राचार करना चाहते हैं और यह राय देना चाहते हैं कि वे प्रेशर और ज्यादा डालें ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think we can interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : हमें भी मौका दिया जाए, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Patel.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : यह ठीक नहीं है। हम हल्ला नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन हमें फिर भी समय नहीं दिया जा रहा है सबाल पूछने का।

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. He will have to sit down.

बी राणावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह की बात क्यों होती है। यह बहुत गलत बात है। सभी मेम्बर बराबर हैं। यह क्या बात हुई।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He will have to resume his seat. At this rate we will not be able to cover many questions. I am sorry.

INDIANS DEPORTED FROM KENYA AND OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES

*601. SHRI† KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indians living in Kenya and in other African countries have been deported by Governments of Kenya and other African countries;

(b) if so, the number of such Indians and the reasons for their deportation;

(c) whether Government have exchanged correspondence with the Governments of Kenya and other African countries in this connection and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the facilities given by the Government of India for their rehabilitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Altogether, eight persons of Indian origin were deported from Kenya in August 1966, on grounds of security. Four of these were deported to India and of these, two proceeded immediately to the U.K. There have been no further deportations from Kenya. Some persons of Indian origin in Tanzania and Malawi were last year declared prohibited immigrants and asked to leave the country.

Expulsion orders issued by the Tanzanian Government were stated to be on grounds of illegal residence in the country and the holding of irregular work permits. We approached the Tanzanian Government who agreed to review the orders issued and to revoke them in appropriate cases.

The expulsion orders issued by the Malawi Government were on grounds of security.

(c) Our High Commissioners have represented to the Governments concerned that in all cases of proposed deportation to India of persons of Indian origin who are not citizens of India, the following essential conditions must be fulfilled :—

- (i) that the persons concerned should hold valid passports.
- (ii) that they may not be deported to India against their wishes and that they must show a preference for being sent to India.
- (iii) that the Government of India must be informed in advance in all such cases and our prior concurrence obtained to the step proposed.

Indications are that our representations have been found acceptable and that no deportation to India will be ordered in future except on the terms stipulated above.

(d) None of the deportees from Kenya have sought Government's assistance regarding their rehabilitation in India. However, when any person deported is permitted to come to India for permanent settlement the Government extends certain liberal Customs and I.T.C. concessions. These concessions include duty free entry of personal belongings as well as stocks in trade, etc. In addition, repatriates are permitted to import personal motor cars and, in some cases, where these vehicles have been in the possession of repatriates for a period of one year or more prior to their arrival, entry is permitted free of duty.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : केनिया के बाद उगांडा और दूसरे अफ्रीकन देशों ने भी भारतीय ओरिजन के जो वहां के नागरिक हैं उनको और जो नागरिक वहां के नहीं हैं लेकिन जिन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट हैं या हिन्दुस्तानी पासपोर्ट हैं उनको भी वहां से निकालना शुरू कर दिया है और इस तरह से हजारों लोगों की किस्मत अघर में लटकी हुई है, उन पर अनसरेटेन्टी के बादल छाये

हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारे अफ्रीकन देशों में इस प्रकार के कितने लोग एशियन ओरिजन के हैं जिन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट हैं या इंडियन पासपोर्ट हैं तथा वहाँ के जो नागरिक हैं वैसे कितने लोग वहाँ हैं उन देशों में।

मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि यू० के० गवर्नमेंट को जो आपने सजेशन दिया था कि पंद्रह सौ की जगह पंद्रह हजार की फिगर को वे मान लें उस सम्बन्ध में यू० के० गवर्नमेंट का लेटेस्ट रिएक्शन क्या सामने आया है? ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट होल्डर्स के बारे में आपने जो सुझाव दिया था उसके बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही है? उस सुझाव को उन्होंने माना है या नहीं माना है?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : सब कंट्रीज़ के आंकड़े तो मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं हैं लेकिन ये बाद में दिये जा सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक केनिया का सवाल है वहाँ करीब एक लाख तीस हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो एशियन ओरिजन के हैं जिन के पास ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट हैं। जहाँ तक यू० के० से हुई बात चीन का सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में हमने यह जरूर कहा था कि पंद्रह सौ आदमियों की जो लिमिट उन्होंने रखी है वह कम है और इस रफ्तार से चला जाएगा तो बरसों लग जाएंगे और कुछ सहायता नहीं मिलेगी। इसके बारे में उन्होंने कोई खास फैसला नहीं किया है और इसको उन्होंने ओपन छोड़ दिया है

श्री कंधरलाल गुप्त : खास का क्या मतलब है?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : उन्होंने अभी कुछ नहीं कहा है। हो सकता है कि आईन्दा वे इस मामले पर विचार करें और इस फिगर को बढ़ा दें। अभी वे किसी खास नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचे हैं।

श्री कंधरलाल गुप्त : यह बड़े दुख की बात है और सरकार के लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है कि यद्यपि यह सवाल सभी अफ्रीकन

देशों के बारे में है, लेकिन अभी तक मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तानी आरिजिन के कितने लोग वहाँ पर एफेक्टिव हैं और वह कह रहे हैं कि वह सूचना एकत्रित कर के देंगे। यह एक बरनिंग टॉपिक है, लेकिन सरकार को मालूम नहीं है कि हमारे सामने प्राबलम क्या है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इंडियन आरिजिन के लोगों के हिन्दुस्तान में आने के बारे में जो नये कर्ब्स लगाए हैं, क्या अफ्रीका के विभिन्न देशों में स्थित हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि जन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है और कितने लोगों ने यहाँ आने के लिए एप्लाई किया है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पहले सवाल में जो आंकड़े मांगे हैं, वे इस लिये नहीं दिए जा सकते; (श्री कंधरलाल गुप्त : ये फिगरस मैं बता सकता हूँ।) क्योंकि मूल सवाल तो डिपॉजेशन के बारे में है और उनका सवाल मूल सवाल से सम्बंधित नहीं है। इस लिए उन का यह कहना कतई गलत है कि सरकार के पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं या उस को मालूम नहीं है कि प्राबलम क्या है।

माननीय सदस्य अपना दूसरा सवाल फिर दोहरा दें।

श्री कंधरलाल गुप्त : सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तानी आरिजिन के लोगों के हिन्दुस्तान में आने के बारे में जो कर्ब्स लगाए हैं, क्या अफ्रीकन देशों में हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने सरकार को सूचित किया है कि यहाँ आने वाले लोगों पर उन का क्या असर पड़ा है और उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, क्या कुछ लोग यहाँ आना चाहते हैं या नहीं और क्या किसी ने इस सम्बन्ध में परमिशन मांगी है?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिब-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में मूल प्रश्न से इस प्रश्न का कोई खास सम्बन्ध

नहीं है। अपने हाई कमिशनरों के साथ हमारी सख्त-सिंताबत होती रहती है, लेकिन उस के बारे में यहां पूरी चर्चा करना ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं ने कब्ज की प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में पूछा है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वे हम को कुछ सुझाव देते हैं, लेकिन वे क्या सुझाव देते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि वह सब कुछ यहां बताना ठीक होगा या नहीं। इस वक्त हमारी यही कोशिश है कि जो ब्रिटिश सिटिजन हैं, जो ब्रिटेन वापस जाना चाहते हैं, जिस की नैशनलैटी वे रखते हैं, उन का रास्ता किसी तरह से खुले। हम उन को सहायता देने की पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : अफ्रीका में केवल केनिया में ही नहीं, बल्कि यूगंडा और तन्ज़ानिया आदि देशों में भी बहुत से भारतीय बसे हुए हैं। यह ठीक है कि उन में से बहुतों ने ब्रिटिश नैशनलैटी एक्सेप्ट कर ली है और इस लिए टेक्निकली उन के प्रति हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। लेकिन उन में से बहुत से ऐसे भी हैं, जिन्होंने भारतीय नैशनलैटी एक्सेप्ट कर ली है। ये इंडियन आरिजिन के लोग हैं और उन देशों में सैटल हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज उन के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए तन्ज़ानिया की सरकार ने कहा है कि इंडियन आरिजिन के जो लड़के-लड़कियां पढ़ने के लिए बाहर गए हैं, वे वापस आ जायें, वरना बाद में उन को वापस नहीं आने दिया जायेगा। उस देश में तो पढ़ने की उचित सुविधा है नहीं, इस कारण उन लड़के-लड़कियों को पढ़ने के लिए बाहर जाना पड़ा है, लेकिन इसी आधार पर उन को वहां से निकाला जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन देशों में जो इंडियन आरिजिन के लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इंडियन नैशनलैटी एक्सेप्ट कर ली है, उन के साथ हो रहे भेद-भाव को रोकने के लिए, उन को न्याय दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है। "हिन्दुस्तान

टाइम्स" की एक रिपोर्ट में हमारे हाई कमिशन के बारे में कहा गया है :

".....want to settle down in India after taking the assets and capital from here. Several such cases have been turned away by the Indian High Commission here on the ground that they have no instructions from New Delhi on such matters."

जो लोग भारत में आना चाहते हैं, जो यहां पर रुपया इनवैस्ट करना चाहते हैं, उन को भी कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। जो इंडियन हमारे हाई कमिशन के पास जाते हैं, हाई कमिशनर उन को कहते हैं कि उन्हें कोई सूचना नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारित की है और उस के अनुसार अपने हाई कमिशनर को कोई इन्स्ट्रक्शन् दी है; यदि हां, तो क्या।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मेरे ख्याल में डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस बारे में कुछ दिन पहले जवाब दिया था कि जो भारत के नागरिक हैं और यहां आना चाहते हैं, उन को पूरी सुविधा दी जाती है। उन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि उन को अपना सामान लाने, कस्टम्स और ट्रेड वगैरह के बारे में सहायता दी जाती है। जहां तक केनिया और दूसरे देशों में लोगों के डिपॉट होने का सवाल है, शुरू में कुछ हुए थे, लेकिन जब हम ने उन के साथ यह मामला उठाया, तब से नहीं हुए।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह सच है कि जब कुछ लोग हाई कमिशनर के पास गए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास कोई इन्स्ट्रक्शन् नहीं है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : नहीं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is reported that two shiploads of Kenyans of Indian ancestry are coming to India and it is also reported that this Government has decided to impose visa

restrictions on the entry of those Kenyans of Indian ancestry to this country whereas the U.K. citizens are free to enter this country whenever they like. In that context, may I know whether this decision on the part of this Government to impose visa restrictions on Kenyans of Indian ancestry does not erode the Government's moral stand to criticise the British Government for adopting the Immigration Act?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: No, Sir. The hon. Member is slightly misinformed, if I may say so. The restriction is not on people of any particular origin; the restriction is on all holders of British Passports who come from Kenya, regardless of their colour or race.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question was very specific. They might hold British Passports, but the fact remains that those Kenyans are of Indian ancestry and they want to come to this country, but visa restrictions are imposed on their entry. They are Kenyans of Indian ancestry. They might hold British Passports; that does not matter. When we impose visa restrictions like that, that corrodes and erodes our moral standard.

MR. SPEAKER: She has categorically said, British Passport holders.

SHRI HEM BARUA: They might hold British Passports, but they are of Indian ancestry.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: But they are British nationals.

MR. SPEAKER: Restrictions are there. She has said it. Shrimati Jayaben Shah.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं डिपोर्टेशन के असली सवाल पर आना चाहती हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बताया है कि अब डिपोर्टेशन नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन दो तीन महीने पहले डिपोर्टेशन हुए थे। यह बात नहीं है कि जो लोग डिपोर्ट होते हैं, वे किसी खास कारण या बजह से डिपोर्ट किये जाते हैं, बल्कि

जिन को केनिया की सरकार अपने देश में नहीं रखना चाहती है, वह उन को डिपोर्ट कर देती है। बात दरअसल यह है कि जिन लोगों को वह निकालना चाहती है, चाहे वे ब्रिटिश पासपोर्ट-होल्डर हों और चाहे इंडियन सिटिज़न्स, उन को वह निकाल देती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो लोग डिपोर्ट किये जाते हैं, वे अपने साथ कुछ भी ला नहीं पाते हैं। गवर्नमेंट के पास इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वह उन को रीहैबिलिटेड कर सके। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोग अपने साथ अपना कुछ प्रापर्टी बरीरह लाना चाहते हैं, क्या सरकार उन के लिए नियमों में कुछ रिलैक्सेशन देना चाहती है या नहीं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति उन लोगों के साथ है। उन को यहाँ अपना सामान लाने में मदद देने के सिलसिले में बहुत किया गया है, लेकिन किसी भी रूल में रिलैक्सेशन करते हुए हम न यह भी देखना है कि राष्ट्र का हित क्या है। इस प्रश्न पर राष्ट्र के हित के दृष्टिकोण से और साथ ही उन लोगों को सहायता देने के दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाता है।

श्री रवि राय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि इमिग्रेशन एक्ट के बारे में भारत सरकार की नीति और दृष्टिकोण हमारे दूतावासों के द्वारा वहाँ के लोगों को नहीं बताए गए हैं। अमरीका के उदारतावादी अखबार, *न्यूयार्क टाइम्स*, की 9 तारीख की सम्पादकीय टिप्पणी में जो आलोचना की गई है, मैं उस को पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"For instance, any one reading *Times'* editorial is likely to go away with the idea that, while these U.K. citizens with Indian ancestry from Kenya would now need Indian visa to enter India, the other U.K. citizens would continue to enter India freely as in the past."

यह न्यूयार्क टाइम्स के 9 तारीख के अंक की सम्पादक की टिप्पणी है। तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई इस तरह की आज्ञा या हुक्म दूतावासों को खास कर के ब्रिटिश और अमेरिकी तथा दूसरे दूतावासों को दे रही हैं कि भारत का दृष्टिकोण साफ तौर पर वहाँ की जनता के पास पहुँचाया जाय ताकि सम्पादकीय में जो लिखा है वैसी चीज न आये ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : हमारे दूतावासों को सब को बहुत साफ इस्ट्रक्शंस दी गई हैं लेकिन जो दूसरे पत्रकार हैं वह हमेशा हमारे दूतावास की बातों के ऊपर नहीं चलते।

श्री रवि राय : उस का खंडन करेंगे न ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अगर गलत है तो जरूर करेंगे।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : In view of our good relationship with Kenya, have Government ever thought of exercising their influence with the Government of Kenya so as to modify the immigration law and rules to the extent of not ejecting those persons who are not citizens of Kenya in large numbers ? What steps are Government taking to prevent the mass eviction of those persons in Kenya who are being ejected on account of their not being citizens of Kenya ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This is a very recent happening. Our High Commissioner has taken up this matter with the Kenyan authorities with a view to removing certain difficulties in the way of the people who are forced to leave Kenya under these circumstances. As the House is already aware, the Prime Minister made an announcement the other day that. The Minister of State, Shri B. R. Bhagat has already gone to Kenya and he will have an opportunity of discussing this matter with the Kenyan authorities.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The hon. Prime Minister twice mentioned just now about relaxation regarding the

personal luggage and things like that, and she also spoke of larger national interest. The fact is that people who want to come in here for business and industry are being harassed to a large extent. If Government relax their investment policy and invite them to invest here, about Rs. 400 to 500 crores which is lying in foreign exchange in London and Switzerland can be attracted. In this context, may I know from the Prime Minister the policy of this Government about giving relaxations to Indians in South Africa and making them come to this country for business and for investing their money ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We welcome the investment of their money, and the Deputy Prime Minister is looking into the matter.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : In view of the fact that these persons are holders of British citizenship and they are also of Indian origin, may I know what steps the Government of India are taking to press their claims on the British Government and to see that the number for entry into the U.K. is increased from 1500 to something more ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This question has already been replied to a number of times in this House. We are doing everything possible to persuade the British Government to allow more of these people to enter the U.K. We have also told them in very categorical terms that it is entirely their responsibility to make it possible for them to enter the U.K.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : rose—.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can get better results after the hon. Minister of State comes back from Kenya. Now, we may go to the next question.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I had got up five times to ask a supplementary question but I have not been called.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. But that does not matter. There were other Members also behind him who had

been getting up. He could see only those who were getting up in the front Benches, but he could not have seen behind himself. Shri Amrit Nahata and others had also been getting up a number of times.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Shri Narendra Singh Mahida is sitting in front of me, and he is blocking me out completely.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not see Shri D. C. Sharma; perhaps Shri Narendra Singh Mahida's turban must have blocked the hon. Member.

Yesterday I said that I wanted to finish at least six question. If hon. Members want that we should cover a few more questions, then it is all right. Otherwise, I am personally not interested and I could go on with one question for the whole of the Question Hour. What does it matter for me? Yesterday, I said that I wanted to finish a few more questions.

Now, let us go to the next question.

GOODWILL DELEGATIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made to the effect that there is now better understanding of Indian point of view on matters of international importance, particularly the problem of Kashmir and other borders of India;

(b) whether the practice of sending delegations to foreign countries for creating good-will in favour of India, started by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, during and after the Indo-Pak. war, is still continuing; and

(c) if so, whether a statement giving the details of the work done by delegations who visited various countries will be laid on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a)

The assessment of the impact of our policies is a continuing process. It is Government's belief that there is now a clearer and better understanding of our point of view on a variety of questions of international importance. Our point of view on Kashmir and our differences with China are well understood.

(b) and (c). Ever since our country became independent, we have been sending delegations to foreign lands to promote better understanding of our policies and our problems in the political and cultural fields. That practice continues. A statement of the delegations sent abroad during 1966-67 and 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-443/68.]

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : From the statement I find that two parliamentary delegations under your leadership went to Nepal and Australia. In this connection, I would like to know whether the expenditure that was incurred has been borne by the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the External Affairs Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : About the Lok Sabha delegations, I am told normally questions are not asked. If that is the convention—I do not know myself—I hope it will be good you follow it. There are so many other delegations going, you can ask about them.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : On a point of order. I quite appreciate what you say and that is the convention as far as I know, but in that case, how does that particular item appear in the list supplied by the Ministry of External Affairs which seems to take the credit for something which is done by Lok Sabha under your direction? It should not be done.

MR. SPEAKER : I entirely agree with the remarks of Mr. Mukerjee that it should not be included, because if it is included, naturally they ask questions. It is a part of the whole House, it is not composed of one party. Therefore, we shall continue the convention.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether invitations were received from those countries, and in response to that we visited those countries.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : A number of invitations do come from foreign countries, and sometimes delegations are sent in response to them.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether any parliamentary delegation is proposed to be sent during 1968-69.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There is no such proposal under consideration at the moment.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : It is very difficult to distinguish between a parliamentary delegation and a delegation sponsored by the External Affairs Ministry. Therefore, I want to ask one question. We sent some delegations to Kenya, and the result has been that people of Indian origin in Kenya are being turned out. We sent a delegation to Uganda, and we read in the papers that people of Indian origin in Uganda are also being turned out. May I know to what other countries we are going to send our delegations where Indians live, so that they are very quickly turned out of those countries and become our own responsibility?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We know there is Shri I. K. Gujral as Minister. May I know whether he is there also as Member of Parliament?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : They have, no answer.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Unfortunately, even in some of our neighbouring countries, even friendly countries, there is a sort of vilification campaign against some of the recognised parties that are functioning in India. I would like to bring to notice the concrete instance that in Ceylon for quite some time there is vicious campaign against the DMK party. Since our High Commission there seems to think that they represent only the Congress Party

there, may I know whether at least while sending goodwill missions they would constitute them in such a way that they uphold the honour of this country and of the parties in this country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : This delegation which was referred to earlier was not a Government delegation. Some Members of Parliament went on their own.

MR. SPEAKER : They did not go even on behalf of Parliament. Some individuals went of their own accord.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : But usually when we send some delegations, we try to send people....
....(Interruption) our High Commissions certainly try to...
(An hon. Member : be partial to the Congress).... certainly not.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There is not a single instance where they try to uphold the dignity of the other parties.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The High Commissioner puts forward the Government's point of view, not any party point of view.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Minister replied that they were sending good-will missions abroad for better understanding. It was published in a London paper that last year from June onwards about thirty Ministers from India visited London. One minister tried to get an interview with Mr. Wilson but could not get it and so he returned to London a second time; he had hoped that the interview denied to him on the first occasion would probably be granted on the second occasion. The interview was denied to him on the first occasion saying that Mr. Wilson had work to do; but our minister had no work and could go on waiting. Then, some Cabinet minister met a junior minister in London. Another Cabinet Minister was in London

for ten days to examine the reorganised set-up of nationalised industry and that industry was run by the public sector of our Government during the last fifteen years,

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to give the whole history of the thirty ministers? The whole question hour would be over if you did that.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Only three. Another Minister was there to study the British police system and two other ministers improved India's image to attract British tourists. The BBC TV recorded an interview with an Indian Minister but it was not shown. From these reports published in London we are aware that certain Indian Ministers the Government enquire into this and submit a report about this kind of action of our Ministers?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Ministers do not go just to improve the image of the country. They go for specific work and sometimes they go for some work in some other country but visit London as it is a central place; when they stop there, they might find it useful to exchange views with their counter parts or meet other people.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I had led a delegation of Members of Parliament, a non-official delegation, and that was the first non-official delegation of Members of Parliament visiting Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia. We were so much loved there, and I want to bring it to the notice of the Government.....

MR. SPEAKER: This is an occasion only to put a question.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I have noticed that such non-official delegation of Members of Parliament generated a lot of goodwill. May, I, therefore, ask the Prime Minister whether they will encourage such non-official delegations of Members of Parliament to go to foreign countries to develop happier relations with those countries?
(Interruptions.)

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This was not sent by Government.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों को जो शिष्टमण्डल भेजे जाते हैं, इन के चयन का मापदण्ड क्या है, उन की रुचि को, उनकी योग्यता को या उनकी पालियामेन्ट्री एक्टीविटीज को—किस चीज को देख कर उन का चयन किया जाता है ?

दूसरे—जो शिष्टमण्डल वहां पर भेजे जाते हैं, उन के सदस्यों ने या शिष्टमण्डल ने क्या सफलता प्राप्त की, क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में भी किसी प्रकार की जानकारी ली जाती है ? 1967 में जो शिष्टमण्डल भेजे गये, विशेषकर मंत्रियों के द्वारा जो गये, उन पर भारत सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: इधर तो सदस्यों के सरकारी खर्च से कोई नहीं गये हैं। जो मंत्रियों के गये हैं, उनकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आती है कि क्या असर हुआ। कुछ बातों में खास असर इन मायनों में होता है कि ट्रेड कांटेक्ट्स बगैरह बनते हैं और कुछ दूसरे काम होते हैं—इस से मालूम होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: वहां पर आपके ट्रेड के लिये रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी होते हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: हां ठीक है, लेकिन कभी कभी हाई-लेवल पर बात करने की जरूरत होती है, दूसरे देशों के लोग भी यहां आते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पहला भाग यह था कि जो शिष्ट मण्डल भेजे जाते हैं, इन के चयन का मापदण्ड क्या है, उन की रुचि देखी जाती है या उनकी योग्यता देखी जाती है या व्यक्तिगत अहसान लादने के लिये भेजे जाते हैं ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: इधर कोई ऐसे लोग नहीं गये हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : पहले गये हैं ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : लेकिन आपने एक खास साल का नाम लिया है

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : साल का नाम तो खर्च के लिये लिया था ।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जब गये ही नहीं, तो उस के खर्च का या किसी तरह से चुने गये, यह कैसे कह सकती हूँ । पहले जरूर गये हैं

श्री बलराज मधोक : कुछ तो खर्च हुआ होगा ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : कितना खर्च हुआ, मैं क्या बताऊँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : She says it is only one year : within one year what has been spent and all that. About the earlier things, she is not in a position to say. That is what I thought she said.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद मैं अपनी बात समझा नहीं पाया । 1967 के सम्बन्ध में मैंने केवल खर्च के लिये पूछा था । मेरा जैनरल क्वेश्चन यह था कि ये जो शिष्ट मण्डल चयन होते हैं, इन का मापदण्ड क्या है, किस आधार पर होते हैं—व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्धों के आधार पर या उन की रुचि को देखकर या लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष से पूछ कर, किस आधार पर शिष्ट मण्डलों का निर्वाचन होता है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मापदण्ड तो यही है कि कुछ वहाँ लोगों की जानकारी होती है, कुछ का सम्बन्ध होता है, किस का ज्यादा उपयोग हो सकता है, यही देखा जाता है ।

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : प्रधान मंत्री जी का उत्तर सही नहीं है, मैं इसी प्रसंग पर प्रश्न करने वाला था । जो संसदीय प्रतिनिधियों को विदेश को भेजा जाता है,

उस के चुनाव का आधार क्या है । उस की योग्यता देखी जाती है क्या है ? मैं चार बार संसद में चुन कर आया हूँ, मुझे 17 सालों में एक बार भी प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसी प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में नहीं भेजा है । जो एक बार इलैक्शन लड़ कर आये उसे दो-दो बार भेजा गया है, क्योंकि वे आपकी बूट-पालिश करते हैं, आपकी तथा मंत्रियों की चापलूसी करते हैं, इसलिये उन को आप भेजते हैं व्यवधान

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : जब से मैं यहां हूँ, कोई ऐसा संसदीय डेलीगेशन मैंने नहीं भेजा है । मुझे दुख है कि माननीय सदस्य अब तक नहीं गये हैं (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I will have to explain my position also, because the hon. Prime Minister says that the Speaker sends only one or two Parliamentary delegations. When other Parliament Members go to the United Nations, this nation or that nation, I am not at all concerned. Let me make my position clear. I am not in the picture at all, I do not give the names, except reading them in the newspapers.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One of the customary features is to send an appropriate delegation to attend the funerals of the world's leading statesmen and heads of States. India has been widely criticised for consistently sending somebody other than the head of the State or the Prime Minister to the funeral of President Kennedy, to the funeral of Gen. Adenauer and recently to the funeral of the Australian Prime Minister. May I know if the Government of India is going to evolve a code of procedure in this respect and would ask the Prime Minister to keep the bag ready all the time to leave at short notice ?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : हमारे यहाँ से शिष्टामंडल भेजने की बहुत पुरानी परम्परा रही है । इस महान देश ने अक्सर शांति प्रचार के लिए विदेशों में शिष्ट मंडल भेजे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या संसद के

वरिष्ठ नेताओं का एक शिष्ट मंडल अमरीका को यह परामर्श देने के लिए भेजा जाएगा कि वह वियत नाम में जो इम्बार्डमेंट कर रहा है, उसको रोक दे ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This is a suggestion for action.

श्री मानु प्रकाश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he should supplement the Prime Minister's answer.

श्री राम चरण : बाहर के मुन्कों में जो गुडविल मिशनस भेजे जाते हैं, वह जबकि वहां का हाई कमिश्नर एम्बेसडर यहां आपको इन्टीमेट करता है, उसके बाद आप भेजते हैं। एक रेगुलर फीचर मानकर, फ्राम टाइम टु टाइम भेजने की कोई प्रथा नहीं है। आजतक इसके सम्बन्ध में जो पढ़ति रही है वह बहुत गलत रही है। जनरल मासेज को समझने वालों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को इसमें बिल्कुल नेग्लेक्ट किया जाता है।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not think we should bring in class or caste into such matters, people are sent who can make the best contacts at different levels in different countries.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कोई शिष्ट मण्डल या प्रतिनिधिमण्डल भेजा जाता है विदेशों में तो क्या उसमें इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उसमें ऐसे लोगों को भेजा जाए जिनका सम्बन्ध पब्लिक रिलेशन्स से हो या जो विशेषज्ञ हों, जैसे समाचार-पत्रों के सम्पादक हैं, कामर्स और इन्डस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले लोग हैं, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर की इन्डस्ट्रीज को चलाते हैं, बड़े बड़े कारखानों को चलाते हैं ताकि वे वहां जाकर अपना योग दे सकें ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : यह किया जाता है।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Will the Prime Minister consider the need for creating a Minister for Funerals for

attending the funerals ? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.
PAK. CONCENTRATION ON KUTCH BORDER

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*603. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has concentrated its troops on the Kutch border to occupy forcibly the Indian claimed territory of the Rann of Kutch; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No unusual concentration of Pakistani forces across the Kutch border has come to Government's notice.

All necessary precautionary measures have been, and continue to be taken to safeguard the territorial integrity of the country.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The land is admittedly difficult and marshy. Will the minister say whether logistically it is easier for Pakistan to defend her side of the border than it is for us to defend our side ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is true that logistically our difficulties are more, but we have to surmount these difficulties.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Is that the basic reason why we are surrendering this territory ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is absolutely incorrect.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : News is pouring in that some Pakistan boats are daily coming in carrying some Pakistani citizens and about 360 persons have already come. May I know what is the nature of these citizens who are pouring in, whether they are ex-military persons, smugglers or persons coming with some other purpose ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a fact that on account of our tightening of patrolling in our territorial waters, as many as 29 vessels with 443 persons on them were intercepted by the naval petrol boats and also by the Indian police. We have protested to the Government of Pakistan. We are also interrogating these persons who were caught in these vessels.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether Pakistan has demanded from the Government of India that troops from the awarded territories should be evacuated even before demarcating the exact boundary; if so, what was the action taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That does not arise out of this. This is a very different subject altogether. The implementation of Kutch Award is the responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There is a specific report about the mobilisation of the Pakistani Army on the Kutch border.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : A news item has appeared today that Pakistan has demanded from the Government of India that according to the Kutch Tribunal's Award, from the territory which is awarded, which is about 3300 square miles, our troops should be evacuated. Is it a fact or not? If it is so, may I know what action the Government has taken?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that the implementation of the Kutch Award....

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The implementation will take place only after 1969.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I appeal to my hon. friends to permit me to say that there was a meeting of the representatives of the two governments and it is expected that some

statement will be made on behalf of the Government. About the specific question, it has not come to my knowledge at all that there was any demand by Pakistan to the effect which the hon. Member is asking.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He does not read newspapers. It has appeared in the Press. It is a question of territory.

MR. SPEAKER : He has categorically denied it.

SHRI VIKRAMCHAND MAHAJAN : Is it a fact that before any attack like, say, the Chinese attack or the Pakistani attack, our intelligence service has failed to notice any unusual concentration of troops on our border?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is not correct. It is not correct that we have no information about the concentration of troops.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री जी ने अभी उत्तर दिया कि हमने कुछ नोकाएं पकड़ी हैं, कुछ आदमी पकड़े हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने उनके पास से कुछ हथियार भी पकड़े हैं और कुछ कागजात भी पकड़े हैं? यदि हां, तो वे कागज किस प्रकार के हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय ने 350 वर्गमील भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जो फैसला दिया है, उस भूमि से क्या आपने सेना हटा ली है? यदि नहीं, तो कब तक हटाने वाले हैं?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the first part I have not got information of the contents of the inventory as to what was caught and what was recovered from each boat. About the second part of the question, my answer is 'no'. We have not removed our troops from any of the area.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आपने वहां से सेना हटा ली

है यदि नहीं, तो कब तक हटाने का इरादा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said 'no'.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Probably the hon. Member did not switch on the interpretation.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to hear the translation of the answer 'no'.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: May I know whether we had our army patrolling in and around Kanjarkot and Chad Bet before the Kutch Award; if so, whether as a consequence of the Kutch Award the patrolling has been withdrawn? I think it is a matter which the Defence Minister has to admit as falling within his purview.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a relevant question. It does not arise out of this. The patrolling is done by the border police.

श्री हुकूम खन् बख्शबाय : सदन चाहता है कि इस बात का जवाब दिया जाय । यह बहुत महत्व का सवाल है इसलिए पूछा जा रहा है । उसके लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आन्दोलन चल रहा है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसका वह जवाब दिलवायें ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं आपके द्वारा सुरक्षा मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी यह कहा कि जो पाकिस्तान के नाविक आये थे उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया उनकी पूछताछ कर रहे हैं विरोधपत्र भी हम ने भेजा है तो आपके विरोधपत्र भेजने का और पाकिस्तान द्वारा उस विरोधपत्र की उपेक्षा करने का, यह दोनों अभ्यास पुराने हैं तो क्या आप कोई नया क्रदम उठाने की सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The new step is that the vessels have been secured by us and that some persons are in our custody. This I think, is a very positive step.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION HOUSE COLLAPSE IN MUNIRKA, DELHI

8. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 persons were killed and many others injured as a result of house collapse in Munirka, Delhi;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has been instituted; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) to (d). On 21st February, 1968 in connection with celebrations of a marriage, there was some singing and dancing in front of an open space of the house of Shri Shibhan of village Munirka. A large number of spectators had gathered to see the singing and dancing and owing to rush of spectators, a large number of children went to the roof of the house and collected on the projecting 'Chhajja', which was about 15' long and 2½' wide. It collapsed resulting in the death of 15 children of ages ranging from four to 15 years. Ten were boys and 5 were girls. Fortyfive injured persons, out of which 40 were children, who were rescued immediately, were admitted to the Hospitals. Two adults later died, bringing the number of dead to 17. All except seven persons have since been discharged from the Hospitals. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been distributed as relief in varying amounts. A sum of Rs. 2,000 from the Prime Minister's relief fund will also be distributed.

A detailed enquiry into the accident was ordered by the Deputy Commissioner immediately and the results of point enquiry by the S.D.O. and S.D.P.O. show that the tragedy was purely accidental.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I would like to say by way of preface that this was one of the most gruesome tragedies.

A visit to this village would have shown the hon. Minister that they feel that light has gone out of their lives. It is a sad village, it is a desolate village and their hopes are no longer with them. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in 1906 there was a tragedy in Delhi in which three houses in Dharampura, Harinagar Ashram and Paharganj collapsed and at that time an inquiry was ordered. It was stated at that time that this inquiry would result in measures to prevent such collapses in future. I have got a copy of the report of the inquiry with me. That again gives a tragic account and nothing has been done regarding this inquiry. So, what faith or what hope can we have in the offer of inquiry which is now being made? A further question is, before coming to the conclusion that this was an accident, did they take into account another aspect? It is evident from the earlier inquiries also that there are complaints against officers who connive with landlords, which is mentioned here, and this is by a High Court Judge. In the present case also, may I ask the Minister on what basis he says this was an accident or an act of God? Because, the dimensions of this Chhajja are such that any expert would have pointed out that this was unsafe and dangerous and should be pulled down. Then, regarding the people who have suffered by this accident, I would like to know what steps are being taken to provide them the necessary facilities? For instance, many of them will require artificial limbs because they are small children whose both limbs have been damaged. This is a very serious matter. Already, the reports of previous inquiries were treated with casualness. I want to know from him what value was given to this previous enquiry into the cases of the collapse of three houses.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This house was built 15 years back in this village before the Corporation came into being. As far as this house is concerned, I have already said that it was a private house, there was no structural defect in the balcony as such and that because of overcrowding,

it collapsed. The enquiry shows that there was no structural defect and there was nothing which could be attributed to any human failure. As far as the relief is concerned, I have already described what relief we have given. The Prime Minister herself visited the scene of tragedy and saw the entire thing. We are sorry that this kind of a thing has happened.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The earlier Enquiry Report had suggested that the law needs a change and that legal safeguards should be there. It pointed out that these officers connive....

MR. SPEAKER : Now you are asking for information only.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I want to know what was done to this Report. These three houses collapsed and nothing happened. What guarantee is there that anything will be done in the present case? There was a suggestion that the law should be changed. Are you going to change the law?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This Report was submitted and laid on the Table of the House. We have already said that we have accepted the recommendations of the Report. Now, this Report is under consideration of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. They have not given their views in spite of our reminders. I have written a personal letter to the Mayor of Delhi asking him to give his views so that we can take action. Unfortunately, we have not been provided with their views on this Report so far.

As far as my earlier answer is concerned, I want to make a small correction. It was not the Prime Minister who visited the place but the Deputy Minister attached to her who visited the place.

श्री बलराज मधोः : उस में कोई स्ट्रक्चरल नुक्स नहीं था यह बात गलत है । उस छज्जे का सपोर्ट अगर अंदर पीछे तक गया होता जैसा कि आम छज्जों में होता है तो वह नहीं गिरता लेकिन चूंकि

वह छज्जा आगे को बना हुआ था और उस का बिल्कुल छत के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं था इसलिए वह भार से गिर गया। छज्जा स्ट्रक्चरल डिफैक्ट के कारण गिरा था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गांव है इन गांवों के अन्दर मकान बहुत पुराने बने हुए हैं उनका डेवलपमेंट डी० डी० ए० कर रहा है, कारपोरेशन के परबियु के वह बाहर है तो जब तक उन गांवों के डेवलपमेंट की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक इस प्रकार के हादसे होने की सम्भावना बनी रहेगी तो क्या इस ओर तत्काल ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा? इस दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप जिन लोगों ने सफर किया है उनमें अधिकतर लोग हरिजन हैं और उनमें बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके कि पास कुछ नहीं है। एक सज्जन हैं तोताराम, इनका एक बच्चा मर गया है, दो बच्चे अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं और अस्पताल के अधिकारी डाक्टर लोग उस बूढ़े से बच्चों के वास्ते खून मांगते हैं। अब वह बूढ़ा आदमी अपना खून कैसे दे सकता है और उससे यह कहा जाता है कि वह बाजार से खरीद कर लाये तो वह कहां तक उचित है? उस आदमी का जिसका कि एक बच्चा मर गया है और दूसरे दो बच्चे अस्पताल में पड़े हुए हैं, वह अपना खून दे नहीं सकता तो ऐसे मामलों में ब्लड उन्हें फ्री अस्पताल द्वारा देने के बारे में क्या सोचा जायेगा? ऐसे केसेज के लिए क्या अस्पताल के डाक्टरों आदि को आवश्यक हिदायत दी जायगी कि उन के साथ बेहतर सलूक करें और जो खून वगैरह देना है वह अपने कोष में से दें और उन को खरीद कर लाने को मुसीबत में नहीं डालें?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह ठीक है कि अगर उस छज्जे का सपोर्ट ज्यादा अन्दर तक गया होता तो वह ज्यादा भार उठा सकता था लेकिन चूंकि वह अन्दर को कम गया था इसलिए जितना बजन वह सन्हाल सकता

था उस से चूंकि उस पर ज्यादा बजन आ गया था इसलिए वह छज्जा गिर गया और दुर्घटना हो गई। उन्होंने कुछ व्यक्तियों के बारे में कुछ बातें बताई हैं हम उनमें जरूर देखेंगे और अगर सहायता देने की जरूरत होगी तो हम जरूर सहायता देंगे।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस प्रकार की जो दैवी घटनाएं होती हैं उसमें सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप से किस बात को स्वीकार किया है? मेरा अभिप्रायः स्पष्ट रूप से यह है कि इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना होने के बाद जो तत्काल सहायता मिलनी चाहिए और तात्कालिक सहायता के बाद जो स्थायी उनके निवास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है जैसे कि अभी दो साल पहले धर्मपुरे की एक घटना की चर्चा हुई थी जिसमें कि हमारे लोक सभा सचिवालय के एक कर्मचारी का लगभग सारा परिवार उसमें नष्ट हो गया था और उस बारे में आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल व कार्यवाही करने का वचन यहां दिया गया था लेकिन अभी तक उस विषय में कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। उस परिवार के बच्चे हुए सदस्यों को अन्य जगह बसाने की भी अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : जब कभी किसी दुर्घटना में किसी परिवार के रोटी कमाने वाले की मृत्यु हो जाती है तब उसे काफी सहायता देनी पड़ती है, परन्तु इस दुर्घटना में बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई थी।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : धर्मपुरा में तो ऐसा नहीं हुआ था?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : धर्मपुरा का प्रश्न दूसरा है। इसमें कुछ बच्चे मारे गये थे,

जो कि बहुत ही दुःखद है, और इसके लिये जितनी सहायता की आवश्यकता थी वह दी गई। जहां तक धर्मपुरा के घरों का सवाल है, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि उसकी एन्क्वायरी रिपोर्ट दिल्ली नगर निगम के विचाराधीन है, और जैसे ही वह अपने विचार भेजेंगे, हम उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई करेंगे। हम दो तीन बार उनको लिख चुके हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Now we are going into different accidents. The question is about the accident that occurred in Munirka village, but we are going into the past accidents and all that. (Interruptions).

Mr. D. C. Sharma.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : The hon. Minister has said that singing and dancing was going on there. Naturally there would have been overcrowding there. May I know from the hon. Minister how far is the Police Station from this village. I am sure, some Policeman must have been there witnessing the singing and dancing. Why did not the policeman, whether in plain clothes or in uniform, anticipate this danger and take steps to avert the danger to the lives of the people there ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : From the scene of occurrence, the Police Station was five miles away. The Police reached in about 45 minutes time, the fire brigade people took about half an hour to reach that place, and then they started the rescue operations.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : When children die in this manner, it is most tragic, as has been said here. May I know if Government has made any arrangement for supplying artificial limbs in those cases to which Mr. Sondhi referred, where artificial limbs would be required ? This being in Delhi where they will be more easily available, these should be made available to those people.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : If there is any requirement like that, we will definitely look into that.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स फंड से रुपया दिया जा रहा है और इसके अतिरिक्त भी कुछ सहायता दी जा रही है। अभी तक ऐसा होता है कि यहां कह तो दिया जाता है, लेकिन दिया कुछ नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह यह सहायता दे चुके हैं या देना बाकी है। दूसरे जब चांदनी चौक में आग लगी थी तब प्रधान मंत्री ने भी और उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा था कि सहायता देंगे। लेकिन अभी तक वह केस फाइनलाइज नहीं हुआ है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उसको जल्दी फाइनलाइज करायेंगे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं तो समझता हूं कि सहायता दे दी गई होगी, लेकिन मैं पता लगाऊंगा कि वस्तुतः वह पैसा उनके पास पहुंचा है या नहीं। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं अवश्य पहुंचा होगा, लेकिन मैं पता लगाऊंगा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : असल बात यह है कि जब कोई ट्रेजेडी होती है तो सरकार कह तो देती है कि सहायता करेंगे, लेकिन कई-कई महीने तक सहायता नहीं पहुंचती है, इस लिये उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होता। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसमें जल्दी की जाये।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि 5,000 रु० बांट दिये गये। यह भी मैंने कहा था कि जो 2,000 रु० प्रधान मंत्री रिलीफ फंड से दिये जाने थे वह बांटे जायेंगे। वह 2,000 रु० दिये गये हैं या नहीं यह मैं देख नूंगा, लेकिन 5,000 रु० बांट दिये गये हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since houses do collapse in Delhi whenever there is a little rain or a little earth tremor, may I know why is it that Government have not taken steps to examine

the old and antiquated houses to find out if they are unfit for human habitation or if they have any structural defect so as to avoid accidents or incidents of this type in future?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rabi Ray,

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not replied to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : The Short Notice Question is about Munirka village....

SHRI HEM BARUA : I know, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is answering, I have no objection. The point is that the hon. Member's question was about Delhi whereas the Short Notice Question is about Munirka village.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There has not only been this incident in the village but there have been many similar incidents in this city.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that, I know that in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta such things do happen.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I do not know why the houses in Delhi start quivering whenever there is a little rain or a little earth tremor. That shows that the houses are defective.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is a regular procedure that the Delhi Municipal Corporation follows for inspecting the houses and declaring them as unsafe for human habitation, and then steps are taken to demolish them whenever that is considered necessary. To examine this question as a whole and to provide for safeguards in future, a commission was appointed. The Commission submitted its report which we have forwarded to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for their comments. I have already said that the comments have not yet been received. As soon as the comments are received.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why is he taking shelter behind forwarding the report to the Delhi Municipal Corporation? The whole purpose would then be lost.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that the hon. Member's question was outside the purview of the main question, but the hon. Minister was answering it. If he wants to answer in respect of the Delhi houses also.....

SHRI HEM BARUA : If there is an earth tremor, the Delhi houses start quivering. Even the house of Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit started leaking and people did not pay any attention to it in spite of her requests.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister is going to answer about Delhi houses,

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I said in a general way that these houses were inspected periodically by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, and this inquiry commission which was appointed for the Delhi houses....

MR. SPEAKER : He did not ask about the inquiry commission.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was saying that it was connected with that.

श्री रवि राय : जब कभी इस तरह की दुर्घटना होती है तब कोई व्यक्तिगत दिलचस्पी लेकर और दलबन्दी से ऊपर उठ कर क्या मंत्री महोदय काम नहीं करेंगे ? अभी उन्होंने कहा कि नगर निगम के मेयर को चिट्ठी लिखी है, लेकिन जवाब नहीं आया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह दिल्ली नगर निगम के मेयर के साथ आमने सामने बात नहीं कर सकते थे ? जब कभी इस तरह की दुर्घटना हो जाय जिसमें 17 बच्चे मर जायें, तब क्या मंत्री महोदय को ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं लेनी चाहिये और रैड टेपिज्म से ऊपर उठकर काम नहीं करना चाहिये ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We are doing that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : One of the terms of reference of the particular inquiry commission was to suggest safeguards against similar collapse in future. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that generally the landlords never repair the houses and in collusion with Government officials or the municipal authorities they want to compel the tenants to leave the houses so that they may rent the houses out on a higher rate. I would like to know what positive steps have been taken against this collusion and to safeguard the lives of those who stay in such houses.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already replied to this question and said that the commission's report will be implemented after we receive the comments of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब कभी इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं तब क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि दुर्घटना होने के तुरन्त बाद उनको मुआवजा दिया जाय या मदद पहुंचाई जाय ? पिछली दुर्घटना को दो साल हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक उनको पैसा नहीं मिला है । यदि नगर निगम इस सम्बन्ध में आप की नहीं सुनता है तो क्या आप कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह प्रश्न मुख्यतया नगर निगम से सम्बन्धित है, इसलिये इस बारे में उनकी राय जानना आवश्यक है, और हमें खेद है कि उन की राय जानने में इतनी देर हो रही है । मैंने उनको फिर से स्मरण दिलाया है कि उन्हें जल्दी जवाब देना चाहिए । हम इस बारे में ज्यादा देरी न कर के शीघ्रता से कार्यवाई करना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Who are the guilty officials ? They should be punished.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS ENTERING BRITAIN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian immigrants are entering Britain illegally by paying 600 pounds per head to smugglers for this purpose;

(b) if so, the steps taken by our High Commission to stop this flourishing racket; and

(c) how many Indians who entered Britain illegally have been caught so far and how many have been repatriated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to the information available with the Government, there are no specific instances cited of alleged illegal entry of Indian immigrants in the manner suggested by the Hon. Member.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to our information only one such case has arisen so far.

वियतनाम के युद्ध में मारे गए और घायल हुए भारतीय

*604. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**

श्री नारायण स्वल्प शर्मा :

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या बंदेशिब-हाय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण आयोग के अधीन काम करने वाले ऐसे भारतीय सैनिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो वियतनाम के युद्ध में अब तक मारे जा चुके हैं अथवा घायल हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके मारे जाने अथवा उनके घायल हो जाने के लिये उत्तरदायी देशों ने मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों और घायल व्यक्तियों को उचित मुआवजा दे दिया है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में वहां पर भारतीय सैनिकों की सुरक्षा के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बंबई-नाथ मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) एक व्यक्ति मारा गया था। तीन घायल हो गए थे लेकिन अब ठीक हैं।

(ख) हविलदार मंगल चन्द के परिवार को, जिनकी मृत्यु नवम्बर 1967 में हनोई में हो गई थी, 35,000 रु० दिए गए हैं जो कि अमरीका सरकार ने मुआवजे के रूप में हमें भेजे थे। इसके अतिरिक्त कमीशन की बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत भी उनके परिवार को कुछ रकम दी जाएगी।

(ग) कमीशन के अध्यक्ष को सलाह दी गई है कि अगर स्थानीय अधिकारी हमारे दलों की, जहां वे हैं, वहां अथवा उसके आस-पास कहीं हिफाजत करने का आश्वासन न दें तो वे अपने दलों को सैगोन ले जाएं।

DEFENCE OF ANDAMAN ISLANDS

*605. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Andamans, the local population had represented to her that 260 Islands strategically situated in the Bay of Bengal were not being protected adequately; and

(b) if so, whether adequate steps have been taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Appropriate steps have been taken for the security of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These steps are being reviewed from time to time by the Government.

अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण

*606. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा के बढ़ते हुए व्यय और चीन तथा पाकिस्तान के निरन्तर खतरे को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी स्वस्थ युवकों तथा युवतियों को अनिवार्य रूप से सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सर्वसाधारण जनता को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण अथवा हथियारों का इस्तेमाल का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पहले से ही कई किस्म की योजनाएं प्राप्य हैं। इनमें शामिल है :—

- (1) छात्रों के लिए एन० सी० सी०
- (2) प्रादेशिक सेना।
- (3) गृह मंत्रालय की असैनिकों के लिए राईफल प्रशिक्षण योजना; और
- (4) होम गार्ड।

किसी आपात स्थिति में रक्षा की आवश्यकताओं के लिए इन द्वारा पर्याप्त मूल आधार प्राप्य है। देश की जन संख्या के अधिकतर और चुनाव में अन्तर्ग्रस्त भेदभाव के कारण, अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण की किसी भी योजना को, प्रशिक्षण के लिए रक्षा सेविवर्ग और साज-सामान तथा खर्च जुटाने सम्बन्धी कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना होगा; इस बात में भी सन्देह है कि ऐसी किसी योजना की वास्तव में आवश्यकता है भी। इन परिस्थितियों में व्यावहारिक बुद्धिमता यह होगी कि जैसा ऊपर बताया गया है सीमित आधार पर आगे बढ़ा जाए।

KASHMIR ISSUE AT UNCTAD-II

*607. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

SHRIMATI SAVITRI

SHYAM :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani delegation who attended the UNCTAD in New Delhi had linked Kashmir issue with the trade ties between the two countries; and

(b) if so, what was India's reaction to their remarks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government have seen some reports in the Pakistan Press that the Pakistan Minister of Commerce who is leading his country's delegation to the Second UNCTAD Conference stated on his return from India that he had told the Indian leaders that he would be ready to discuss the question of resumption of trade, if all other matters—including what he called the Kashmir dispute—were properly settled.

(b) The Government of India hope that Pakistan will realize the importance of solving problems between the two countries on the basis of the Tashkent Declaration without laying pre-conditions for discussion of such problems.

SECOND DEFENCE PLAN

*608. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to prepare second plan for defence to be implemented between 1971 and 1976;

(b) whether the broad outlines of the proposed plan have been worked out;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the estimated total outlay for the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The present Defence Plan 1966-71 is being revised and extended to cover the period 1969-74 so as to make it coincide with the Fourth Five Year Development Plan now under preparation.

(b) The broad outlines are under consideration and are expected to be finalised shortly.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

CONFIRMATION OF STAFF ARTISTES OF A. I. R.

*609. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to confirm those Staff Artistes who have completed 3 years, continuous service;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). Staff Artistes are employed on contract normally for a period of five years at a time. The contract is renewable for further periods of similar duration subject to satisfactory work and conduct. As such, the question of confirming the staff artistes does not arise. However, it has been decided to give long term contract upto the age of 55 years, extendable in exceptional circumstances upto the age of 60 years to all staff artistes in A.I.R.

FOREIGN MILITARY BASES IN ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA

*610. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N. General Assembly had asked the Geneva Disarmament Committee to study the question of eliminating foreign

military bases in Asia, Africa and Latin America;

(b) how many such military bases are there in these three continents at present and which countries are maintaining these bases;

(c) whether the Disarmament Committee had failed to consider the issue so far;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts being made by India to see that this question is discussed by the Committee as early as possible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, by its Resolution 2344 (XXII).

(b) Precise information on these matters is not available.

(c) Yes, Sir; the Committee has not so far been able to consider this issue.

(d) In line with the General Assembly's recommendation, the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee has given priority to discussions on the question of proliferation of nuclear weapons, and has not had the time to discuss or negotiate other issues.

(e) We shall pursue this matter as early as possible.

CHINESE NUCLEAR POWER

***611. SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that China of late has not only developed her nuclear power but has also perfected her delivery system and if so, a brief outline of the present nuclear strength of China; and

(b) the measures adopted by Government to counter act the nuclear threat poised against India and China ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) As

stated in reply to Starred Question No. 292 on 27th November 1967, it is believed that China can produce about 40 nuclear bombs every year and can be expected to have already stock-piled about 100 tons of the 20 kilo tons capacity. She is also known to be making progress in the development of a delivery system. Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 623 in Rajya Sabha on the 19th December 1967, wherein it was indicated that China was laying emphasis on large scale production of medium range missiles and would probably achieve inter-continental missile capability before 1972.

(b) As already stated on the 14th February 1968 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 362 the development of nuclear weapons by China in so far as it has a bearing on our security is a subject of continuous assessment by the Government.

CANADIAN HELP IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC POWER

***612. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada has informed the Government of India that she would not help India in the matter of development of atomic power for peaceful purposes, if India failed to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. This question has not arisen. Canada and India have entered into two Agreements on cooperation in the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes. Their cooperation is unrelated to the draft Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

(b) Does not arise.

DESTRUCTION OF ARMY CONVOY NEAR BANIHAI

*613. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :**
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :

SHRI DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state?

(a) the total financial loss sustained by Government as a result of the destruction of army convoy near Banihal on the 26th/27th January, 1968; and

(b) whether any relief has been sanctioned to the families of the military personnel who have lost their lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The total financial loss suffered by Government as a result of the accident near Banihal on the 26th/27th January 1968, will be known only when the recovery work is complete. The approximate cost of the 17 vehicles, which remain to be recovered, is Rs. 6.95 lakhs.

(b) Payment of Rs. 300 each has been sanctioned to the families of 10 personnel, Rs. 200 each to two and Rs. 250 to one, from the respective Benevolent/Regiment Funds of Corps concerned. The families of the deceased personnel are also entitled to pensionary awards, including Children's Allowance, which will be sanctioned shortly.

REORGANISATION OF PLANNING COMMISSION'S SECRETARIAT

*614. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) the steps taken to reorganise the Secretariat of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether any studies have been made to examine the work-load of the various Officers of the Commission; and

(c) if so whether some Officers have been found surplus and whether they have been transferred to other Government departments?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The strength of the Secretariat of the Planning Commission and the load of work on its various officers is constantly kept under review. Such adjustments as are found to be necessary in the staff strength including abolition of posts, transfer of officers to other Departments along with the work etc. are made from time to time. For a major review, Government propose to await the final Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Machinery for Planning.

ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS TO MINISTERS

*615. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Presidential Order announcing the appointment of Ministers and the allocation of a Portfolio or portfolios, specifies the matters that the Cabinet Minister, Minister of State, the Deputy Minister and Parliamentary Secretary will deal with respectively; and

(b) whether the Prime Minister or the Cabinet lay down rules relating to division of work among these Ministers if the Presidential Order does not provide for these or is it left to the discretion of individual Cabinet Minister?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Orders of the President appointing Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers specify the portfolios of the Ministers and Ministers of State who are given independent charge of Ministries/Departments. In the case of others, only the names of the Ministries/Departments to which they are attached, are given. No general or special Rules have been made by the President, the Prime Minister or the Cabinet relating to the division of work

among the Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers falling in the latter category. The Minister in charge of a Ministry/Department is ultimately responsible for the transaction of business allotted to that Ministry/Department, and the division of work within the Ministry/Department is regulated by orders issued in each Ministry/Department laying down the category or classes of cases which would be disposed of by the Ministers of State or Deputy Ministers, as the case may be.

The Parliamentary Secretaries are appointed by the Prime Minister and perform such Parliamentary duties as are assigned to them by the Minister in charge of the Department to which they are attached.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN, HEAVY INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

*616. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the reasons for the appointment of Shri K. D. Malaviya as the Chairman of the Heavy Industries Corporation in the context of the allegations made against him in the Sirajuddin case ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Shri K. D. Malaviya's appointment as Honorary Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation has been made after careful consideration, taking into account his wide experience and knowledge of the public sector and of Government.

PROCEDURE FOR COLLECTION OF RADIO LICENCE FEE

*617. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the system of collecting radio licence fees through Post Offices ;

(b) whether it is a fact that difficulties exist in the renewal of licences at any Post Office other than the one which issued the original licence; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken to simplify the procedure of renewals at any Post Office to avoid inconvenience to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The system is continuously under examination.

(b) and (c). Yes. Under the present rules of procedure a radio licence cannot be renewed at a Post Office other than the office of registration, unless it is first transferred to the former office. This is done as a matter of course on a formal application. It is however constantly under examination whether what has been suggested cannot be put into practice without too much administrative expenditure in record keeping and cross checking of receipts.

PAK. CLAIM ON ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

*618. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has now advanced any claim over the Indian Islands of Andaman and Nicobar; and

(b) if so, on what ground and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

EXTRADITION OF INDIANS FROM TANZANIA

*619. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Tanzania have requested the Government of India for the extradition of some Indians;

(b) if so, the number of persons involved;

(c) the reasons for their extradition; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to their extradition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Tanzania have requested the Government of India for the extradition of Sarvashri Kishorilal Dhaniram Aggarwal and J. L. Kara Shah. Shri Aggarwal is holder of a British passport and is a citizen of the United Kingdom. Shri Kara Shah is a holder of a Tanzanian Passport and is a citizen of the United Republic of Tanzania. Both are persons of Indian origin.

(c) Shri Aggarwal's extradition has been demanded because he has been found guilty by the Tanzanian Government of obtaining goods by false pretence in the United Republic of Tanzania. Shri Kara Shah's extradition has been demanded because he was found guilty of obtaining goods by false pretences, forgery and offering false documents in the United Republic of Tanzania.

(d) The Government of India has agreed to the extradition of Shri Kara Shah but in the case of Shri Aggarwal a magisterial inquiry is still in progress and a decision on his extradition can only be taken thereafter.

SHIFTING OF THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY FROM CALCUTTA TO DELHI

*620. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Office of the National Sample Survey from Calcutta to Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Electronic Data Processing Machines are proposed for the National Sample Survey and it will render surplus over 1,000 employees in Calcutta?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee made a recommendation that the National Sample Survey work, a part of which is at present done by the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, should be brought under one unified control and entrusted to an autonomous organisation. One of the suggestions made in this connection is that the Headquarters of this new autonomous organisation should be located at or near New Delhi. The entire matter is under consideration of Government.

(b) It is proposed to supplement conventional tabulation machines by electronic computers for comprehensive and speedy analysis of National Sample Survey data. Care would however be taken that nobody is thrown out of employment on this account.

CONFISCATION OF HOUSES OF ASIANS IN ZANZIBAR

*621. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Zanzibar Government has recently announced confiscation of numerous houses belonging to Asians in the town centres of Zanzibar; and

(b) whether the Government of Zanzibar has been carrying out a systematic campaign during the last four years to squeeze out Asians by confiscating their property and whether any action in this regard has been initiated by the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). On the 17th March, 1964, the

Government of Zanzibar promulgated a Presidential Decree providing for the confiscation of immovable property in cases where the President of Zanzibar think that such acquisition is in the national interest, and that the acquisition of such property without payment of compensation would not cause undue hardship to the owner. The Decree in question is not applicable solely to persons of Indian origin but applies universally to all persons holding property in Zanzibar.

Under the decree, the Government in Zanzibar has acquired immovable property not only of Asians but also of Arabs and others.

INDIA'S NAVAL EXPANSION PROGRAMME

*622. SHRI M. R. MASANI :
SHRI N. DANDEKAR :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, as reported by Time magazine of the 23rd February, 1968, and the Sunday Telegraph of the 25th February, 1968, Soviet admiral Gorshkov during his recent visit to India offered to help in our naval expansion programme in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether in return he sought to secure from the Government of India, facilities for Soviet men-of-war to use our ports as bases for refuelling and repairs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The recent visit of Admiral Gorshkov to India was a goodwill visit to reciprocate the visit paid by our Chief of the Naval Staff to the U.S.S.R. in 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

BARTER AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Israel is prepared to enter into a barter agreement for supplying fertilisers in exchange for our surplus steel;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Israel is prepared to give us assistance in machinery and technical know-how to reclaim our desert and arid lands;

(c) whether Government have received any specific proposals in the past from Israel to this effect and whether such proposals were turned down; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). Government's overall policy in the matter of trade with Israel has been stated in answer to the following questions put in the Lok Sabha :—

- (1) Unstarred Question No. 3554 answered on 29-8-1966.
- (2) Unstarred Question No. 1475 answered on 5-6-1967.
- (3) Unstarred Question No. 1937 answered on 27-2-1968.
- (4) Unstarred Question No. 2945 answered on 5-3-1968.

Government have received certain proposals emanating from Israel from time to time. In 1963, the Government of Israel, in contravention of established procedures and proprieties, directly offered certain assistance in the field of agricultural production to Government of Rajasthan. In February 1966, an offer was received on behalf of the Government of Israel to supply fertilizers, pesticides, etc. in response to our general appeal for assistance to meet the food crisis. Early in 1966, certain private parties suggested a barter deal between the State Trading Corporation and Israel for the import of fertilizers as against the export of structural steel. These

offers have been carefully examined and found unacceptable on political as well as economic considerations.

PAK. LETTER TO SECURITY COUNCIL

*625. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representative of the Government of Pakistan in U.N.O. in a letter to the President of the Security Council has listed certain conditions for talks with the Government of India to settle the outstanding issues between the two countries;

(b) if so, the conditions listed by the Pak. representative; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In his letter dated February 7, 1968 to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan has repeated Pakistan's familiar theme that India should abandon its jurisdiction in Jammu and Kashmir as a precondition to Indo-Pakistan talks.

(c) A copy of the reply to this letter is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-444/68.]

PROCEDURE FOR TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OFFICES

*626. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the settled procedure in all the Ministries/Departments that Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries should not approach a Minister or place any matter before him direct and that they should proceed through the Joint Secretary or the Additional Secretary or Secretary;

(b) whether it is the normal practice for a Minister to ask for papers and

files direct from the Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries;

(c) if not, the proper procedure in this regard; and

(d) whether a Minister can ask for certain papers direct from Under Secretaries or Deputy Secretaries and whether these officers are supposed to inform their superior and/or obtain their consent before sending these papers to the Minister ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The normal procedure prescribed is for files and papers, coming up for decision, to travel from the lower to the higher level and reach the Minister through a Joint Secretary/Secretary. In specified cases, a Deputy Secretary may also deal direct with the Minister.

However, instructions provide for "level jumping" in the interest of expeditious transaction of business. Ministries in the Government of India are empowered to issue instructions to this effect.

Notwithstanding these procedures, a Minister responsible for a Ministry can always, at his discretion, ask for papers relating to any matter direct from any officer of the Ministry.

NUCLEAR THREAT FROM PAKISTAN

*627. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA** : Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent discovery of large deposits of uranium ore in Pakistan is likely to cause any nuclear threat to India from Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have any information of the Chinese assistance to Pakistan to develop nuclear energy for the purposes of war; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR MUSIC IN A.I.R.

3847. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how the candidates for music in All India Radio are selected;

(b) whether the record of the auditions are kept and whether the record of the audition for November, and December 1966 are available; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some candidates who cannot sing properly, have been selected and employed by AIR ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Except for distinguished artists of established reputation, music artists are selected for broadcast purposes on the results of auditions conducted by duly constituted Audition Committees. For this purpose Local Audition Committees examine candidates at the different stations of AIR, and classical music artists approved by these committees are further auditioned by the Music Audition Board at the headquarters of AIR. In the case of light music artists, the result of audition by the Local Audition Committee is final.

(b) Yes, Sir. A record of all auditions is maintained. Tape recordings of classical music artists are made for assessment by the Music Audition Board and preserved for a period of two months from the date of communication of the result.

The Music Audition Board did not meet in November 1966. Some auditions were held in December, 1966.

(c) No. Sir. No candidate who cannot sing properly is engaged for broadcast purposes.

'P' FORM REGULATIONS

3848. SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH :

SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to get the 'P' Form Regulations changed to accord with the new Passport Act so that the fundamental right to travel asserted by the Supreme Court is not obstructed; and

(b) the reasons for insisting on financial guarantees for possible repatriation by unemployed engineers and other educated persons when the visas obtained by them are sufficient evidence that they are wanted in the countries to which they are going ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No steps were needed to be taken to change the 'P' Form Regulations since these are regulated under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which was not questioned in the case or the judgement referred to in the question.

(b) Visa for a country obtained by a passport holder only facilitates his entry to that country but does not guarantee his maintenance. Financial guarantees are required as a safeguard so that the holder of the passport, in case he becomes destitute abroad, may be repatriated and the cost recovered from his guarantor.

Financial guarantees are only taken when the applicant does not fall under the provisions of Rule 6 of the Passports Rules, 1967, under which no financial guarantee is necessary when he :

- (i) furnishes a certificate from a Stipendiary Magistrate of the First Class or from an officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government;
- (ii) pays income tax or property tax;

- (iii) furnishes an entry permit issued by a foreign Government in his favour;
- (iv) proceeds out of India under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (7 of 1922) and the employer has furnished the required security deposit;
- (v) proceeds to the United Kingdom on an employment voucher;
- (vi) proceeds on scholarship or fellowship;
- (vii) proceeds on pilgrimage or for other purpose to neighbouring foreign countries;
- (viii) furnishes a ticket in proof of the journey to a foreign country and return therefrom.

हिन्द महासागर में सैनिक अड्डे

3849. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 13 नवम्बर, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशों द्वारा हिन्द महासागर में सैनिक अड्डे स्थापित किये जाने का प्रश्न इस बीच संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में उठाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में कितना समय और लगने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) मारीशस के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र विशेष समिति की रिपोर्ट पर महासभा के बाईसवें अधिवेशन में 19 दिसम्बर 1967 को विचार किया गया था ।

(ख) एक प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया गया जिसमें महासभा के पहले के प्रस्ताव को दोहराया गया कि उपनिवेशी प्रदेशों की राष्ट्रीय एकता और प्रादेशिक अखण्डता को पूरी तरह से अथवा आंशिक रूप से विच्छिन्न

करने के उद्देश्य से किया गया कोई प्रयत्न तथा इन प्रदेशों में सैनिक अड्डों अथवा प्रतिष्ठानों की स्थापना संयुक्त राष्ट्र के चार्टर के और महासभा के प्रस्ताव 1514(15) के सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप होगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

MONAZITE PRODUCTION

3850. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large deposit of monazite has recently been discovered in the Sambalpur District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for its commercial exploitation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Surveys carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division in different parts of the Sambalpur District have not so far revealed any significant deposits of monazite in the Sambalpur District.

(b) Does not arise.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO MADRAS

3851. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madras, asked her not to visit Madras on her way to the Andamans because he was apprehensive of ugly demonstrations against her;

(b) whether the Deputy Prime Minister was also similarly asked not to proceed to Madras on the same grounds; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Chief Minister suggested that the Prime Minister board the Naval ship at Vishakhapatnam where it was berthed rather than at Madras. The Chief Minister was informed that it was not possible to make any such change in her programme. Accordingly, the Prime Minister visited Madras on 3rd February on the way to Port Blair.

So far as the Deputy Prime Minister is concerned, he cancelled his visit to Madras as the function for which he had planned to go there was cancelled.

भारत-इंडोनेशिया सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्क

3852. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडोनेशिया विशेषकर जावा तथा सुमात्रा और भारत की संस्कृतियों में समानता है और वहां पर अधिकतर व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो आज भी आर्यों (हिन्दुओं) की सन्तान होने का दावा करते हैं और "रामायण" तथा "महाभारत" जैसे धर्मग्रन्थों का आदर करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देने तथा सांस्कृतिक साहित्य के आदान-प्रदान तथा उसका प्रचार करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इंडोनेशिया में सांस्कृतिक मिशन स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) भारत-इंडोनेशिया के बीच बहुत सी सांस्कृतिक समानताएं हैं। यह भी सच है कि इंडोनेशिया में कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो हिन्दू धर्म में विश्वास रखते हैं।

(ख) से (ग) : भारत और इंडोनेशिया, दोनों की ही सभ्यताएं महान और पुरानी हैं और दोनों देशों की सरकारें यह चाहती हैं कि एक दूसरे के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान बढ़े। दोनों देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक करार में इस प्रकार के आदान-प्रदान की व्यवस्था है। जकार्ता-स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास और मेदान-स्थित हमारा कोंसलावास, तथा दिल्ली-स्थित इंडोनेशियाई राजदूतावास और बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता स्थित उसके कोंसलावासों तथा दोनों देशों के अन्य संगठनों में इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है और इंडोनेशिया में सांस्कृतिक मिशन खोलने की जरूरत नहीं समझी जाती।

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL PEOPLE IN ATOMIC POWER PLANT, KOAL

3853. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix a percentage for the appointment of local people in the Atomic Power Plant set up at Kota (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the percentage thereof ?

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.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD AREAS OF ORISSA

3854. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had allocated any amount for the development of backward areas of Phulbani, Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts in Orissa State during 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much has been spent so far for the development of these areas out of that amount; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more funds for their development during 1968-69 ?

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

(b) The State Government have estimated a likely expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs during 1967-68.

(c) The annual Plan for 1968-69 has not yet been finalised.

मद्रास में राष्ट्रीय छात्र-सेना दल

3855. श्री मधु लिये : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय छात्रसेना दल पर केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा मद्रास सरकार कितनी राशि खर्च कर रही है; और

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) : मांगी गई सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और उत्तर सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

DEFENCE-BASED INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

3856. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Defence-based Industry is proposed to be located in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to find out the suitability of such an industry in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. A Defence-based factory viz., the Koraput Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., is already in the process of being established.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN FILMS

3857. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number and names of Russian and American films imported into India during the last ten years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The number of films certified during 1958-1967 is as under :—

Year	No. of American films certified	No. of Russian films certified
1958	205	8
1959	163	9
1960	120	7
1961	177	11
1962	172	18
1963	87	22
1964	155	13
1965	129	24
1966	142	8
1967	230	45
	1,580	165

As regards the names of films, it may be stated that the number being very large the time and labour involved in compiling the information may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF RADIO-ACTIVE PRODUCTS

3858. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of radioisotopes and other radioactive products produced at the Homi Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Trombay; and

(b) the nature and amount of radioactive products exported and the countries to which they are exported and the foreign exchange earned by them during the last year ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) About 350 different types of radioisotopes, radio-pharmaceuticals and labelled compounds are produced at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay. The total value of production during 1967 was approximately Rs. 35 lakhs.

(b) Radioisotopes, Radiopharmaceuticals, Gamma Irradiator, Radio-graphy equipment, Radiation Sources and Labelled Compounds were exported during 1967 to Australia, Denmark, France, Hongkong, Italy, Korea, Kuwait, Phillipines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand and U.S.A. The foreign exchange earned was about Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

LOSS OF I.A.F. PLANE

3859. SHRI SRADHAKAR (SUPA-KAR):

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation about the loss of the I.A.F. Plane which has been missing since 7th February, 1966 with ninety eight persons aboard has been completed;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) whether the plane has not yet been traced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir; the plane has still not been traced.

SPECIAL A.I.R. PROGRAMMES FOR UNCTAD DELEGATES

3860. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the special programmes introduced to be broadcast from All India Radio for catering to the needs of various foreign delegations visiting India during the UNCTAD; and

(b) whether programmes are being broadcast in English only or in the languages recognised by U.N. for transacting U.N. business?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Special programmes introduced for UNCTAD delegates are as under:—

(1) broadcast of a daily information cum news bulletin from 1.15 A.M. to 8.30 A.M., 74 minutes in English and 74 minutes in French, from the Delhi Station w.e.f. 2-2-68.

(2) broadcast of folk music of various countries represented at UNCTAD between 1.00 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. on Sundays;

(3) Delegates are invited to the National Programme of Music every Saturday, during the period of the UNCTAD session.

(b) The special bulletins referred to at (a) are being broadcast in English and French as requested by the Indian organisation of UNCTAD.

TELEVISION STATIONS IN BOMBAY, KANPUR AND CALCUTTA

3861. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into any contract with any Japanese firm for establishing television stations in Bombay, Kanpur and Calcutta shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. Government have not so far entered into any contract with any Japanese firm for establishing television stations in Bombay, Kanpur and Calcutta. M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore were authorised to invite quotations, from foreign manufacturing organisations for collaboration in the manufacture of TV Studio and transmitter equipment in the country. Their proposals were received, and BEL's collaboration with a Japanese firm was approved in principle subject to manufacturing

Programme for T.V. expansion being sanctioned in term of resources. T.V. expansion is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

सैनिक विमानों में सैनिक अधिकारियों की यात्रा के बारे में अनुदेश

3862. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लेह से चण्डीगढ़ आ रहे विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने से सैनिक अधिकारियों की मृत्यु के फलस्वरूप क्या सरकार का विचार अधिकारियों को इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी करने का है कि विशेष परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर सामान्य स्थिति में किसी एक सैनिक विमान में एक से अधिक सैनिक अधिकारी यात्रा न करें; और

(ख) यदि ऐसे अनुदेश किये जा चुके हैं, तो इस मामले में उन का पालन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD REGIONS IN ORISSA

3863. SHRI A. DIPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great imbalance in the development of certain scheduled tribes and backward regions in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no development schemes such as opening of new Railway lines, installation of electricity, establishment of Central Sector Industries have taken place in the Phulbani district of Orissa since independence;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether suggestions/representations made by Members of Parliament of the area for development of the District have been turned down by the Ministers of Railways and Industries; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). It is true that much has yet to be done for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes of Orissa, as well as of other parts of the country, and also for the development of certain specially backward areas. The relative backwardness of certain districts like Phulbani, Kalahandi and Bolangir has been recognised. The State Government have formulated a Special Area Development Programme for their accelerated development. The State Government had earlier allocated an amount of Rs. 16.2 crores for this Programme in the Fourth Plan.

It will be appreciated that the location of large industrial projects which are included in the Central sector of the Plans has to be determined primarily on larger techno-economic consideration and it is hardly possible to have a project like a power generating station in each district.

It is to be hoped that the implementation of the programmes drawn up by the State Government for the accelerated development of the backward districts will help to narrow down the economic disparity between them and other areas.

काश्मीर के मामले में पाकिस्तान को चीन का समर्थन

3864. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बंदेशिव-राय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 फरवरी 1968 के समाचारपत्रों में छपी यह खबर सही है कि रावलपिंडी में हुए समारोह में चीन ने काश्मीर के मामले में पाकिस्तान का समर्थन करने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) सरकार को जो अब तक खबरें मिली हैं उनके अनुसार कौन-कौन से देश काश्मीर के मामले में पाकिस्तान का समर्थन कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां। रेडियो पीकिंग ने 10 फरवरी 1968 को घोषणा की थी कि पाकिस्तान स्थित चीन के कार्यालयक ने रावलपिंडी में यह कहा था कि :

“चीन के बहादुर लोग, जिनकी महान सांस्कृतिक क्रांति के दौरान अच्छी तरह परीक्षा की जा चुकी है, जिसकी पहलकदमी और दिशादर्शन अध्यक्ष माओत्से तुंग ने किया था, किसी भी विदेशी हमले और आक्रमण का मुकाबला करने और उसे विफल करने में पाकिस्तान की जनता का और सरकार का पूरी तरह समर्थन करेंगे और आत्मनिर्णय के अधिकार के लिए लड़ने वाले काश्मीर के लोगों के संघर्ष का बराबर दृढ़तापूर्वक समर्थन करते रहेंगे।”

(ख) और (ग). चीन को छोड़कर, शायद ही कोई और ऐसा देश हो जो काश्मीर में पाकिस्तान की आकांक्षाओं का ऐसा दृढ़ समर्थन करता हो। पाकिस्तान के अन्य समर्थकों में से कौन कितना समर्थन करता है, यह बताना बांछनीय न होगा क्योंकि उनमें से कई में अपने रवैये पर फिर से विचार करने के लक्षण नज़र आए हैं। इस मामले में हम विभिन्न देशों से बराबर सम्पर्क स्थापित किए हुए हैं।

EXTERNAL SERVICE BROADCASTS IN MALAYALAM

3867. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) in how many Indian languages the All India Radio have external service broadcasts; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce external service broadcasts in Malayalam also in view of the fact that a large number of Malayalees have either settled down or are working in various foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Four—Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati and Konkani.

(b) On account of the present financial stringency there is no proposal under consideration at present.

PENSION RATES OF RETIRED ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL

3868. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 23 on the 13th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to enhance the pension rates of retired personnel of the armed forces; and

(b) if so, to what extent their pension rates are likely to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Certain proposals in regard to the pensionary benefits have been considered by the Departmental Committee and its recommendations, contained in the Second and Final Report which has just been submitted to Government, are under examination.

PAY SCALES OF A.I.R. ANNOUNCERS

3869. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether all Announcers in the All India Radio are on the same scale of pay;

(b) whether Announcers absorbed in the All India Radio from the erst-

while State Radio Stations like Hyderabad and Trivandrum are equated with other Announcers in the A.I.R.; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Scales of pay of Announcers in A.I.R. are as given below :—

I—Announcers taken over from ex-Part 'B' States as Govt. servants.

Rs. 130—5—160—8—
200—EB—8—256
—EB—8—280—
10—300.

II—Staff Artistic Announcers :

(i) *Junior Grade :*

Rs. 170—10—260
15—335

For Programme Announcers other than those at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(ii) *Intermediate Grade :*

Rs. 235—15—370
—20—530

For Programme Announcers at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(iii) *Senior Grade :*

Rs. 425—25—650
—30—770

Selection Grade for (ii).

(b) and (c). The Announcers in the erstwhile Part 'B' States were not equated into any posts in A.I.R. as no such posts existed in its regular establishment. Their rights were, therefore, protected by creation of supernumerary posts. However, keeping in view the low scales of pay in Part 'B' States their scales were revised to Rs. 130—300 in July, 1959.

TRANSMITTERS INSTALLED IN TRIVANDRUM, TRICHUR AND CALCUTTA A.I.R. STATIONS

3870. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

**SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :**

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

(a) the capacity of transmitters

installed in Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut A.I.R. Stations;

(b) when the present transmitter at Trivandrum was installed;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that more than three districts of Kerala are not served by any of the A.I.R. stations in that State; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The transmitters installed at Trivandrum, Trichur and Calicut for primary service are medium wave transmitters of medium-power. In addition, the Vividh Bharati Service is also being broadcast on low power medium wave transmitters at Trivandrum and Calicut.

(b) The present medium power transmitter at Trivandrum was installed in March 1943. The additional low power transmitter for Vividh Bharati Service was installed in March 1966.

(c) and (d). The present network does not satisfactorily serve all districts at all times. It is proposed to instal a high power transmitter near Alleppey to improve the coverage in the State of Kerala.

SETTING UP OF A HIGH POWER TRANSMITTER IN KERALA

3871. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

**SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a high power transmitter anywhere in Kerala and if so, where; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have a short-wave transmitter in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A high power medium wave transmitter is proposed to be installed near Alleppey in Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

नागालैण्ड में प्रसारण तथा प्रचार का माध्यम

3872. श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागालैण्ड में प्रसारण तथा प्रचार का मुख्य माध्यम क्या है;

(ख) वहां से कौन-कौन से प्रमुख समाचारपत्र प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार इन समाचारपत्रों को प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन देती है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) आकाशवाणी के कोहिमा केन्द्र से अंग्रेजी, नागामी, जेलियांग, चांग, संगतम, तिमचुंग, कोन्याक, फोम, कुकी, अंगमी, चाकेसंग, रेगमा, लोथा, सेमा और औ में समाचार, सरकार की गतिविधियां और अन्य कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं।

नागालैण्ड में प्रचार के लिये, अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और असमिया भाषा में छपी सूचनात्मक सामग्री इस्तेमाल की जाती है। भाषित कार्यक्रम अनुवादकों और गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों की सहायता से हिन्दी, नागामी और स्थानीय बोलियों में भी प्रसारित किया जाता है। नागालैण्ड में दिखाने के लिये फ़िल्में भेजी जाती हैं जिनकी कमेन्ट्री अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में होती है।

(ख) समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के पास उपसब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, नागालैण्ड

में निम्नलिखित समाचार-पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं :—

नाम	भाषा	नियत-कालिकता
1. नागा क्रोनिकल	अंग्रेजी	पाक्षिक
2. उराडिऐलिया	अंगमी	मासिक
3. केथा मू केवी	अंगमी	त्रैमासिक
	नागा	
4. सिटिजंस वायस	अंग्रेजी	साप्ताहिक

(ग) खपत कम होने के कारण नागालैण्ड के किसी भी समाचार-पत्र को केन्द्रीय 'सरकार' का विज्ञापन नहीं दिया गया।

PRODUCTION IN NEW ORDNANCE FACTORIES

3873. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of some of the items in the new Ordnance Factories is being delayed for want of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : (a) There has been no difficulty in getting foreign exchange for raw materials or components for the production of important items in any Ordnance Factory.

(b) Does not arise.

LOANS ADVANCED BY FILM FINANCE CORPORATION

3874. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the Film Finance Corporation to film producers since its inception;

(b) how much of these loans has been recovered so far; and

(c) the total amount written off as bad debts in each year since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Corporation have advanced loans totalling Rs. 133.92 lakhs upto 31-1-68. Of this, loans amounting to Rs. 105.68 lakhs became due for repayment on that date out of which a sum of Rs. 62.71 lakhs (exclusive of interest) has been recovered. Steps to recover the balance amount are being taken.

(c) Since its inception, the Corporation has had to write-off bad debts—principal and interests—as under:—

Year	Amount in Rupees
1964-65	3,86,602
1965-66	3,41,294
1966-67	5,38,193
	<hr/> 12,66,089 <hr/>

FIELD PUBLICITY OFFICE, MADHUBANI

3875. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of the Field Publicity Officer of the Central Government has been shifted from Madhubani to Darbhanga during this month;

(b) whether this office had previously been at Jai Nagar from where it was shifted to Madhubani; and

(c) if so, the reason for shifting it again?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The office of the Field Publicity Officer at Madhubani has not been shifted to Darbhanga, but as a result of certain reorganisation in the Directorate of Field Publicity the set up at Madhubani has been reduced to one instead of two units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SEIZURE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF BADGES IN CEYLON

3876. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in Calcutta edition of the "Statesman" dated the 18th February, 1968 to the effect that a consignment of badges bearing portraits of the Madras Chief Minister was seized by the Customs authorities of Jaffna, Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the reasons of the seizure and Government's reaction thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government has seen the Press reports but have no other information at present. Enquiries are being made.

(b) Does not arise.

DOCUMENTARY FILM OF THE LATE DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

3877. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make a documentary film on the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;

(b) if so, by which time; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As a principle Government has not undertaken the production of documentary films on the lives of leaders until a certain time has elapsed after their death to put their contribution to national life in full perspective.

आयुध कारखानों में नियुक्ति के समय आचरण संबंधी जांच

3878. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयुध कारखानों में एक व्यक्ति को नियुक्ति किये जाने से पूर्व पुलिस द्वारा उसके आचरण की जांच की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों में देश के विभिन्न कारखानों में नियुक्ति किये जाने से पूर्व कितने व्यक्तियों के आचरण की जांच की गई थी; और

(ग) इस जांच के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी में नहीं रखा गया ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) चरित्रों की जांच जबकि साधारणतः नियुक्ति से पहले सम्पूर्ण हो जाती है, कई फोरी विशिष्ट मामलों में नियुक्ति के पश्चात् भी की जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सैनिकों को समुद्रपार भत्ता

3879. श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा दल के उन अधिकारियों तथा जवानों को जो इयूटी पर विदेशों में भेजे जाते हैं कितना समुद्रपार भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भत्ता भारत सरकार द्वारा दिया जाता है अथवा उम देश द्वारा जहां वे इयूटी पर जाते हैं; और

(ग) कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों के इस भत्ते की दर क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्णा) : (क) से (ग). उन अफसरों और जवानों को दिए जाने वाले भत्ते, जो इयूटी पर विदेश जाते हैं, देश में विभिन्न होते हैं । दर सौंपे गए कार्य की किस्म पर निर्भर रहते भी विभिन्न होते हैं ।

अपने मिशनों के कर्मचारीगण के तौर पर नियुक्त तथा शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों या प्रतिनियुक्ति पर विदेश भेजे गए अफसरों और जवानों को ऐसी ही इयूटी पर भेजे गए समतुल्य ग्रेडों के सैनिक अफसरों और सेविवर्ग के लिए समय समय पर निर्धारितमानों के अनुसार विदेशी भत्ता या दैनिक भत्ता और संबंधित रियायतें दी जाती हैं । विदेशी तथा दैनिक भत्ते की दरें वैदेशिक कार्यों के मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं, और विभिन्न स्थानों में जीवन मूल्य में बढ़ोतरी और कमी पर निर्भर उनमें समय समय पर उन्हें बढ़ाने या घटाने के लिए संशोधन किया जाता है । इन मामलों में भत्तों और रियायतों की अदायगी की देयता केवल भारत सरकार पर है ।

सैनिक सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विदेशों में पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये भेजे गए अफसरों की दैनिक भत्ते की अदायगी विदेशी सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है, और ऐसी विदेशी सरकार द्वारा दिए गए भत्ते में, और इन देशों की सरकार द्वारा भेजे पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये भेजे गए व्यक्तियों के लिए, भारत सरकार के नियमों के अन्तर्गत देय भत्ते में फर्क, अगर कोई हो, तो उसकी अदायगी भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाती है ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के कार्यों पर विदेश भेजे गए अफसरों और जवानों को देश से बाहर रहने के लिए निम्न दरों पर भत्ता दिया जाता है, और इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के संगठन द्वारा संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के समस्त सदस्य देशों के सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेविवर्ग के लिए प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग,

उन द्वारा निर्धारित गुजारे का भत्ता भी दिया जाता है :—

	रुपये मासिक
मेजर जनरल और उम से ऊपर	250
ब्रिगेडियर/कलनल	200
ले० कलनल	150
मेजर	100
कैप्टन	75
लैफ्टिनेन्ट/सेकंड लैफ्टिनेन्ट	50
सूबेदार मेजर/सूबेदार	25
ना० सूबेदार	20
हवलदार	15
नायक	12
ला० नायक और सिपाही	10
एन० सीज० (ई)	8. 50

विदेशी सरकारों को लोन पर प्रतिनियुक्ति किए गए अफसरों और सेविवर्ग के भत्ते इत्यादि, व्यापकतौर पर उन देशों में भारतीय मिशनों में सेवा कर रहे समस्त पदों के अफसरों को देय भत्तों के आधार पर नियत किए जाते हैं। ऐसी प्रतिनियुक्ति में अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यय प्रायः संबंधित विदेशी सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

पश्चिम बंगाल की राजनीतिक स्थिति के बारे में 'प्रवदा' में लेख

3880. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 20 दिसम्बर, 1967 के रूसी साम्यवादी दल के समाचार-पत्र "प्रवदा" में छपे लेख में पश्चिम बंगाल की राजनीतिक स्थिति की आड़ में केन्द्रीय सरकार और पश्चिम बंगाल के राज्यपाल द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की आलोचना की गई थी; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) हमें 20 दिसम्बर 1967 के प्रवदा में किसी संपादकीय के विषय में जानकारी नहीं है। लेकिन, सभा पटल पर रखी गई रिपोर्ट 20 दिसम्बर 1967 के प्रवदा के 5वें पृष्ठ पर छपी थी जो उसके दिल्ली-स्थित संवाददाता ने भेजी थी। [पुस्तकालय में रखा ही गई।] बंदेशिय संख्या LT—442/68]

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय वायु सेना के हेलीकाप्टर का मजबूर हो कर उतरना

3881. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, 1967 में शांतिनिकेतन के वार्षिक पुरु मेला मैदान में भारतीय वायुसेना के एक हेलीकाप्टर के मजबूर होकर उतरने के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी ही दुकानें नष्ट हो गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों में हेलीकाप्टर को वहां पर उतरना पड़ा था; और

(ग) कितनी दुकानें नष्ट हो गई थीं और दुकानदारों को क्या प्रतिपूर्ति दी गई थी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। दिसम्बर 1967 में शांतिनिकेतन के वार्षिक पुरु मेला स्थल में आई० ए० एफ० का कोई हेलीकाप्टर नहीं उतरा था।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

श्री बीजू पटनायक को पासपोर्ट

3882. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 21 दिसम्बर 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 811-क के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री बीजू पटनायक अपने पासपोर्ट के अनुसार, जिसका 13 मई, 1967 को नवीकरण किया गया था, किन-किन देशों की यात्रा कर सकते हैं ;

(ख) इस पासपोर्ट का नवीकरण करने के क्या कारण हैं और इसका नवीकरण कितनी अवधि के लिये किया गया है ;

(ग) श्री बीजू पटनायक के परिवार के उन अन्य सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस पासपोर्ट के अनुसार उनके साथ उनके विदेशों के दौरों पर जाने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(घ) इस पासपोर्ट को देते समय और इसका नवीकरण करते समय श्री बीजू पटनायक तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) राष्ट्रमंडल के सभी देश संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ईराक, लबनान, सऊदी अरब, इन्डोनेशिया, बर्मा, थाईलैंड, फ़िलीपीन्स, जापान, दक्षिण अफ़्रीका, पुर्तगाल, को छोड़कर सोवियत संघ और तुर्की सहित यूरोप के सारे देशों में यात्रा के लिए श्री बीजू पटनायक का पासपोर्ट पृष्ठांकित है।

(ख) उनका पासपोर्ट 27 अक्टूबर 1959 तक के लिए नया कर दिया गया है क्योंकि वे व्यवसाय के सिलसिले में विदेश जाना चाहते थे।

(ग) चूंकि यह पासपोर्ट सिर्फ श्री पटनायक को दिया गया है, इसलिए उनके परिवार का कोई और सदस्य इस पासपोर्ट पर यात्रा नहीं कर सकता।

(घ) पासपोर्ट देने के समय अथवा उसके नवीकरण के समय विदेशी मुद्रा कोई नहीं दी जाती।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंजीनियरी

3883. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिये आधुनिक ढंग का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंजीनियरी

का पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है जैसा कि सिगनल इलेक्ट्रिकल और मेकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग कोर्सों के मामले में किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इन्क्यूरी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों के लिए ईंधन

3884. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों के लिये ईंधन के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जे० पी० 4 देशी ईंधन उतना ही उपयोगी है जितना आयातित ईंधन ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा देशी ईंधन का प्रयोग करने के बारे में प्रोत्साहन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) आई० ए० एफ० विमानों सहित सभी विमानों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ईंधन के आयात के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का विनिधान पेट्रोलियम तथा केमिकल्स मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है, और अकेले भारतीय वायुसेना के विमानों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए गए ईंधन के संबंध में विदेशी मुद्रा के व्यय के अलग आंकड़े प्राप्य नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय कुछ एक के अतिरिक्त भारतीय वायुसेना के जेट विमान एबीएशन टर्बाईन ईंधन के स्थान पर जे० पी० 4 इस्तेमाल करते हैं। दोनों किस्म के यह

ईन्धन अब देशीयतः उत्पादित किए जाते हैं। तदपि एबीएशन टर्बाईन ईन्धन से जे० पी० 4 कुछ मानों में घटिया है।

संयुक्त स्कन्ध समवायों द्वारा प्रकाशित

समाचार-पत्र

3885. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रकाशित होने वाले कुल समाचार पत्रों में से कितने समाचार पत्र संयुक्त स्कन्ध समवायों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जबकि संयुक्त समवायों द्वारा प्रकाशित समाचार-पत्रों की प्रतिशतता कम हो रही है, संयुक्त स्कन्ध समवायों द्वारा प्रकाशित समाचार-पत्रों के परिचालन की प्रतिशतता बढ़ रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) 126।

(ख) जो, हां।

(ग) अपने मूल उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य के अनुसार, प्रेस परिषद् ने समाचार-पत्रों में एकाधिकार या एक मालिक के हाथ में कई समाचार-पत्रों के आने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ने का अध्ययन करना पहले ही शुरू कर दिया है। अगस्त, 1967 में विभिन्न लोगों को जारी की गई प्रश्नावली के उत्तर मिलने पर, वह अपनी रिपोर्ट को अंतिम रूप देगी। परिषद् द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार आगे कार्रवाई करने पर विचार करेगी।

MEDIUM WAVE SUPER POWER RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS

3886. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 431 on the 4th December, 1967 and

state when the proposed two medium wave super-power radio broadcasting stations at Rajkot and Calcutta are expected to be completed and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The super power medium wave transmitter being set up near Calcutta is expected to be commissioned in the latter half of 1968-69 and the one at Rajkot by the middle of 1969-70.

FOURTH PLAN ALLOCATIONS TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

3887. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the original Fourth Five Year Plan for Himachal Pradesh was formulated before the integration of the Punjab Hill areas with it; and

(b) if so, whether integration of the Punjab Hill areas has been kept in view while recasting the Fourth Five Year Plan allocations to Himachal Pradesh ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

LEAVE RULES FOR HEADS OF INDIAN MISSIONS

3888. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present rules under which the Head of an Indian Mission abroad is granted leave on medical grounds;

(b) whether the Head of the Mission is allowed to travel home with family at Government cost;

(c) what are the checks to ascertain that these visits are not exploited to attend to their private work like construction of house, renting of house etc; and

(d) whether Government propose to make the rules more stringent to avoid waste of public money on false pretexts and take action against the irregularities committed in the past ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There are no special rules in regard to the grant of leave on medical grounds to Heads of Indian Missions abroad and the normal rules apply.

(b) In accordance with the rules on the subjects Heads of Missions and others in the Indian Foreign Service can avail of home leave and home leave fares which are applicable also to members of their families.

(c) whether the leave is on medical grounds or for other considerations there is no bar to the official looking after his personal affairs during such leave.

(d) Does not arise.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी

3889. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चालू हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय और उसके अधीन तथा उससे सम्बद्ध सभी कार्यालयों के कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने अब तक प्रवीण, प्रबोध तथा प्राज्ञ परीक्षाएं पास की हैं :

(ख) उनकी संख्या कुल कर्मचारी संख्या की कितनी प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों ने अपना काम हिन्दी में करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(घ) शेष कर्मचारी हिन्दी में नोटिंग तथा डाफ्टिंग सम्भवतः कब से आरम्भ करेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय मदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3890. श्री राल चरण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा चालू हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे संबद्ध कार्यालयों के कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों ने अब तक प्रवीण, प्रबोध तथा प्राज्ञ परीक्षाएं पास की हैं ;

(ख) उनकी संख्या कुल कर्मचारी संख्या की कितनी प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों ने अपना काम हिन्दी में करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(घ) शेष कर्मचारी हिन्दी में नोटिंग तथा डाफ्टिंग सम्भवतः कब से आरम्भ करेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और यथाशीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय में संसद्-सहायक

3891. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में विधि मंत्रालय की तरह संसद्-सहायकों के नियमित पद समाप्त करने और जन-शक्ति के उचित उपयोग की दृष्टि से संसद् के सत्र के दौरान ही संसद्-सहायकों की नियुक्ति करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब लागू किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (बी के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). संसद सहायक का पद सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सहायक ग्रेड के संवर्ग में है। जिस व्यक्ति को संसद सम्बन्धी काम दिया हुआ है, उसे उस अवधि में जब संसद सत्र नहीं होता, अन्य काम दिए जाते हैं।

हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी

3892. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 26 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3648 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में काम कर रहे कुल अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों में से कितने अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है :

(ख) शेष कर्मचारियों को कब तक प्रशिक्षण देने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) उसमें से कितने कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी में काम करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) दिसम्बर 1960 से जून 1967 के बीच हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत इस मंत्रालय के 62 और 51 कर्मचारियों ने क्रमशः प्राज्ञ और प्रवीण की परीक्षाएँ पास की हैं। ऐसे प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों के मिशनवार आंकड़े इस समय सुलभ नहीं हैं।

(ख) हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों का हिंदी प्रशिक्षण जारी है। लेकिन, कोई निश्चित समयावधि नहीं बताई जा सकती।

(ग) विदेश-स्थित हमारे अधिकांश मिशन हिंदी में अपेक्षाकृत सरल पत्राचार कर सकते हैं।

भारत का क्षेत्रफल

3893. श्री राम चरण : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 26 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3649 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व देशी रियासतों तथा पुर्तगाल और फ्रांस की अधीनस्थ बस्तियों को छोड़ कर, जिनका बाद में भारत संघ में विलय हुआ, स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के समय ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार को सौंपे गये भारत का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना था; और

(ख) 1 जनवरी, 1967 को भारत संघ का (भूतपूर्व देशी रियासतों तथा पुर्तगाल और फ्रांस की अधीनस्थ बस्तियों को छोड़कर) कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना था ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). ब्रिटिश सरकार ने स्वतन्त्रता के समय पुराने भारतीय राज्यों के इलाके को छोड़कर भारत का जो कुल इलाका भारत सरकार को सौंपा था, उसका इस प्रकार हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है। पूर्व भारतीय रजवाड़ों के इलाके का और उन जगहों के इलाके का भी जो पहले पुर्तगाल तथा फ्रांस के अधीन थे, अलग से हिसाब नहीं लगाया गया है। इसलिए, इस संदर्भ में 26 जून 1967 को प्रश्न संख्या 3649 के उत्तर में जो कुछ बताया जा चुका है, उससे अधिक और नहीं बताया जा सकता।

दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों का सम्मेलन

3894. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान ने सुझाव दिया है कि दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के स्थित आर्थिक नीति बनाने के बारे में 10 अप्रैल,

1968 को सिंगापुर या मनीला में होने वाले दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका तथा भारत को अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिये; और

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

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रिजर्व घोषित किये गये सैनिक

3895. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 1967 से रिजर्व घोषित किये गये व्यक्तियों की जनवरी, 1967 से 20 रुपये प्रति मास की दर पर पेंशन देने सम्बन्धी आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1967 से पूर्व रिजर्व घोषित किये गये व्यक्तियों को 10 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से पेंशन दी जाती है जब कि सभी रिजर्व व्यक्ति एक ही वर्ग में आते हैं;

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

(घ) 1967 से लेकर अब तक कितने सैनिकों को रिजर्व सैनिक घोषित किया गया है और 1967 से पूर्व कितने सैनिकों को रिजर्व सैनिक घोषित किया गया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। तदपि फैसला किया गया है कि 1-4-1968 को या उसके पश्चात् पेन्शनी सिम्बन्दी को अन्तरित होने वालों के सम्बन्ध में रिजर्विस्ट पेन्शन बढ़ा कर 15 रुपये मासिक कर दी जाए तथा 5 रुपये मासिक तदर्थ वृद्धि भी दी जाए। उपरोक्त तिथि से पहले जो लोग रिजर्व से पेन्शनी सिम्बन्दी में

अन्तरित किए जाएं/ किए गये थे, अपनी नियुक्ति की भर्ती के अनुसार (5 रुपये मासिक तदर्थ वृद्धि तथा) 10 रुपये से 12 रुपये मासिक पेंशन के अधिकारी होंगे/ थे।

(ग) पेन्शनी लामों के मामले में व्यक्ति अपनी भर्ती के समय लागू नियमों और आदेशों द्वारा शासित होते हैं।

(घ) यह सूचना देना लोकहित में नहीं है।

आण्विक ऊर्जा संस्थान द्वारा थोरियम नाइट्रेट का निर्यात

3896. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में ट्राम्बे स्थित आण्विक ऊर्जा संस्थान ने बर्मा, जर्मनी, जापान, पाकिस्तान, स्विट्जरलैंड, ब्रिटेन, अमरीका आदि देशों को थोरियम नाइट्रेट का कितना निर्यात किया; और

(ख) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) और (ख). पिछले पांच वर्षों में थोरियम नाइट्रेट के निर्यात की मात्रा तथा उससे अर्जित की गई विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित प्रकार से है।

वर्ष	मात्रा (मीट्रिक टन)	अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा (लाख रुपये में)
1962-63	102.69	23.62
1963-64	4.51	1.18
1964-65	14.90	3.42
1965-66	17.55	3.83
1966-67	6.00	2.15
कुल योग	145.65	34.20

येरुसलम में भारतीय यात्रियों के लिये विश्राम स्थल

3897. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बंबेईश-कार्य मंत्री 20 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1055 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) येरुसलम में भारतीय यात्रियों के लिये विश्रामस्थल के नष्ट हो जाने के कारण भारत सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का नुकसान हुआ ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त होस्टल बनाने के लिये भारत सरकार ने इसराइल सरकार से धन मांगा है; और

(ग) इस विश्रामस्थल के कब तक बन जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेईश कार्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) पश्चिम एशिया के जून के संघर्ष में इस विश्रामस्थल को जो भौतिक क्षति पहुंची थी, उसके बारे में सरकार को सूचना तो है, लेकिन क्षति का वित्तीय अनुमान सुलभ नहीं है : यह उल्लेखनीय है कि येरुसलम का भारतीय विश्रामस्थल सरकारी इमारत नहीं है। इसकी स्थापना 1923 में शेख नजीर हसन अंसारी ने, जोकि भारतीय गण्ट्रिक थे, गरीब भारतीय यात्रियों की देख रेख के लिए की थी : धीरे-धीरे यात्रियों के चन्दे से इसका विस्तार हुआ है और भारत सरकार ने इसके लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) भारतीय विश्रामस्थल को फिर से बनाने के बारे में अभी विचार किया जा सकता है जब कि पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति सामान्य हो जाए।

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ARTISTES EMPLOYED IN SONGS AND DRAMA DIVISION OF THE A.I.R.

3899. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the total number of artistes employed in the Songs and Drama Division of the All India Radio and the total amount of remuneration and travelling and other expenses paid during 1965-66 and 1966-67, giving the amount of highest and lowest salary paid to an individual ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K.
SHAH) :

	1965-66	1966-67
Total No. of artistes	62 (including 16 artistes appointed in March 1966)	66
Salary Paid	Rs. 1,65,950.50	Rs. 2,39,078.20
T. A. and other expenses	25,685.30	51,223.65
Maximum basic fee paid	550.00	575.00
Minimum basic fee paid.	133.00	133.00

NOTE : Sixteen artistes were recruited in March 1966—hence the variations in the expenditure on (i) salary, and (ii) T.A. and other expenses during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

STAFF OF INDIAN EMBASSIES ABROAD

3900. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the numerical strength of the staff of the Indian High Commissions in U.K. and Australia and that of the Embassies in U.S.A., West Germany, France and U.S.S.R. and the aggregate salaries paid to them together with other establishment expenses incurred for the running of these embassies; and

(b) whether there are any such members attached to these and other

foreign Embassies, who are well versed in Sanskrit literature and if so, their number ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिंडन नदी (गाजियाबाद) के निकट भूमि

3901. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की गाजियाबाद में हिंडन नदी के किनारे पर स्थित भूमि कई वर्षों से बेकार पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस भूमि का कुछ भाग प्रति वर्ष पट्टे पर दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या एक गोशाला के विकास के लिये इस भूमि को दीर्घकालीन पट्टे पर दिये जाने के लिये कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). गाजियाबाद राईफल रेंज के नाम से विख्यात सरकारी सम्पत्ति भूमि का एक हिस्सा, 1953 में गाजियाबाद की श्री कृष्ण गोशाला को पट्टे पर दिया गया है। राईफल रेंज का शेष हिस्सा रक्षा उद्देश्यों के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। यह राईफल रेंज दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण में स्थित है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) मामला विचाराधीन है।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित साहित्य के हिन्दी संस्करण का प्रकाशन

3902. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा जो साहित्य प्रकाशित किया जाता है, उस के हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : इस मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा जो साहित्य प्रकाशित किया जाता है उसके हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित करने के लिए प्रकाशन प्रभाग में एक हिन्दी स्कन्ध है जो कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा साहाय्यित एक उप निदेशक के अधीन है। सम्पूर्ण गांधी वांगमय एकक में भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था है।

पंच वर्षीय योजना, खाद्य, परिवार नियोजन, वृत्त आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय अभियानों में सम्बन्धित विस्तृत वितरण के लिए जो साहित्य होता है वह सारा इस मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा हिन्दी में (अन्य प्रत्येक प्रादेशिक भाषा में भी) प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए वहां अपेक्षित सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी हैं।

भाग्य के समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के भाग 1 का हिन्दी संस्करण "भारतीय समाचार-पत्र" हर साल प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

आकाशवाणी की कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाएं हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और कुछ प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं।

RESEARCH IN CHILDREN'S FILMS

3903. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a workshop in the country

for the production and research in Children's films;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. There is some thinking on this line but it has not taken the form of a proposal.

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

PRODUCTION OF CHILDREN'S FILMS WITH FOREIGN COLLABORATION

3904. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce Children's films with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of countries which have agreed to collaborate?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). Proposals for production of Children's films in collaboration with USSR and UAR are under consideration. The proposal is at a preliminary stage and details are not yet worked out.

CLASSIFICATION OF VARIOUS MATTERS SUCH AS OPERATIONAL AND NON-OPERATIONAL BY A MINISTRY

3905. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the practice to classify various matters that come before any Ministry, whether in the form of information, written or oral or otherwise, into operational and non-operational matters; and

(b) if not, what is the procedure followed for dealing with these matters and the appropriate level for dealing with the various classes of these matters?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No such general practice or procedure is prescribed.

(b) Matters are dealt with generally on the basis of the division of work in a Ministry, and in accordance with the normal office procedure. The level of disposal of a case is also determined on the basis of the intrinsic importance and urgency of a case.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

3906. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Central Board of Film Censors have the command over the language or the required knowledge of Hindi for the censor of Hindi pictures;

(b) whether they fully considered the implications of the sentences e.g. "Hare Kanch Ki Chudian" film; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. However in so far as the examination of films is concerned it is done by examining committees consisting of members of Advisory Panels, and an officer of the Board who possess the requisite knowledge of the language of the film including Hindi.

(b) Those who examined the film considered and understood the implications of sentences like "Hare Kanch Ki Chudian".

(c) As a result of their re-action to such implications, cuts were ordered in the dialogues of the films found not permissible, in the particular context, in accordance with the directions issued by the Government to the Board of Film Censors.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

3907. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Central Board of Film Censors;

(b) whether any criteria is prescribed for appointment of a member to this Board; and

(c) if so, what and whether the present members of the Board fulfil the prescribed criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Board at present consists of the following persons :—

1. Shri B. P. Bhatt	Chairman	
2. Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia, Maharani of Gwalior, M.L.A.	Member	
3. Kumari A. M. Nadkarni	M. A. Was associated with Film Enquiry Committee.	Member
4. Shri S. S. Vasan, M.P.	Film Producer, Director.	Member
5. Shri V. R. Mohan, M.L.C.	Industrialist.	Member
6. Shri Shamlal	Editor, Times of India.	Member
7. Shri B. R. Agarwala.	M. A. , LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Advocate, Supreme Court.	Member
8. Shri Karl J. Khandalwala	Barrister at Law, Author, Art Historian and writer.	Member

(b) and (c). The policy is to appoint eminent persons who have distinguished themselves in different fields, such as, public affairs, education, art and culture, social work and film industry, and are considered competent to judge the effect of films on the public. In Government's view, the existing members of the Board fulfil this criteria.

कोटा के निकट चांदमारी क्षेत्र

3908. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर चांदमारी के लिये सैनिक अधिकारियों ने एक पुराने मन्दिर के चारों ओर तार की बाड़ लगाकर सड़क बन्द कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सैकड़ों लोगों को इस मन्दिर में पहुँचने के लिये 3-4 मील का चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मन्दिर को ले जाने वाली पुरानी सड़क को (पहुँच-मार्ग), खोलने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों को इस स्थान पर केवल मंगलवार तथा शनिवार के अलावा अन्य दिनों में जाने की इजाजत नहीं है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मन्दिर में जाने के लिए ऐसे प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

PENSION OF J. C. OS. AND ORS.

3909. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the other ranks and Junior Commissioned

Officers are paid their pensions quarterly;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representations for the payment of their pensions on monthly basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) JCOs and OR pensioners are paid their pensions quarterly in Assam, Punjab, UP, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in certain parts of Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan. In other parts of Rajasthan, pensioners are paid half-yearly. In all other States and areas payment of pensions is made monthly.

(b) Representations have been received from pensioners from some of the areas where payment of pensions is made half-yearly/quarterly, to change the periodicity to monthly basis.

(c) The matter is under examination by the Government.

WEEKLY PROGRAMME IN HINDI ON RURAL PROBLEMS BY A.I.R.

3910. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to arrange a weekly programme in Hindi on all India basis on a particular day and time on rural problems and family planning for the benefit of rural population; and

(b) if not, the reasons for arranging weekly programmes like 'Debates', 'Meet the Press' in English which cater to the view of limited audience only while denying this most powerful media of propaganda to a larger audience?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) AIR broadcasts special programmes on the subjects mentioned

for rural population from all its stations in their regional languages/local dialects including Hindi.

(b) These broadcasts are intended for the general audience and not specially for rural population.

धार्मिक प्रसारणों के लिए आकाशवाणी का कार्यक्रम

3911. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या वैदिक तथा अन्य धार्मिक ग्रन्थों से आकाशवाणी से धार्मिक कार्यक्रमों का नियमित प्रसारण करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो ये प्रसारण कबसे आरम्भ किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) एक धर्मनिर्पेक्ष राज्य की कल्पना के अनुरूप, आकाशवाणी भारत की परम्परागत संस्कृति में जो भी सर्वोत्तम है, उसे प्रसारित करता है । भक्ति संगीत, पाठ, उद्धरण और नैतिक और आचार मूल्यों पर जोर देने वाले अन्य कार्यक्रमों को, किसी साम्प्रदायिक या संकीर्ण धार्मिक आधार के बिना, प्रसारित किया जाता है । बिशिष्ट समूहों के लिए नियत-कालिक रूप से और साम्प्रदायिक महत्व के धार्मिक कार्यक्रमों का प्रसारण एक धर्म-निर्पेक्ष राज्य की कल्पना के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

LOWER FORMATION STAFF OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS

3912. SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lower Formation Staff employed in Army Headquarters on permanent basis, are denied the grades and pay scales applicable to AFHQ Staff Army Headquarters; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparities between the grades and pay scales of AFHQ staff and the low formation staff working in Army Headquarters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) The lower Formation Staff are employed in Armed Forces Headquarters only on a tenure basis. During their tenure they continue to be governed by the grades and scales of pay applicable to them in their own cadre which are different from those of Armed Forces Headquarters cadre.

(b) All Government offices in India function at 3 levels—Secretariat, Attached Office and Subordinate Office. The grade structure, the proportions in the different grades, scales of pay and terms and conditions of recruitment are different at these levels except that the pay scales are, more or less, the same in the lowest grades of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks. This is also the position in the three levels of the Ministry of Defence, the Armed Forces Headquarters and the lower formations.

CIVILIAN CLERICAL STAFF IN DEFENCE INSTALLATIONS

3913. SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civilian Clerical Staff employed in various Defence installations and lower formations are being denied the benefits of the proposed AFHQ Civil Service Scheme; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve the grades and pay scales of lower formation staff before the implementation of AFHQ Service Scheme in view of the fact that there is already resentment against the non-application of AFHQ scales of pay and grades to lower formation staff and the disparity in the grades (including ratio and proportion between different grades) and pay scales applicable to them vis-a-vis AFHQ staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) The AFHQ Civil Service Scheme applies only to the non-departmental civilian officials (Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) of Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations under the Ministry of Defence. The civilian clerical staff employed in various lower formations do not come under its purview.

(b) The question of improvement of grades and scales of pay of clerical staff in the lower formations before the implementation of the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Scheme does not arise. All Government offices in India function at three levels—Secretariat, Attached Office and Subordinate Office. The grade structure, the proportions in the different grades, scales of pay and terms and conditions of recruitment are different at these levels except that the pay scales are, more or less, the same in the lowest grades of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks. This is also the position in the three levels of the Ministry of Defence, the Armed Forces Hqrs. and the lower formations.

CHINESE PROPAGANDA IN NEPAL

3914. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the persistent anti-Indian propaganda carried on by the Chinese elements in Nepal;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the matter with the Nepal

Government and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to counter the effect of this anti-Indian Propaganda in Nepal?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Our Embassy has from time to time brought to the notice of HMG of Nepal the fact that the Chinese Embassy bulletins and publications contained attacks against India and her leaders. While bringing the contents of such bulletins to the notice of the Nepalese Foreign Office, the Embassy has also requested that appropriate steps be taken to put an end to the dissemination of such slanderous attacks against the leaders and the Government of India, on the territory of a country with which India has the most cordial relations. The Government of India understand that the Nepalese Foreign Office has taken necessary action.

SCHEMES FOR FOURTH PLAN IN RESPECT OF BIHAR, WEST BENGAL AND RAJASTHAN

3915. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan have submitted their schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereon; and

(c) the proposed lay-out of these plans?

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.

DISPUTE BETWEEN INDIAN AND NEPALESE CITIZENS

3916. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at 'Bajaru Joti' disputes between Indian and Nepalese citizens are continuing for a long time on the question of propriety rights over a track of land; and

(b) what steps have been taken to resolve the issue?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) From the reports that have been received by Government it appears that the Incident at Bajaru Joti was the result of personal vendetta between Pasang Sherpa and Jiten Barman. The dispute came to a head recently because the latter is stated to have deposed against the former in a case of land dispute. In order to avenge the deposition by Hiten Barman in the land dispute, Pasang Sherpa along with 7 Nepali nationals, is reported to have assaulted some relations of the former and taken away their bullocks and ploughs.

(b) Appropriate steps were taken by the West Bengal Police authorities who have registered a Police case against Pasang Sherpa and 7 others. Pasang Sherpa has been arrested. The incident has been brought to the notice of the Police authorities of Bhadrapur (Nepal) and the latter have promised to take suitable action including the return of the bullocks and the ploughs. Since the police authorities of either side are fully cooperating with each other it is expected that the above matter will be settled amicably.

MAHESH YOGI'S ASHRAM

3919. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the executive Committee of the News Cameramen's

Association has urged Government to look into the activities at Mahesh Yogi's Ashram following an assault on a News Cameraman outside the Ashram on the 21st February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It appears that necessary complaint has already been lodged with the Police regarding the incident. This is a law and order matter of the State Government.

VISIT OF CANADIAN DEFENCE COLLEGE TEAM

3920. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Canadian Defence College team visited India recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of its visit; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The visit was in connection with the study-tour of various countries in their itinerary.

आकाशवाणी

3921. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट अनुभाग के चीफ प्रोड्यूसर तथा प्रकाशन स्कन्ध के मुख्य अधिकारी के वेतनमान में असमानता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). आकाशवाणी में प्रशासनिक स्कन्ध के मुख्य अधिकारी के नाम का कोई पद नहीं है। तथापि उप-महानिदेशक (प्रशासन) का एक पद है जिस पर इस समय आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी तैनात है। आकाशवाणी में चीफ प्रोड्यूसर, स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं और उन्हें विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और तैयार करने के लिए नियुक्त किया जाता है। ये दो श्रेणियाँ अतुलनीय हैं, अतः किसी असमानता का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों की सेवा की शर्तें

3922. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कलाकारों का कार्य-भार नियुक्त पदोन्नति आदि के सम्बन्ध में सेवा-शर्तों तथा नियम उसी तरह के हैं जैसे ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान थे और उनकी नियुक्ति इस समय भी ठेका-आधार पर की जाती है ;

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

(ग) अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरह इन आर्टिस्टों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). यह सच है कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट अभी भी ठेके पर लगाये जाते हैं, परन्तु, उनकी सेवा शर्तें तथा नियम उसी तरह के नहीं हैं जैसे ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान थे। उन्हें काफी हद तक उदार बना दिया गया है। वे अब नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरह छुट्टी, डाकटरी सुविधाएं, यात्रा भत्ता, गृह छुट्टी, यात्रा रियायत, महंगाई भत्ता, नगर प्रतिकर तथा अन्य भत्ते, कार/स्कूटर, आदि खरीदने के लिए ऋण लेने के अधिकारी हैं। सेवा

शर्तों और नियमों की फिर से पूर्ण रूप से जांच हो रही है।

1 अक्टूबर, 1964 से, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए नियमित फ्रीस स्केल निर्धारित किए गए हैं और उन सभी को अब ये फ्रीस स्केल दिए जा रहे हैं और उनकी फीसों नए स्केलों में निश्चित कर दी गई हैं ताकि उन्हें फ्रीस में नियमित रूप से टाइम स्केल और नियतकालिक वेतन-वृद्धियां मिल सकें। प्रत्येक स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट का उस द्वारा दी जाने वाली ड्यूटी के अनुसार वर्गीकरण कर दिया गया है। स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की भर्ती के नियम भी बना लिए गए हैं।

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर सुरक्षा के उपाय

3923. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर विशेष कर चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा जिलों की सीमाओं पर किये गये सुरक्षा के उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उस क्षेत्र में सीमा सड़क निर्माण तथा रेलवे लाइनों के कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में मधुवारी घाट और मधुबन से होते हुए मोतीहारी से मुजफ्फरपुर तक और मैहसी स्टेशन से सीतामढ़ी तक सड़कें बनाने तथा रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). उक्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों और रेलों के सम्बन्ध में रक्षा की कोई विशेष आवश्यकताएं नहीं हैं।

A.I.R. played up the story repeatedly in all their transmissions but when the lower court's judgement was quashed by the Sessions Judge with a clear acquittal, the A.I.R. is reported to have refused to broadcast the news; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The news about the conviction of Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor of 'Blitz' by the Judicial Magistrate, Nagpur as well as his subsequent acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur were carried in some of the bulletins of A.I.R.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान वीरगति को प्राप्त हुए मध्य प्रदेश के सैनिक कर्मचारी

3925. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सैनिक कर्मचारी भी वर्ष 1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान वीर-गति को प्राप्त हुए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके परिवारों को दी जा रही पेंशन का व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क), जी, हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के (5 अफसर और 24 सेविवर्ग) 29 सेना सेविवर्ग युद्ध में मारे गये थे। उनके निकट कुटुम्बियों को दिए गए पेंशनरी लाभों के संबंध में विस्तार संबंधित अधिकरणों में इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं, और जब प्राप्त हुए सभा के पटल पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

BROADCASTING OF THE NEWS OF CONVICTION OF THE EDITOR OF 'BLITZ'

3924. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the Editor of the 'Blitz' was convicted and sentenced in the "pin-up" case,

RESEARCH IN DEFENCE AND ARMS DEVELOPMENT

3927. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for research in

defence and arms development in collaboration with other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

FOREIGN NATIONALS IN DEFENCE RESEARCH

3928. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign nationals regularly visit our defence research laboratories; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure against any secrets being leaked out through them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). Visits by foreign nationals to Research & Development Establishments/Laboratories take place only occasionally and that too after due scrutiny and with prior permission of Government. No classified projects are shown during such visits.

APPOINTMENT OF STAFF ARTISTES ON Ad Hoc BASIS

3929. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several staff artistes in the All India Radio, Delhi, are irregularly continuing on ad hoc basis in their posts for more than a year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government propose to notify these vacancies in the newspapers and make arrangements for

their filling up in accordance with the procedure laid down?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. There is no staff artiste working on ad hoc basis at All India Radio, Delhi. There are, however, only two long-term monthly paid artistes working for over a year against two vacancies of Staff Artistes—Assistant Producer, University Broadcasts and Scriptwriter (Family Planning Cell). These persons are continuing on month to month basis pending regular selections, in the prescribed manner, for which action has already been taken to advertise the vacancies and the regular selections are likely to be completed shortly.

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

FILLING UP THE POSTS OF STAFF ARTISTES

3930. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of staff artistes in the All India Radio, Delhi, were advertised and written tests held during 1967 but the interviews and selections have been considerably delayed;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government propose to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A post of Script-writer (Family Planning) was advertised and a written test was conducted in August 1967. The final selection, including the interview, could not be completed pending composition of the Selection Committee for the purpose. The Selection Committee has since been constituted and the interviews fixed for March 18, 1968.

नौसेना में एमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त

अधिकारी

3931. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी :

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1962 में नौसेना में असैनिकों को एमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्त किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको वही वेतन, भत्ते और सुविधायें दी गई थीं जो नौसेना में स्थायी अधिकारियों को दी जाती हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त एमरजेंसी कमीशन प्राप्त अधिकारियों में से ऐसे अधिकारियों की अलग अलग संख्या क्या है जो स्थायी पदों पर लगाए गये हैं, अभी तक अस्थायी हैं और सेवा मुक्त किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनको नियमित रूप से वार्षिक वृद्धि दी गई थी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० दृ०) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

PAK. PROTEST OVER THE CAPTURE OF THEIR VESSELS INTRODUCING WITH TERRITORIAL INDIAN WATERS

3932. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan, in a protest note to India, have asked for the release of 23 Pak. vessels captured near the Kutch coast on the ground that they were operating in Pakistani territorial waters;

(b) whether Government have refuted the claim of the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of Pakistan in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government of Pakistan have asked for the return of all the Pakistani vessels apprehended along the Kutch coast. They have also claimed that these vessels were not in Indian territorial waters

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reaction of the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

नाइजीरिया के विदेश मंत्री की यात्रा

3933. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या विदेश-शिक्ष-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नाइजीरिया के विदेश मंत्री ने हाल ही में दिल्ली की यात्रा की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके साथ किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा विदेश-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां। नाइजीरिया के विदेश कार्य संचायक कमिश्नर (मंत्री) ने 25 फरवरी से 29 फरवरी 1968 तक भारत की यात्रा की थी।

(ख) उनकी यात्रा का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत सरकार को नाइजीरिया की वर्तमान स्थिति से अवगत कराना था। उनके साथ बातचीत के दौरान विद्रोहियों के कब्जे वाले पूर्वी नाइजीरिया के इलाके से बाकी भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को निकालने का प्रश्न भी हमने उठाया था। उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन दिया कि भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को निकालने के लिए यथासम्भव सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी। इसके

अलावा आपसीहित के मामलों पर भी सामान्य तौर से विचार विमर्श हुआ।

S.C. AND S.T. TRADE APPRENTICES IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

3934. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2072 on the 28th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the total number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes Trade Apprentices recruited since 1st July, 1963 in the Government factories;

(b) the number of those who have completed training so far; and

(c) whether all such apprentices who have completed training have been or would be given employment; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

RESERVATION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

3935. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee in the 55th Report (1st Lok Sabha) in regard to the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in the Ordnance Factories; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for implementation of the latest recommendations made by a Study Group (under the Chairmanship of Shri Yardi) appointed by the Home Ministry in regard to reservations in training programme, including apprenticeship?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Working Group set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi are under consideration.

SETTLEMENT OF ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

3936. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 5-point agenda for talks with the Arabs spelt out by the Head of the Israeli delegation to the UNCTAD II Conference at a luncheon given in his honour by a Swatantra Party Leader at Parliament House on the 27th February, 1968; for a final settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the Government of India's earnest hope that a just and lasting settlement in West Asia is reached as soon as possible. The Government's endeavours are directed towards that end.

RECRUITMENT TO BORDER SECURITY FORCE

3937. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 200 on the 3rd April, 1967 and state :

(a) whether his assurance to communicate the suggestion for the recruitment of certain migrant communities from East Pakistan in the Border Security Force has been fulfilled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any other proposal to utilise the fighting calibre of these people for the defence of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs have confirmed that particular attention was given to the communities, which had migrated from East Pakistan, for recruitment into the Border Security Force.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Migrants from East Pakistan, are eligible for recruitment into the Armed Forces, if they satisfy the requirements.

INTEGRATION OF DEFENCE FORCES

3938. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for integration or unification of the Defence forces by gradually doing away with the existing structure of three autonomous services; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir; none at present.

(b) The present system has been working satisfactorily and no urgent need for a change has arisen. The reforms in the present system if any will be considered in the light of recommendations which may be received from the Administrative Reforms Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE SUPPLIES

3939. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Department of Defence Supplies has been set up under the Defence Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the functions assigned to this Department ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). In November 1966, a new Department of Defence Supplies was constituted within the Ministry of Defence to plan, coordinate and implement various schemes designed to make the country self-reliant in defence requirement. The following functions have been assigned to this Department :—

1. Planning for substitution of import requirements for defence purposes, particularly in the fields of electronics, instrumentation, vehicles and ship-building, and the preparation of detailed schemes in this regard.
2. Implementation of such schemes through the utilisation of the industrial capacity in the country for research and development work and for manufacture.
3. Coordination of scientific and technological research and development work in the country with the work of the Defence Research and Development Organisation.
4. Any other matter that may be assigned by the Prime Minister from time to time.
5. Development of electronics and coordination amongst its various users.

BOOKLET ENTITLED 'INDIA' PUBLISHED BY INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION, U.K.

3940. **SHRI MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a booklet entitled 'India' has been published by the India High Commission in U.K. for use in British schools;

(b) whether almost all the photographs printed depict only New Delhi;

(c) why no photographs of places of interest in South India has been included; and

(d) the full particulars about the booklet ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A booklet by that title has been published by our High Commission in the U.K. for distribution to School children on request.

(b) No, Sir. The booklet includes photographs of places of interest in different parts of India.

(c) There are a few photographs relating to South India.

(d) The booklet gives general information about India including art, tourism, government, economy and social services.

PANEL OF TRANSLATORS FOR THE EXTERNAL SERVICES DIVISION OF ALL INDIA RADIO

3941. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the External Services Division of the All India Radio maintains a panel of translators in various Units for translating the scripts and features;

(b) the criteria for selection and inclusion in the panel;

(c) the rates of payment; and

(d) the names of translators in the various language panels?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) External Services Division have a number of Translator/Announcers as staff artists. Additionally outsiders are also booked on casual basis for translation when required.

(b) The posts are advertised and a duly constituted Committee makes the selection on the basis of suitability of the candidates. For drawing a panel for casual employment as translators, the main criterion applied is their ability to translate well.

(c) Rates of payment vary depending on the nature and duration of the script. A minimum of Rs. 15 and a

maximum of Rs. 40 has so far been paid.

(d) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-441/68.]

PERIODICALS FOR INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION, U.K.

3942. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no periodical published in South Indian languages is placed in the public reading room of the Indian High Commission in U.K.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). One Kannada language newspaper is placed in the reading room of our High Commission in London. If there should be substantial demand for other language papers, it will be met subject to the availability of funds.

JOURNALISTIC STAFF IN THE CENTRAL INFORMATION SERVICE

3943. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Journalistic staff from State Governments can be appointed to Central Information Service posts on deputation basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Journalistic staff working in a number of Central Ministries who have not been included in Central Information Service cannot be appointed to Central Information Service posts on deputation basis; and

(c) if so, whether this benefit is proposed to be given to Journalistic staff employed by various Central Ministries who are not included in the Central Information Service?

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

(c) No, Sir.

ALLOTMENT OF SCOOTERS FROM DEFENCE QUOTA

3944. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants at present awaiting allotment of different makes of Scooters out of Defence Quota;

(b) the date of application of the person who tops the list of such applicants;

(c) whether action would be taken to increase the Defence Quota of Scooters in view of large demands; and

(d) whether his Ministry are getting any preference over other Ministries in regard to allotment of Scooters to their quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The total number of applicants awaiting allotment of scooters from the Defence quota as on 1-3-1968 is :—

Lambretta	12578
Vespa	9955
Fantabulous	.. Nil

(b) The following are the priority dates of applicants who are at the top in the waiting lists :—

Lambretta—13-9-1963.

Vespa—28-5-1963.

Fantabulous—No application is pending.

(c) Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs have been recently requested to increase the Defence quota.

(d) A separate sub-quota of Scooters has been allocated to the Ministry of Defence for allotment to Service and civilian personnel of the Defence organisation, excluding those serving in the Ministry of Defence Secretariat who are catered for by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

RECRUITMENT FOR THE POSTS OF SUB-EDITORS IN SAINIK SAMACHAR

3945. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment rules for the posts of Sub-Editors and Assistant Journalists of Sainik Samachar have been framed;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) when these are likely to be framed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Recruitment Rules for posts of Sub-Editor, 'Sainik Samachar' exist, but these are being revised. Recruitment Rules for posts of Assistant journalist have not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c). Government had appointed a Study Group to consider the question of interchangeability of posts in different Wings of the Public Relations Directorate. In pursuance of its recommendations, draft Recruitment Rules have been framed and are under consideration and are expected to be finalised shortly.

SUB-EDITORS IN SAINIK SAMACHAR

3946. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of Sub-Editors and Assistant Journalists in the Sainik Samachar;

(b) how many of these are permanent posts;

(c) whether all permanent posts have been filled; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The sanctioned strength of Sub-Editors and Assistant Journalists is :—

Sub-Editors	.. 10
Asstt. Journalists	.. 23 (including 1 Leave Reserve).

(b) Seven posts of Sub-Editors and 20 posts of Assistant Journalists.

(c) and (d). All the permanent posts of Sub-Editors have been filled. The permanent posts of Assistant Journalists will be filled, after the Recruitment Rules for the same are finalised shortly.

EMPLOYMENT BOARD OF MIG FACTORY

3947. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation was made by the Orissa Government for including a high ranking officer from the State as a representative of the State Government on the Employment Board of the MiG factory at Sunabedha in Orissa;

(b) if so, the nature of representation made and when it was made;

(c) whether this representation was turned down by the Central Government; and

(d) the reasons for turning down such representations?

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

(b) The Government of Orissa had suggested inclusion of a State representative in the selection committee of the Koraput Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. This suggestion was made to the General Manager of the Koraput Division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. on 25.7.1967 and 29th November 1967. The Central Government received a representation on 11.1.1968.

(c) Yes.

(d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is an autonomous body having its Divisions in five States of India. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has not included State Government representatives on the selection committees in any State. For higher categories of staff, under HAL rules, recruitment of basis. For lower categories recruitment is made on the basis of the recommendations of the local employment exchanges: it is only if they fail to provide suitable candidates that recruits are taken from elsewhere.

RESERVE OFFICERS IN NAVY

3948. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers who were recruited as Reserve Officers in the Navy since 1960;

(b) their terms of service; and

(c) whether they have been given regular increments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 108 officers have been recruited as Reserve Officers in the Navy since 1960.

(b) Reserve officers are appointed in the rank of Acting Sub Lieutenant. Higher ranks up to the rank of Lieutenant Commander are given to suitably qualified candidates. These officers undergo two months initial training on joining and biennial training of one month thereafter. When called up for training or active service, they are entitled to pay and allowances at the rates applicable to equivalent regular officers of the Indian Navy. Other concessions are generally the same as those admissible to the regular officers. Besides, they draw a retaining fee of Rs. 300 per annum for their reserve liability.

(c) Not yet, Sir. The matter has been taken up with the audit authorities since rules on the subject require clarification.

12.20 Hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECOVERY OF TRANS-RECEIVER SETS FROM A FOREIGNER AT RISHIKESH

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The reported recovery of a high-power transmitter from a hut near the antibiotic factory, Rishikesh, belonging to a foreigner.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, the Government have no information regarding the recovery of any high power transmitter belonging to a foreigner from a hut near the Anti-Biotic Factory at Rishikesh. However, in January 1966 two transistor transmitter sets were found in possession of a West German national at Rishikesh. The sets were seized by the U.P. police and on actual tests their range of communication was found to be 2-3 miles in flat terrain. After detailed investigations, in which it was found that the person concerned had no intention of putting the sets to any malafide use, he was permitted to take them back.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : The reported recovery of the transmitter, and also the two transmitters according to this statement in 1966, I think cannot be treated as isolated incidents, because Rishikesh has become a centre of all the espionage activities nowadays. Rishikesh has become a very sensitive area now. It is a strategically important area. The Beatles have started their game, and the Hippies are joining the Rishis.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Russians also.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : I am coming to it. According to a recent newspaper report, the American Secret Service chief is now at the feet of our yogi; one Mr. Briens, who arrived recently, on March 2, is staying in the inner camp of the Ashram. He takes interest in all the activities of the Ashram and nothing is known how long he will stay there.

So, it is a very delicate area, and all these foreign personnel including the American CIA chief take this as the centre of their espionage activities against our nation.

According to this report, this high power transmitter was recovered from a newly built hut which is near the antibiotic factory at Rishikesh.

Recently they have constructed some forty or fifty so-called huts
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which are much better than most of the business executives' luxurious houses, with all conveniences and comforts. This yogi has not only constructed all these comfortable places and is entertaining these foreign people who are in espionage work, he has now asked the U.P. Government to have an airstrip.

MR. SPEAKER : You are going from transmitter to airstrip.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Moreover, all these foreign personalities including the CIA chief are coming there to have meditation and entering into nirvanā. One foreign meditation society or Nirvana Society has already been arranged.

MR. SPEAKER : You are covering the globe now. Come to the question.

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : In a foreign country a two-engine six-seater aeroplane is getting ready. May I know whether this Government will make a thorough enquiry into the whole affair and also may I know how this transmitter came there, from which country it came there, what was the mode of its operation, and also may I know whether the CIA, the West German agency or any other foreign agency has any connection with this transmitter?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The transmitter that was recovered was one which is popularly known as walkie-talkie. As I have already said in my main reply, it was a transmitter with a range of only two or three miles.

MR. SPEAKER : That was in 1965.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : January, 1966. As far as that particular area is concerned, we have adequate security arrangements to look after those people who go there and I can assure the hon. Members that they need have no worry about that area... (Interruptions.)

AN HON. MEMBER : A person who was a non-entity all this time has sprung into prominence....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. He has become important and so Parliament must give attention to him? (Interruptions.) Shri Desai.

12.29 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT (RAILWAYS) ETC.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Audit Report, Railways, 1968, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-438/68.]
- (2) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1966-67, Part I-Review. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-439/68.]
- (3) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1966-67, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-439/68.]
- (4) Block Accounts (including Capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1966-67. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-440/68.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-second Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport and Shipping—Mormugao Port.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (WEST BENGAL), 1967-68

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to present a statement showing Supple-

mentary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of West Bengal for 1967-68.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है नियम 357 के अधीन।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Morarji Desai.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Sir, ...

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है नियम 357 के अधीन।

अध्यक्ष महोदय बताइये, क्या है।

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : हमने एक अल्प सूचना प्रश्न दिया था और आधे घंटे की सूचना भी दी थी। आपके कार्यालय से...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; it is completely out of order.

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : आपके कार्यालय से जो जवाब मिला है, उसको मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। (इंटरप्शन) आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। पन्ना के होरों की चोरी का ...

MR. SPEAKER: If once it had been rejected, it cannot be raised on the floor of the House.... (Interruption.)

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : **

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Nothing he says will be taken down. He may kindly resume his seat.

12.32 HRS.

WEST BENGAL BUDGET, 1968-69

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, the House is aware that a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on the 20th February 1968 in respect of the State of West Bengal. By virtue of this Proclamation, the powers of the

legislature of the State are now exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. The Proclamation was laid before Parliament on the 20th February 1968 and will shortly come up for the consideration and approval of the Lok Sabha. At this stage, therefore, I shall confine myself to the presentation of the Budget Estimates for the State Government for 1968-69 in order to obtain a Vote on Account for the period April—July 1968, pending detailed consideration of the Budget by the House.

2. The general features of the economic situation in the country were reviewed by me when I presented the Central Budget some days ago. It is not, therefore, necessary for me to dwell at length on the economic or other developments in the State, except to refer to certain special features. In the field of agriculture, great importance is being given to the High Yielding Varieties Programme as against 55,000 acres brought under high yielding paddy last year, it is expected that about 3.5 lakh acres will be covered this year, the next year's target being 7.5 lakh acres. An area of 13.4 lakh acres was irrigated during the last Kharif season by the three major irrigation schemes in the State, viz., Mayurakshi, Kangsabati and the Damodar Valley Corporation. When the Kangsabati project is completed it will irrigate an additional 6.75 lakh acres for Kharif and 1.5 lakh acres for Rabi crops. Maximum emphasis is being laid on minor irrigation and it is expected that 1500 deep tube-wells will stand energised at the end of the current year as against 770 last year. Sinking of shallow tube-wells and distribution of small pump sets have been laid on minor irrigation and it is other items like river pumping schemes and improvement of tanks are also receiving due attention. Nearly one lakh tonnes of chemical fertilisers were lifted up to middle of February, 1968, of which a significant portion was utilised for the high yielding crops. Short and medium term credit advanced by cooperative societies to agriculturists which amounted to Rs. 11

crores last year is expected to rise to Rs. 16 crores at the end of the current year. Long-term credit advanced by Land Mortgage Banks which amounted to Rs. 58 lakhs last year is likely to go up to Rs. 1 crore during the current year. 36 Cooperative Rice Mill units, including one modern rice mill, have also been set up of which 12 have already been commissioned.

3. Honourable Members are aware that in 1967, industries in West Bengal had to pass through severe stress and strain due to various factors. The engineering industry, specially the smaller units in the Howrah region, suffered the most as this industry was one which was affected badly by recessionary conditions. Apart from this, *gheraos* of the managerial and supervisory staff were resorted to by industrial workers on an unprecedented scale and this posed a serious problem to most of the industries. The number of stoppages of work due to industrial unrest was 447 in 1967 as against 244 in 1966 and the number of man-days lost was 6.1 million in 1967 as against 2.7 million in 1966 and 1.2 million in 1965. A sense of insecurity and uncertainty pervaded the industrial field and the investment climate turned gloomy. Confidence, however, returned to some extent towards the end of the year and there was a marked improvement in industrial relations. A number of factories which had closed have since reopened. The number of educated registrants with the Employment Exchange has also gone up, the increase in the case of engineering graduates being particularly steep, namely 18 per cent. Needless to add that ceaseless efforts will be necessary to stabilise the industrial relations and to rehabilitate the jobless workers as also to provide gainful employment to the educated unemployed.

4. Turning now to the budgetary field, I shall first indicate briefly the likely outcome of the Budgetary operations during the current year. (*Shri Hem Barua*: Is it a deficit budget?) The Revenue receipts this year are now

[Shri Morarji Desai]

estimated at Rs. 201.11 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 204.99 crores, the reduction being mainly due to shortfall under sales-tax owing to recessionary conditions. The expenditure met from Revenue is placed at Rs. 211.40 crores as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 223.19 crores. This decrease of Rs. 11.79 crores and a similar reduction of Rs. 4.92 crores in the provision for Capital expenditure, is, in the main, the result of cuts which had to be imposed, particularly in the Plan expenditure, in order to reduce the big deficit of Rs. 36.41 crores left uncovered in the Budget presented to the State Legislature in June 1967. The State Plan outlay this year is now placed at Rs. 55.81 crores as against Rs. 69.94 crores provided for in the Budget presented in June last, though the outlay approved by the Planning Commission was only Rs. 60.87 crores. At the same time, the outgo on account of relief expenditure was larger by over Rs. 4 crores as compared to the Budget Estimate and that on foodgrains transactions, by over Rs. 3 crores. The result of these and other variations is that the current year's budgetary operations, as reflected in the Revised Estimates, show an overall deficit of Rs. 25.21 crores as against Rs. 36.41 crores estimated at the Budget stage. As, however, the State Government had a very comfortable cash balance at the commencement of the current year, it is expected that they will not end the year with any large overdraft with the Reserve Bank.

5. For the next year, the Revenue receipts are placed at Rs. 214.29 crores as against Rs. 201.11 crores this year. This increase of Rs. 13.18 crores is spread over a number of heads but is mainly accounted for by anticipated larger yield under Sales Tax consequent on expected improvement in the economy, and also larger receipts from State excise duties and State's share of Union excise duties. The provision for expenditure met from Revenue is Rs. 215.47 crores as against Rs. 211.40

crores this year. The increase of Rs. 4.07 crores is in the main the net result of larger provision for developmental expenditure in the fields of education, medical and public health services, and a few others, partly counter-balanced by lesser provision for relief expenditure, which at Rs. 3.75 crores is less by over Rs. 5 crores than in the current year. The Revenue account thus shows a deficit of Rs. 1.18 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 10.29 crores in the current year.

6. On the Capital side, the Budget assumes a market loan of Rs. 10 crores, which after allowing for repayments will mean a net borrowing of nearly Rs. 3 crores as against less than Rs. 1 crore this year. Total loan assistance from the Centre is placed at Rs. 54.05 crores as against Rs. 46.47 crores this year. Provision has been made for a Capital expenditure of Rs. 27.06 crores as against Rs. 34.6 crores this year, the decrease being mainly due to lesser net outlay on purchase of foodgrains. Next year's provision on this account is Rs. 43 lakhs as against Rs. 8.83 crores this year. In the net, next year's transactions show on Capital account a surplus of Rs. 1.32 crores which will more than cover the Revenue deficit of Rs. 1.18 crores.

7. The current year's estimates include a provision of Rs. 55.81 crores for the State Plan, the Central assistance being Rs. 34 crores. As against this, the Budget for next year includes a provision of Rs. 53.71 crores for the State Plan, the Central assistance being Rs. 46.10 crores. Among the provisions included in the State Plan may be mentioned Rs. 14.42 crores for Agricultural Programmes including Rs. 6.21 crores for minor irrigation; Rs. 2.63 crores for major and medium irrigation; Rs. 7.25 crores for education; Rs. 6.52 crores for the State Electricity Board and Rs. 3.06 crores for the Greater Calcutta Development Schemes. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 8.30 crores will be incurred on the Centrally sponsored schemes as against Rs. 6.41 crores this year. Thus, the next year's Plan outlay will be

nearly the same as the Revised Estimate of the Plan outlay this year, despite larger Central assistance, but this is mainly due to the fact that the State Government had a very comfortable cash balance at the commencement of the current year, which they were able to use for the Plan but this will not be so next year. The Plan provision next year has been strictly determined with reference to the resources in sight at present but the question of augmenting the Plan Outlay could, if necessary, certainly be considered if it is found that it would be possible during the year to mobilise more resources for meeting the additional expenditure.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, with regard to this matter, I would like to have your guidance in regard to the procedure. As the Deputy Prime Minister himself stated, the President's proclamation regarding West Bengal has been intimated to the House, and the House has to approve it. I feel that the approval of the House should precede any discussion of the West Bengal budget, either supplementary or for the whole year. You will please see to it that, that is done.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree; that is the correct procedure.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में भी यही होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider how to regularise this. Naturally the proclamation of the President must be discussed first. I agree with you. We shall discuss this and see how we should fix the time when we meet in the afternoon at the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : The speech should be circulated.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be circulated.

12.38 HRS.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rana may continue his speech. He has already taken four minutes.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : Sir, I would not take more than about 10 minutes as I am not fond of hearing my own voice nor am I fond of stealing the thunder nor of playing to the gallery. I shall finish within the time given to me.

Yesterday I was mentioning the taxation proposals as between the utility goods and the luxury goods, and I was speaking of the curtailment in the expenditure on administration and also on building proposals. I was on the point of Narmada project when my time was over. It is an all-India project and it should be treated as such. We have had the Khosla Commission which went into it and submitted a report. It is high time now that the report should be given effect to by the Government of India. Narmada is a river which will irrigate MP, Gujarat and the Rann of Kutch. There is some sort of agitation about the proposed giving away of some Kutch land to Pakistan. But if we are able to give them Narmada waters so that the Rann may be irrigated, I am sure all the agitation will die down not only in Kutch but in the whole of Gujarat.

Coming to price rise, one of the reasons for the rise in price of foodgrains is the zonal system, whereby the surplus States hang on to the surplus foodgrains they produce and do not allow it to go out. The deficit States want the surplus foodgrains. The farmers in the surplus States are agitating that they are not getting enough price for their foodgrains. So, the zonal system is liked by neither surplus nor deficit States. It should be done away with as soon as possible.

The rise in prices is also due to the general rise in prices all over the world. I was travelling by steamer from Naples. The moment I got off the steamer, I had to pay Rs. 2 to the porter who carried my two suitcases. The taxi driver who drove me 3 miles to the hotel demanded Rs. 20 and I paid him Rs. 15. When I paid one rupee to the shoe-shine boy, he refused and wanted Rs. 2. A hair cut costs about

[Shri M. B. Rana]

Rs. 4. Italy is supposed to be the cheapest country in Europe! Now it is very costly. We went in a delegation to London in 1961. We were put up at the Savoy hotel. A member from the UP Assembly श्री देवकानंदन विभव was also there with me. I said, विभव साहब, जरा बाल तो कटवा लीजिए। वड़ा खराब दिखता है। शेरवानी के पीछे आता है, जरा कटवा लीजिए।

But he was carrying on. I said, you come with me outside the Savoy Hotel and I will show you a good hair-cutting saloon which will cost you only 4 shillings. But he said,

राना साहब, चलेगा, चलेगा।

One day all of a sudden he went into the saloon of the Savoy Hotel. When he came out, he said,

राना साहब, मर गया।

He did not know much of English and to every question put to him, he said, "Yes". Hair cut? Yes. Shampoo? Yes. Massage? Yes. The result was, he had to pay a lot of money to the saloon. Therefore, price rise is there everywhere in the world, not only in India.

The public sector industries should be distributed in all the States. The States should be asked to distribute them in every district, so that we get equal distribution of the public sector industries in the various States.

Then, I wish to say something regarding our projects like the Narmada and other projects. Unless we are able to get the rains, these projects will not be of much use and as such in order to regulate the rains, we must start afforestation as soon as possible. The Government of India should see that 20 per cent of the land in all the States are afforested or some sort of trees are grown, and garden trees and fruit trees grown, so that the rain comes more or less regularly. Unless that happens all our projects in the Narmada valley or any other valley will not be of much use. Then, there should be extensive cultivation. A lot of waste land lies on both sides

of the railway lines. We can utilise some of these lands in growing trees on both sides of the railway lines. And in our parts where we are in Gujarat, there is what we call the *khar* land, which is over-run by tidal water and nothing can grow there. That could be very well developed and they could grow trees there. If we do that, we shall be able to grow more trees and have more afforestation and de-salting of the land could be prevented by afforestation.

Then, Sir, Gujarat is having one thousand miles of coast land and Broach is the district which I come from. This port is the oldest not only in India, but in Asia. From the Broach port—which we used to call Bhruvu Kutch—the vessels used to go right up to Greece and Egypt and all other places. All the muslins in which the mummies in Cairo were wrapped were the Dacca muslins. They were exported through the port of Broach. So, Sir, we should develop all the ports all along the line of the Gujarat coast.

Then, the other thing which I wish to say in regard to the development of agriculture is this. There should be intensive farming. And there, when I see the cowdung being made into cowdung cakes and used, I feel very sorry for the country, because the cowdung and the night soil are soil manures. They are the best manures possible and they are easily available. In China they say that the guest came here, but he went away without dropping any night soil here. They were so much fond of these manures to be put in their lands so that whatever they sow, grows properly. We have been using the cowdung as *gobar gas* whereby the gas is produced from the cowdung and when that *gobar gas* plant is used, we get the gas enough to cook the food for some purposes.

We are talking of the people's car in India. Henry Ford said that he would produce a car for every farmer and he kept up the promise. And I know that Ford cars were available for Rs. 2200 or roundabout that. Two-seater was available for only Rs. 1600.

But what is it that our capitalists are doing here, the Birlas and the Walchand Hirachands? Instead of producing cheaper cars, they are making them more and more expensive. Even the jeeps which Messrs Mahindra and Mahindra promised to produce soon after the end of the war for Rs. 4,000 could not be produced and now the jeeps are available for not less than Rs. 18,000.

Then, Sir, we give too much importance to the language question. First we divided the country religion-wise, India and Pakistan. Then we divided the States language-wise. We are gradually disintegrating the country. I would suggest, let us have only five States, five zonal States, North, East, South, West and Central, and get rid of this language question. Let language be a means of expression and nothing more. Let us try to produce the feeling of national integration by this way. The time is ripe when we should say that India is our country and we should develop the country as soon as possible.

12.50 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard yesterday the learned eloquence of Dr. Rao. Of course, the eloquence was not as telling as the eloquence of our sister (*Interruption*). Sometimes learned people with their eloquence confuse people, but they do not confuse people without first confusing themselves. The learned professor spoke in different terms than when he was in the university. He said, there are no ideological overtones in the Budget. Afterwards he said he was a socialist and we must work for socialism. What did he say? He said, if we are to bring socialism in this land we must be prepared to pay more and more taxes, while he praised all the remission of taxes that was made by the Finance Minister to the capitalists. I wonder where from more and more taxes which are disliked by every party will come excepting from the poor, and I suppose that would be the fulfilment of socialism.

Then he said that he welcomed the inflation that has been provided for in the Budget. Why? Because, he said, that would keep the prices of foodgrains high which was necessary for the cultivators, while the Planning Commission has been saying that the cultivators are getting enough and they must be taxed. I do not know what the policy of the Government to increase food prices is, because it had in the past an effect on what the economists call cost-push-inflation. He wants this inflation to be added on to by another inflation which is the cost-push-inflation.

Then he said that we will soon be able to export agricultural produce. This promise was given to us by our first Prime Minister at the time of the Second Five Year Plan. But, as yet, we have not seen this promise fulfilled; rather, we find that we have to get from outside more and more food.

Then, he gave us an account of how our economy had been suffering and how this economic crisis had overtaken us. When I and some others asked him about the causes of this economic crisis which has bedevilled our public and private life, he said: "Do not interrupt; wait; I shall come to it". Up to the last he did not give any causes for our present economic condition. Of course Government has been giving causes which it thinks are not in its hands which were acts of God; for instance, droughts and foreign war.

But, as I said during the discussion on the President's Address, there are many man-made causes, if I may say so, government-made causes, and the first and the greatest cause is inflation, monetary inflation in an economy that is stagnant and not expanding. Then, there is this cost-push-inflation which is also man-made and not God-made.

There is defect in our industrial policy, which has not been properly conceived. There are gigantic plants that have been put up. We are told sometimes that this or that plant is the biggest in Asia; sometimes we are told that it is the biggest in the world. This craze for bigness has affected our economy very adversely. There are 3

[Shri J. B. Kirpalani]
steel plants and 50 per cent of their capacity is kept idle resulting in a loss of crores of rupees. Yet, another plant is contemplated at Bokaro which will be much more costly than the plants that are already there.

Priorities too are neglected, as pointed out in the Hazari Report. When you have a planned economy it is not only necessary that you fix priorities in the public sector but you have to fix priorities in the private sector. Our licensing policy also has been very defective. Another thing is the failure to identify our mistakes and disinclination to take proper steps at the proper time to rectify those mistakes. There is no dialogue between the Government, industry and commerce. There is ever-increasing unproductive expenditure in the Centre and in the States. Further, much of our private investment has gone into land and malatial buildings. Also, there is conspicuous consumption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope he will finish in two or three minutes.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I have not even begun. I do not ask any questions; I never raise any points of order; I speak three or four times.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him continue after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will have to adjust. All right Let him continue after lunch. We adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

13 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kripalani to resume his speech. May I request him to be brief?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I have listed the causes of our present economic troubles. They are all man-made causes and I must say that they

have been caused by the blundering of our Government in the last fifteen years. Has the Budget remedied any of these causes so far as it is possible for the Budget to do so? All causes may not be cured by the Budget, but there are certain things which the Budget could have done which it has failed to do. Take, for instance, inflation. Deficit financing we were told, will never be resorted to during the tenure of office of our present Finance Minister and in our philosophy it is said : "जान जाय वचन न जाय"

I suppose this has a reference only to the so-called promises in the international field, but it has nothing to do with the promises that the Ministers make to the public from time to time.

The only bright spot in the Budget is that for the first time it has been recognised that agriculture is the basis of all economy and also it is the basis of industrial growth. In America 9% or 10% of the population are engaged in agriculture and they supply the whole country and other countries with foodgrains. But it is good that the Government has recognized the fact that agriculture is the basis of our industry. Yet, we were told that they will have to import six or seven million tonnes of food. Why? Because they will be having buffer stocks. This talk of buffer stocks has been going on since the days of Mr. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Since the duffers took over.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : . . . Patil and even before that and when the drought came and we wanted grain, we do not know where these stocks had gone. I would request the Finance Minister to make sure that when the Food Minister makes buffer stocks, he sees that he has provision for keeping them. I am afraid we do not have proper arrangements for keeping these buffer stocks safe from insects and animals. It was said by our last Rashtrapati that 30% of our foodgrains are lost on account of insects and rodents. What is the conclusion?

It is said that this Budget would give an impetus to our economy. I am sorry to say that it will be no such thing. If there is to be any change, it will be only a marginal change. I am fortified in this opinion by an international authority, Dr. Myrdal of Sweden, and he is an internationally known person. He was often here, was consulted by our Prime Minister and also by the Planning Commission. Sir, it would be very useful for Prof. Rao to hear the opinion of an international authority whom he must be knowing. What does Dr. Myrdal say? He says:

"The postponement of the economic revolution contemplated by Jawaharlal Nehru has become permanent."

Then, he says that our industrial revolution must not follow the lines taken by the industrial revolution in the West but it must be job-oriented. This was the very thing that Gandhiji used to talk and which we here have failed to follow.

An international conference is going on here and we want them to help us. We know that this want of job-oriented economy is pressing hard on every Western country. They have introduced automation. Automation means that they can produce any amount of goods, but labour will not increase; that means that the people will have no purchasing power. So, every country in Europe and America itself has a balance of payments to meet, and their currencies are being devalued. England has already devalued. We devalued our currency because of inflation and other things. But we did not take any steps to rectify the economy as they have taken in England, for example. They have disbanded their eastern Army; they have dismissed their expenses on their defence and they have taken away even the health scheme which the Labour Government had themselves initiated. They are not afraid of being unpopular as our Government are afraid of. Therefore, our Government are becoming more un-

popular than they would be if they took proper steps to put the economy on its feet.

Further the Prof. says that there is inefficiency. He is talking mostly of India; though his report is on South-East Asia. His emphasis is on India. He says that another difficulty is inefficiency of our administration and inefficiency in our industry. He says that there is rigidity and inequality of established institutions which have not been changed. He says that there are unequal economic and social power relations. These have become more unequal than they were before.

So, here is an international authority who is a friend of India, and whom Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had invited and whom the Planning Commission had also invited to advise them, he has given this report in two volumes, and he was authorised by an international body to make a report. What is the meaning of all this? The meaning of all this is that there is colossal unemployment and frustration in every section of society. And what does it lead to? It leads to the violent disturbances that we see. The law and order situation has become impossible. Even our morality is affected by these defective economic relations. The effect of all this is that politicians do not mind how they behave, so that our democracy also is in danger of being frustrated and it is being frustrated. There was a Speaker in Bengal and there is now another Speaker in Punjab. In no Western country will the Speakers nullify the Government, the executive and the judiciary and the legislature. Here all the three are nullified because our morals have gone down. In England, such a thing will not be done, in America it will not be done. People will be ashamed, these things are not done. All these things are being done because economically we are down.

I did not believe in Marxism, but I am inclined to think that Marx was right when he gave an economic interpretation of history. But I find it is not the economics that have gone

[Shri J. B. Kirpalani]
 wrong, but it is those who are managing the economics, it is the Government that has gone wrong, and unless the Government puts its house in order, unless they bring about efficiency, unless they bring about economy, unless they change this luxury expenditure that is going on, they may have a majority in this Parliament, but there seems to be no future to this country. As we see, neither the Congress Party nor any other party is going to help this country to get out of the morass in which it has been dragged for the last 20 years of the Congress Government.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को बधाई देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और उनके बजट को बेलकम करता हूँ। जरा कलेजा धाम कर बैठो अब मेरी बारी आई। मैं उन को एक्स्प्लेन करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कहा कि डेफिसिट बजट आया है।

What is this deficit of Rs. 290 crores in fact? Let us examine it in some detail. Out of this Rs. 290 crores, Rs. 150 crores are meant for the buffer stock of foodgrains, and another Rs. 78 crores are meant for the States as advance. Thus, actually the deficit is of the order of about Rs. 62 crores.

बड़े बड़े विद्वानों ने उधर से बड़ा क्रिटिसाइज किया लेकिन मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। देखिये मिल्टन ने कहा है कि :

They serve best who watch and see. You must watch and see what the Finance Minister will do, see what is in his pocket.

एकानामिक्स में तुम फेल हो गये, अर्थशास्त्र के पंडित लोग फेल हो गये। पढ़ा नहीं उन्होंने यह हमारी बेलेंस शीट है, यह नमूना है हमारे बजट का जो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने रक्खा है, जो कि हमारे देश का सब से मजबूत फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर है। उन्होंने क्या कहा? विदेशों को हमारा माल एक्सपोर्ट हो। डिवैल्यूएशन के

बाद उन्होंने सोचा कि हमारा माल जो एक्सपोर्ट होगा उस से फारेन एक्स्चेंज आयेगा और देश के लिये सुरक्षा आयेगी। यह हमारे मुल्क की ड्यूटी भी है क्योंकि फारेन माल के बायकाट पर हम ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी, और इस का नतीजा यह है कि हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने डिवैल्यूएशन किया जिस में हम विदेशी माल का बायकाट करें और विरोधी दल ढोल पीटते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने डिवैल्यूएशन किया। हम उन को सही रास्ते पर लाना चाहते हैं। यह विरोधी दल का नमूना है।

हम चरण सिंह, गवर्नमेंट का नमूना भी आप के सामने रखना चाहते हैं। मेरी कांस्टिट्यून्सी में पत्थर पड़े। वहां का तहसीलदार उस जगह को देखने गया और सड़क से ही लौट आया। जब 5 फरवरी को मैं आया तो लोगों ने मुझे बतलाया। मैंने कहा कि तहसीलदार साहब जा कर देखो दसियां गांव में क्या हुआ है। मैं सीधा ठाकुरों के गांव में गया और वहां की हालत को खुद जा कर देखा। जब देख कर लौटा तो वहां से उपज का यह नमूना लाया हूँ जिस को गवर्नमेंट देखे। मैं यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के अफसरों के कारनामे दिखाने के लिये लाया हूँ जो सड़क देख कर लौट आये हैं। यह हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी का, आई सी० एस० और पी० सी० एस० का नमूना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह क्या है ?

श्री शिव नारायण : यह बाली है :

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : उन्होंने देखा ही नहीं है, वह क्या जानेंगे यह क्या है।

श्री शिव नारायण : वहां के पटवारी की रिपोर्ट में 20 परसेंट लास है। जब मैं ने कहा कि लो देख लो यह गेहूं की वाली, तो वह कार्नर हो गये। वहां के ठाकुर खुश हुए कि हमारा एम० पी० आया है हमारी हालत

को देखने के लिये। मैं तो गवर्नमेंट का एलची हूँ और गवर्नमेंट को रिअल पिकचर देता हूँ। यह चरण सिंह गवर्नमेंट का नमूना है। चरण सिंह किसान का बेटा है लेकिन उस ने ट्यूब वेल को बन्द किया है। जिस की तबियत हो चल कर देख ले। हमारा ट्यूब वेल रुका हुआ है। पच्चीस हजार रुपया खर्च करके मैंने ट्यूब वेल लगवाया था लेकिन वह बेकार पड़ा है इस एस० एस० पी० की सरकार की मेहरबानी की वजह से।

आजादी के पहले हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय 89 अरब रुपया थी जो कि आज हमारे आर्थिक प्रयासों और नियोजन के कारण बढ़ कर 102 अरब रुपया हो गई है। यह जो इतनी बढ़ोतरी इस में हुई है इसका श्रेय इसी सरकार को तो जाता है, और किस सरकार को जाता है। लेकिन जो वास्तविकता है उससे भी हमें अपनी आंखें नहीं फेर लेनी चाहियें। यह भी एक वास्तविकता है कि कुल राष्ट्रीय आय का चालीस प्रतिशत आज भी लगभग 250 परिवारों के हाथ में है जिन में हमारे मोदी साहब भी शामिल हैं। इस पैसे को ये बड़े-बड़े परिवार वाले कंट्रोल किए हुए हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि गरीबी और अमीरी की जो खाई है वे चौड़ी ही होती चली जा रही है। इस खाई को सरकार को पाटना चाहिये। यह जो अन्तर है इसको कम करना चाहिये। इस पूंजी के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकना चाहिये और जरूरत हो तो राष्ट्रीयकरण भी कुछ चीजों का किया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक गल्ले के आयात का सम्बन्ध है गत दो वर्षों में हमारे देश में बीस अरब रुपये का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया गया है। अब भी सत्तर लाख टन गल्ला बाहर से आप मंगाना चाहते हैं। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्न की कमी आज देश में नहीं है। इसके आयात पर आप प्रतिबन्ध लगायें फिर चाहे देश को

भूखा ही क्यों न रहना पड़े, चाहे सूखा ही देश में क्यों न पड़े। आप जनता से अपील करो कि वह बजाय छः छटांक के तीन छटांक रोजाना साल भर खा कर गुजारा करे, दो जून के बजाय एक जून खा कर गुजारा करे, लेकिन अन्न बाहर से नहीं मंगाया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप इस तरह से विदेशों से अन्न मंगाते चले गए तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति कभी भी सुधर नहीं सकेगी। अन्न के मामले में हम आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें, इसके लिए मैं आपको कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

आपको चाहिये कि भूमिहीन किसानों को आप जमीन दें और उनके लिए बाजिब साधन मुहैया किये जायें—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : किस ने आपको यह सब लिख कर दिया है।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। अपने हाथ से मैं लिखता हूँ। मैं जन संघो नहीं हूँ। मैं पढ़ा लिखा हूँ, ग्रेजुएट हूँ, मिडल फेल नहीं हूँ।

एक और मैं सुझाव सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि योग्य जो भूमि है उसका आज भी केवल पच्चीस प्रतिशत सिंचित होता है। 75 प्रतिशत के लिए कोई सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं इन स्वतंत्र पार्टी वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नोटों को जो इन्होंने तिजोरियों में बन्द करके रख छोड़ा है, इनको इन्हें निकालना चाहिये और भ्रामा-शाह बनना चाहिये। नाक इनकी कटती है और शर्म हम को आती है। विदेशों में हम को भीख मांगने के लिए जाना पड़ता है मोदी साहब जैसों को खिलाने के लिए

श्री धोलू मोड़ी : आपकी सरकार है और आपका ही वोट ले कर यह पावर में आई है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप किसानों को ये सहूलियतें दें तो सारा इंतजाम हो जायेगा। हमें अपनी

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जरूरतों के लिए बाहर से अन्न भी नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा और मैं आपको आश्वासन देता हूँ कि हम अनाज बाहर भेजने की स्थिति में भी हो जायेंगे।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का सब से निर्बल वर्ग हरिजनों और आदिम जातियों का है। इसके उत्थान के लिए संविधान में कुछ व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं। उन व्यवस्थाओं को अमल में नहीं लाया गया है। आप नमूना देख लीजिये कि हरिजनों के साथ किस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता है। इसका नमूना आपको मध्य प्रदेश की घटनाओं से मिल जाएगा। अफ्रीका की बात होती है लेकिन वहाँ दिन दहाड़े हरिजनों को मार डाला गया है। हमारे आदिमियों को कत्तल कर दिया गया है। हाउस के अन्दर जब उनका सवाल आया था और उस पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो कितने शर्म की बात है कि उस दिन उधर बैठे हुए एक माननीय सदस्य ने कोरम का सवाल उठा दिया था। और कोरम की घंटी बजवा दी थी। ये हरिजनों के बड़े दमदार बनते फिरते हैं लेकिन जो इनके कारनामे हैं उनको आप देख लीजिये। कोरम का सवाल उठा कर इन्होंने हमारी नाक कटवा दी, शर्म से हमारा सिर झुक गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ला एंड आर्डर को हर कीमत पर मेनटेन किया जाए। गरीबों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी होनी चाहिये। उनको ऊपर उठाना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है, सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। यह मोरारजी देसाई साहब की जिम्मेदारी थी, जवाहरलाल जी की जिम्मेदारी थी और दादा कृपालानी जी की है। आज जवाहरलाल जी हमारे बीच में नहीं, महात्मा गांधी हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, दयानन्द जी नहीं हैं। इन्हीं लोगों ने यह जिम्मेदारी उठाई थी। शिव नारायण ने नहीं उठाई थी। संविधान आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने नहीं लिखा था। वह डा० अम्बेदेकर ने लिखा था जिसका मतलब है कि शिव नारायण ने लिखा था। अब उसकी व्यवस्थाओं का पालन करना

सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। कान खोल कर सुन लो, हम कमजोर नहीं हैं, हम भिख मंगे नहीं हैं, हम इस में विश्वास करते हैं "कर बहियां बल आपनी तजौ पराई आस"। हम आगे जा रहे हैं, और आगे बढ़ते चले जायेंगे।

मैं फाइनंस मिनिस्टर से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह गरीबों की मदद करें। मैं उन को एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे एक्स फाइनंस मिनिस्टर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने एक वचन दिया था कि पटेल कमिशन के दायरे में बलिया और बस्ती को ले लिया जाएगा। मैं उनका अनुगृहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा किया भी। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई से अपील करता हूँ कि उसके द्वारा मुझाई गई चीजों पर वह अमल करें, जो स्कीम उन्होंने उठा कर रख दी है, उसको फिर से चालू करें। बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवरिया आदि जो ईस्टरन उत्तर प्रदेश के भाग हैं ये भारतवर्ष के सब से गरीब भाग हैं, ये मोस्ट पूअर पार्ट्स आफ दी कंट्री हैं। कमिशन की रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास है लेकिन इसकी रिकॉमंडेशन को अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। आई०सी०एम० अफसरों के चक्कर से आप बचें और अपने दम पर आप आगे आयें। अगर आपके नेतृत्व में यह समस्या हल नहीं हुई और हम ऊँचे नहीं उठे तो कहना पड़ेगा।

आशा भई निराशा कंकंर भयो परासा
जिन मोर खैली रिनहली जोरिया ते कर
पूजौ आसा

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका खयाल करें।

62 करोड़ की जो कमी है, कांग्रेस वाले आपको बता सकते हैं कि यह कैसे पूरी हो सकती है। विरोधी दल वाले नहीं बता सकते हैं। इन्होंने अर्थ शास्त्र पढ़ा ही नहीं है, ये पंडित ही नहीं हैं यह कोई ऐसी कमी नहीं है जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री पूरी न कर सकें। खर्च में कमी करके इसको पूरा किया जा सकता है।

अब मैं बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इंजीनियर जो बेकार हैं उन सफेदपोशों की हालत पर यहां बड़े आंसू बहाये जाते हैं। उनकी संख्या तो चालीस हजार ही है। लेकिन आप देखें कि लाखों की संख्या में किसान भुखमरी से पीड़ित हैं, बीमारी से परेशान हैं, खाना उनको नहीं मिलता है। उनके बारे में कोई बोलता ही नहीं है। अस्सी प्रतिशत आदमी इस देश के निम्न स्तर पर रह कर गुजारा कर रहे हैं। जानवरों की तरह रह रहे हैं। आप यहां किसानों और गरीबों की बदौलत ही बैठे हुए हैं। कैपिटलिस्ट आपके लिए वोट नहीं करते हैं, बनिया, ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, वोट आपको नहीं करता है। गरीब किसान, चमार, भंगी, कुर्मी, कुम्हार ही आपको वोट करते हैं। अब थोड़ा-सा उन्होंने भी हाथ खींचा है। हमारे जो वोटर्ज हैं इनको रोका भी गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको ठीक करो। इसके बिना गाड़ी चलने वाली नहीं है।

27 पैसे से ज्यादा उनकी आमदनी नहीं है। डा० लोहिया ने कहा था जिस दिन कि 27 करोड़ आदमी इस मुल्क में तीन आने पर गुजारा करते हैं तब पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था कि पंद्रह आने पर करते हैं और मेरे लायक दोस्त नन्दा साहब ने कहा था कि साढ़े सात आने पर करते हैं। तीनों का औसत अगर निकाला जाए तो चार आने बैठता है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि डा० लोहिया सही थे। 27 करोड़ आदमियों को आप इग्नोर नहीं कर सकते हैं। गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है, इस सिद्धान्त पर आपको चलना चाहिये।

हमारे वित्त मन्त्री जी ने बड़े लोगों को कुछ रियायतें दी हैं। मैं उन रियायतों का विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। उन्होंने ठीक किया है। इससे इंडस्ट्री जिन्दा रहेगी। लेकिन मैं इंडस्ट्रीवालों को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे धन तिजौरी में सड़ने के लिए न डाल दें। इसको उत्पादन बढ़ाने के काम में लगायें।

स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज और बिग इंडस्ट्रीज साथ-साथ चलनी चाहिये और कम्पीटीशन होना चाहिये। लेकिन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज सर-वाइव करें यह आपको देखना होगा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आप इन बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टों के पक्ष में बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : राहू और केतु मेरे दाएं-बायें बैठ गए हैं। मैं उनको चौ० चरण सिंह की बात बतलाता हूँ। वह किसान के बेटे थे। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या किया, यह मैं आपको बता चुका हूँ। महाराज सिंह भारती यहां नहीं हैं, उनको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह बड़े ईमानदार आदमी हैं और सच्ची बात कहते हैं। उनको वहां कमलापति ने नहीं हटाया, सी० बी० गुप्ता ने नहीं हटाया, एस० एस० पी० वालों ने हटाया, इन्होंने उनका गला काटा। इसमें मेरा क्या दोष है।

मैं कहूंगा कि यह घाटे का बजट नहीं है। उनको इसके बारे में परेशान नहीं होना चाहिये। निकम्मेसन का डोल पोटरने की विरोधी पक्ष को ज़रूरत नहीं है। हम किसी विदशी पैसे के चक्कर में नहीं हैं। मैं फारन कोलौबो-रेशन का विरोध आज भी करता हूँ, कल भी करूंगा और जीवन भर विरोध करता रहूंगा। इसका कारण यह है कि अंग्रेज हमारे देश में बनिया हो कर आया था और उसने हमको दो सौ बरस तक रगड़ा। मैं गवर्नमेंट को सावधान करता हूँ कि खाली रिपोर्ट लिखवाने पर आप ध्यान मत दो, कुछ काम करो, कुछ काम करो, जंग में अपना कुछ नाम करो।

मैं जगजीवन राम जी ने जो शूगर के बारे में पालिसी अख्तियार की है, उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। चालीस परसेंट शूगर को उन्होंने डिक्ट्रोल किया है। उसका इनाम किसान को मिला है। उसके घर में लाखों रुपया पहुंचा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यही पालिसी जारी रही तो अगले साल चीनी का शार्टेज हमारे देश में नहीं होगा। इस का

[श्री शिव नारायण]

श्रय श्री जगजीवन राम को है। आज उन के इकबाल से इस देश में अन्न की कमी नहीं रही है। लेकिन मैं सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह सावधानी के साथ अपनी पूँजी को बटोर कर बफ़रस्टाक को जमा करे। इस वक्त बफ़रस्टाक जमा करना आसान है। वह सोना दे कर बाहर से अन्न न मंगाएँ, बल्कि नोट छाप कर गल्ला खरीदे और उस के बाद उस को बांटने की समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

मैं फ़िनान्स मिनिस्टर को बघाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा सुन्दर और पेचीदा बजट बनाया है, जो इन लोगों की समझ से परे है। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश का भविष्य बड़ा उज्ज्वल है। उन के साम्य में और उन के हाथों से देश का कल्याण हो जाय। उन्होंने स्वराज्य की लड़ाई लड़ी है। वह हमारे बुजुर्ग और नेता हैं। हम केवल मिनिस्टर के नाते ही नहीं, बल्कि अपने लीडर की हैसियत से उनका आदर और रेस्पेक्ट करते हैं। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि उन के रहते हमारी नाब पार होगी। हमारी नाब डूबने वाली नहीं है। इन लोगों की नाब तो दस महीने में ही डूब गई।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Sir, while participating in the budget debate, I am reminded of a story that all of us learnt in our primary school, where there was a vivid illustration entitled *Gulliver's Travels*, where we found that Gulliver was lying prostrate in the middle of the woods, trying to recapture his energy and to find a new direction; and, before he got up, he found small tiny little men trying to put a number of bandages on him, so that he could not move. I would like to begin my presentation with this remark that the Deputy Prime Minister for the first time in the last 10 years has tried to take courage in his hand and has attempted a little limited change, but like Gulliver has not been allowed to do enough. Not

only speaker after speaker in this House, but international economists, the Planning Commission, the Government of India and the people are agreed that we are in the middle of an economic distress, that our plans have gone awry and are in disarray, that the fourth plan has been postponed and this was the propitious moment when he could have done a lot more to set the economy going.

It is a very curious fact that two speakers agreed on the present situation summarising the country's problems today. One was Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao who yesterday summarised the country's problems beautifully and well. He talked about unbridled inflation that we have been facing for the last several years. He talked about our high cost economy where price has become such a stumbling factor that we are completely disabled to sell our produce at home or abroad. He talked about the debasing and devaluation of our currency which, in spite of a massive dose of devaluation, continues to shed its value year after year. He talked about the growing unemployment and a host of other problems about which we are all agreed. The other speaker who spoke in similar strains to the Indian Merchants Chamber sometime ago was Mr. J. R. D. Tata, who unfortunately speaks infrequently in the country. In the matter of summarising the problems of this country, both these gentlemen were identical.

As far as Prof. Rao is concerned, he has had a tremendous opportunity to prove his theories when he was not only a distinguished member of the Planning Commission but now as a member of this Government. I submit he has nothing new to offer to this country, because whatever his policies and philosophies have been, they have been followed by this country for the last 15 years under his aegis and under his direction as far as planning is concerned. Therefore, we will have to give the benefit of doubt to another set of theories which will revive our economy and we can take more courage in our hands and try to follow

meaningful examples and lessons from several tiny little countries round the world, countries like Ivory Coast in Africa, like Philippines and countries like New Zealand, Mexico and Japan. With greater adherence to these principles followed by these countries we can take the country to more rapid economic advancement. The management of the economy of the country is no more a guess work if the decision making process can be tried today not only in business, but in the administration of a country, either on computers or on mathematical models or on simulation theories or other operational techniques. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that before he ushers in any new proposal, before he makes any adjustment towards the positive or the negative side, he can try all these models and not leave anything to chance or guess work.

I was saying that presently this country is not yet out of the woods; the balance of payments position still continues to overcome us and there is stagnation and imbalance between the agricultural and the industrial growth, with the former far outstripping the latter. This is all the more pertinent because during the last five years we have witnessed in this country 81 per cent rise in the agricultural prices vis-a-vis 28 per cent rise in the industrial prices. In addition to all these factors, our problems are further accentuated by an exploding population. On this, I submit, in spite of the youthful and energetic Minister for Family Planning, hardly anything has been done in this country which will justify our ambitions.

I wish to say something on the expenditure on defence and the consumption expenditure. I am not trying to over-simplify the enormous problem that faces the hon. Deputy Prime Minister; but I would like to say this that instead of trying to shew in limited winds of change he should have been more bold, courageous and realistic and should have set the ball of economy rolling. We are just like the patient suffering from cancer. There

is, therefore, need for an immediate surgery instead of giving the patient the radiation therapy, which will only postpone the evil. We have to examine the budget from this point of view, whether it will help our recession, which is enveloping the country today with our high-cost economy. We have to see whether it will reduce our cost of production and increase our exportability. Our investment market is stagnant and moribund. We have to see whether the budget will revive the necessary climate and whether the capital market will get the necessary movement.

I would also like to refer to another curious feature, that there is lack of coordination between the various Ministries of the Government of India. There is lack of coordination between the Ministry of Finance, Commerce, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Otherwise how can we explain with the increased capacity installed in this country, our Commerce Minister and Industry Minister going on liberalising the imports in a rather indiscriminate manner, not at all concerned with what happens in our country, at home. I would like to say this, that either the hon. Deputy Prime Minister who was the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission for two years had not been able to reduce the cost of administration and consumption expenditure in our Government, or something else has gone wrong somewhere. Otherwise how can you explain the fact that in 1964-65 the cost of civil administration in this country was Rs. 107 crores which has now gone up to Rs. 186 crores in the budget proposals?

At this moment I am reminded of a very curious story. The Minister of Home Affairs the other day while answering a question put by me asserted that Rs. 1,16,000 are spent every year in this country of ours, twenty years after independence, on training new IAS recruits in the art and craft of horse riding. Not only that, he said that for these collectors and district magistrates it is necessary for them to be conversant in this art

[Shri N. K. Somani]

and that it is an ancient Indian tradition. This is the type of thing where we follow blindly the British traditions. During the British days the collectors and district magistrates were expected to lead their charge of the light brigade upon the Indian people and horse riding probably was relevant in those days. There are numerous examples of this type of waste. If this Rs. 1,16,000 was spent in training these officers in the field of behavioural science, in the field of human relations, in the field of getting along with people, in the field of increasing their sensitivity to become alive to the needs of the people, I am sure this amount would have been very well invested. I suggest, therefore, in view of this, we cannot afford such expenditure and attitude any more.

The entire new employment to the Government sector should be frozen for the time being before we can give meaningful and full employment to the existing people. I am told there are 6.5 million people today on the State rolls, when you take both the Central and State Governments together, and this has not stopped at all.

Coming to defence, for the first time defence has broken the sound barrier of Rs. 1000 crores. It is futile to suggest we should apply any indiscriminate or irrelevant cut as far as defence is concerned. But we can certainly apply modern management techniques, certainly look into logistics, our mobility, inventory control, professional management and follow and take meaningful lessons from Mr. Robert McNamara who not only pruned the U.S. defence budget by billions of dollars but in this process proved that if you want to become more efficient and effective, budget is not the only consideration, we have to follow modern tools of management. Therefore, I would like either a standing committee on defence or a closer probe into this ever-mounting defence expenditure.

Once again the financial, fiscal indiscipline of the States of India has made the entire country pay for it. Just last year the Deputy Prime

Minister provided Rs. 113 crores to liquidate their overdrafts on the Reserve Bank. Now, to perpetuate this indiscipline, because he has not been able to control these various States, he is once again providing Rs. 50 crores so that these States can come into discipline. I suspect at this rate they will never be disciplined and this Rs. 50 crores is likely to go up to Rs. 80 crores or even Rs. 100 crores depending on the circumstances.

Now I come to the State sector or the public sector. I am afraid this has become anti-public sector, otherwise we cannot justify the gross mismanagement that is being perpetuated in the matter of investment of nearly Rs. 3000 crores. It has become a bottomless and fathomless pit of one way traffic of finance and revenue. After all the country is entitled to a reasonable rate of return on these business enterprises. This is also part of the national economy. There have been numerous reports. In this House there have been innumerable reports by experts and by review committees which have gone into this problem. The Administrative Reforms Commission has come out with a document. It has tried to probe into the working of the public sector enterprises. There has to be a line drawn somewhere by which the present investment of over Rs. 2,900 crores has to be frozen until such time as all these enterprises start yielding reasonable revenue to this country. Just imagine what a chance we are missing. Just a nominal 5 per cent improvement over the present 1.5 per cent yield from this colossal investment would improve the central revenues to the extent of Rs. 125 crores and half the problem of inflation and deficit financing which the Deputy Prime Minister has been ill-advised to resort to would have been solved if there had been this nominal return on the public sector enterprises.

Once again, Professor Rao yesterday counselled us that we should not be ideological or doctrinaire in the matter of our budget. I am sorry to say that another ideological baby in the shape

of the Bokaro plant is being foisted on this country. A project which should not have been allowed to see the light of day, a project which should not have received any investment from government, for such a project Rs. 110 crores has been appropriated in the budget at this time. And I dare say that this Bokaro project is going to cost us, at this rate of inflation in this country and at this level of management in the country of the public sector enterprises and the ideological forces that are working behind this project, it will cost us upwards of Rs. 1,000 crores when and if completed. And you do not have much freedom when you are dealing with the Russians, because they are going to give it to you as one complete plant of their specifications and the Indian industry is going to be denied either fabrication or design or supply of material, as far as this plans is concerned.

In the matter of family planning, I do not know why the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, while he has given a weighted assessment or write off in the matter of exports and one or two other items, he does not provide for one and one-third write off in the matter of expenditure on family planning in the private sector. After all, we have to encourage all efforts in family planning and, therefore, the corporate sector must be encouraged to put in as much money as possible in the family planning programme.

It is a pity that all this while in this country the utmost attention has been paid to create capacity but very little and scant attention has been paid to utilising this capacity efficiently and economically. When it recommends a capacity, the Planning Commission is faulty in its programme. The Ministry's licensing programme is faulty. The DGTD also has its share of blame that we keep on indiscriminately creating capacity without bothering to look where the raw material is going to come from, whether the unit is able to put in economic production, whether we shall be able to export at all, whether this is the minimum economic unit in the 20th

century technology. We must understand once for all that either we have to make do in this country with small-scale cottage type of industries, irrespective of considerations of efficiency and cost, or this country has to compete in international markets; if our textile industry must be able to compete with the textile industry in the west, our computer technology has to be equal, if not better than, the computer decision making technology of the west and our personnel, our management our philosophy, our environment, they must be equal, if not better than, those prevailing in those countries with whom we are supposed to compete.

While on this question of idle capacity, I think I must comment at this stage on the lack of coordination between the various Ministries. How can you justify the import of aluminium products when the aluminium industry in the country is operating today at 20 per cent of its installed capacity? How can you justify the import of cables when the cable industry is in the throes of a severe recession? How can you justify a liberal dose of indiscriminate import of separate and components when the entire engineering industry has downed its shutters? I have so many other examples of this type of lack of coordination but for lack of time I will not go into this any more.

Then I come to another case where the Government could have used a little more imagination. India is one of the largest buyers of fertilizer today in the world market. And will you believe that when on a monopoly basis we allow this fertilizer to come to India, it is packed in paper bags or jute bags made in Pakistan? Does it need the Government a lot of imagination to tell our suppliers that they can make use of jute bags made in India for packing fertilizer.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): How is it possible?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: It is certainly possible.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you are a big enough buyer you can dictate terms.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know what terms they are dictating.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Then I would like to say that the vanaspathi industry must be de-controlled immediately, not only from the point of view of the steep fall in the groundnut oil prices but for many other reasons. The price of groundnut oil has fallen to such a level that in the next term the farmer is not going to touch this crop. But, for a variety of considerations, the Government of India is continuing to perpetuate its control on vanaspathi industry, on paper industry and a host of other industries.

Coming briefly to the field of excise duties, I fail to understand why such a heavy load of excise duties is put upon the textile industry. When the textile industry yields to the Central exchequer over Rs. 100 crores in terms of excise duty alone why is it that it has not been thought fit to be given relief. After all, our exports of cloth textiles are falling, our production of cotton and yarn are falling, our employment in the textile industry is falling and the entire performance has been afflicted by the heavy load of excise duty imposed by the budget. Therefore, this is the time when internal marketing also is a prime question and, after all, they are not going to export hundred per cent produce and the cost of cotton and wages is not under the industries' exclusive control.

Before I sit down, I would like to say that just a nominal scaling down of corporate rates of taxation from 55 and 60 per cent to 50 and 55 per cent and the abolition of 10 per cent surcharge on personal income-tax which would have cost the Deputy Prime Minister only Rs. 57 crores would have provided the necessary stimulus and incentive for this economy to revive itself and to get going. When you compare in the context of the outstanding tax arrears of over Rs. 550 crores and when you consider the total

budget outlay of Rs. 4700 crores, it is a very small price to pay if you want the economy of the country to compete with others.

While I welcome the distinction that has been removed between earned and unearned income, I would like also to make an earnest plea with the hon. Finance Minister that the distinction of taxation between public and private limited companies should also be abolished now. After all, a large majority of our corporate activity is done either on the lines of Hindu undivided family or the area of operation is so narrow that a few people just get together and, in the shape of a private limited company, engage in manufacturing, trading or marketing. From this point of view, in respect of these large number of group of people of private limited companies who for purely legal, technical or other reasons have not converted into public limited companies, I think, it is unfair that they should continue to pay higher taxation.

Then, I speak of an outstanding document in respect of which, of course, the Finance Minister, would hasten slowly and that is the Bhoothalingam Report. One aspect of it which he should consider during the deliberations of this debate is the raising of the minimum slab of income-tax from Rs. 4000 to Rs. 7500 as has been cogently recommended by Mr. Bhoothalingam. When you consider that this slab of Rs. 4000 was fixed in the year 1951-52, when you consider the price rise that has occurred after that, when you consider the complexity of the burden on the Department of Income-Tax in the matter of assessment and collection, from every point of view, it behoves that the time has come when we should raise the exemption limit to Rs. 7,500 in the case of individuals and Rs. 10,000 for Hindu undivided families.

The former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has made a very serious statement castigating and ridiculing this present Government. He has even charged that all his plans and all his proposals and his promises

given on the floor of this House have been purposely cold-stored, sabotaged, by this present Government. While I will not join issue with Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on this, there is one aspect of his promise that I would like to bring to the attention of the present Finance Minister and that is the vital complex of Rajasthan Canal project about which the people of Rajasthan and the Government of Rajasthan were promised on the floor of this House that in terms of agricultural potential, in terms of its defence potential and the sheer inability of the Rajasthan Government to complete, this project will be taken by the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out that on this side there are a number of Members who are eager to speak and the Members representing some States have yet to participate. I request you to confine yourself to 15 minutes each so that I may be able to accommodate as many Members as possible. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल (दमोह) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम को मालूम करना है
कि किन-किन लोगों के नाम उस में हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the question. We will see that all the States get their proper share in the debate.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : Sir, is it a monopoly of some of the Members to speak on everything? We are not being given any chance. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every State, as far as possible, will get a chance.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Some Members are speaking on everything. We want your production, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On some occasions, rather senior Members are allowed to participate. (*Interruption*) As far as possible, I will try to accommodate the Members from all the States.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH (Simla) : Sir, I have not been given any chance to speak during this session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. There are other members also.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. May I inform some of my friends who are sitting in the Back, if they are pointing to me that I have spoken a number of times, that I did not speak on the President's Address; nor did I speak on the Railway Budget because I wanted to speak on the General Budget. Therefore, I would like to remove this misunderstanding that I have spoken earlier and I am taking my chance out of queue. I do appreciate that.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if she does not take part, her presence is felt and that is why they feel that she has spoken.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I have listened to the speech of the earlier speaker and also the speeches made in the last three days, and I feel that many of the points that have been made are quite genuine and deserve serious consideration. I do agree with Acharya Kripalani that many things have been allowed to go unattended and that is why we have come to face this situation. I do appreciate that the Deputy Prime Minister had a very mixed inheritance. It was not altogether an unmixed blessing. He inherited many things and he is facing many things.

It was quite a difficult job to present a budget when the resources capacity fell down and the resources did not come up to expectations. He was faced with a large gap which he had to leave open and, there was no other course by which he could have bridged that gap except either by heavy taxation to fill that gap or by creating immediate resources which was not possible because of the inflationary and recessionary climate of the Indian

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

economy. Therefore, what he has done may not be a great blessing but it is only out of necessity that he had to resort to this deficit financing. Therefore, I could not quite appreciate the argument that was put forward yesterday about Mr. Morarji Desai's breaking his promise to this House and to the country about not resorting to deficit financing. You are yourself, Sir, a very eminent student of economics. You know, and this House knows, that there is no last word in economics. Nobody can deny that. I do not understand how the hon. members who have been here for so long, the veteran members of this House, understood the implication of that statement of the Deputy Prime Minister in this simplified manner. When he said that he would not resort to deficit financing, he meant that if he was in a position to control a certain situations, he would not resort to deficit financing, if he could possibly do that. And no Finance Minister can make a statement saying either 'yes' or 'no'. It is very difficult for a Finance Minister or for any economist to make such a statement. Economics is a living science and like a living being it also lives. Sometimes it faces upsets and it is to meet those situations that things have to be adjusted. Therefore, I do not know what was the basis and what was the substance of the argument which was given yesterday by one of the veteran members of the Communist (Marxist) Party, Mr. P. Ramamurti whom I respect very much, when he said that the Deputy Prime Minister had really cheated this House, that the Deputy Prime Minister had insulted this House. What was the insult? Deficit financing is neither a prestige to anybody, nor is it a lack of prestige. It is a phenomenon, it is an effect of certain conditions which are created, and to mitigate those conditions or to meet certain other conditions, one has to take certain steps, and the Deputy Prime Minister has been very clear about this that he has taken this steps as an intermediary step because the other possibilities were much more riskier and much more dangerous.

15 hrs.

Yet, he has already accepted it that this is an evil. This, by nature, is an evil and there are other safeguards that he has to take which I hope he will do, when he has chosen the lesser evil that is, the deficit financing. He will be able now at least to hold the price line if he had to resort to this kind of recourse to deficit financing.

What has been the cause of economic stagnation? I just now heard a very distinguished representative of business interests. He knows his subject and, he talked in a very subtle way of certain benefits that will accrue to the industry in general and certain specific industries. I am glad that he knows the subtlety of English language and he has been able to convince the Finance Minister about his own case in a very very convincing and intelligent manner and I commend his performance. But I would certainly like to say one thing. What were the causes of this economic stagnation? The business community here cannot plead that they were acting as a snow-white, sleeping in their bed for 50 years not knowing anything. . . (Interruptions). I am not one of those who have defended Government when it should not be defended. Even now I will not defend it when things have to be said because I think that loud thinking in Democracy is the only way. Therefore, I do not think the DPM also would take the criticism in the light other than that we want to reflect. But I would like to say this that if the fault has been committed by the Government, it has been equally committed by the business community which was lulled into a snow-white sleep by the protected existence which the business community got from the very inception of Independence and even before Independence. The business community here was brought into existence under the 'Govardhan' of protected market. They were brought up that way and the baby-kissing went on and on and if I have any grievance, it is against this kind of baby-kissing which the Government has initiated in our industry and now they are trying

to bring it to the agricultural sector. I will plead with the Finance Minister that it is high time that we realised that the soft-peddalling does not always pay and I am grateful for the remark of Mr. Myrdal, famous Swedish economist when he says that soft-peddalling is not always good. According to him, one of the reasons why the South East Asian countries and India are suffering from economic maladies is because of the soft-peddalling that they have given to the economic front.

Sir, I do appreciate that politics counts in the economic thinking but I think that if commercial interests are sometimes derogatory to the national interests, political interests are equally derogatory, even more derogatory to the national interests. We have allowed ourselves to be shuttled between commercial interests and political interests. We have not allowed ourselves to gear up for our real national interest. When the commercial interests come, we have decided about a policy on the basis of immediate needs. And that is why it happens that to-day in the foreign-exchange field even after devaluation, the total earning capacity of our exports is not even 60% of the import requirements and the payment that we have to make for our imports. If we add the service charges without even a single penny of repayment liability, 25% of our exports have to be mortgaged to the liability of meeting the service charges. I can understand that a country can seek moratorium. Countries have sought it. Britain has sought certain concessions from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. I do not feel that it is a loss of face or prestige if a certain understanding is arrived at on the basis of the international monetary situation to have a breathing time. That is not a bad thing at all. But what I would like to say is that the moratorium on loan is understandable, but mortgaging for the service charges of 25% of the exports is not understandable. Why is this kind of imbalance? We started with a very favourable balance. We had 900 million pounds sterling and in

spite of the fact that we had this kind of sterling balance, we allowed things to drift the way they have drifted. What happened in the Second Plan? In the Second Plan, a serious imbalance was created between the agricultural sector and the industrial sector. The industrial capacity was allowed to go up by 151 per cent. I would like the hon. Member who just preceded me to find out whether there was any one business concern or one business representative at that time who said that this kind of industrial expansion should not be allowed at the cost of the other sectors. We had a planned economy. Planned economy meant an economy where every sphere was interlinked with the other spheres. Industrial growth is interlinked with agricultural growth and agricultural growth is interlinked with power, transportation and other things. Everything is interlinked. If one link in the chain breaks, then the entire chain gets disjoined. That is exactly what has happened.

In the Second Plan, agricultural production did not come up to expectations. In transport, there was a shortfall in the target. In power, there was a shortfall in the target. On the balance of payments side, there was a shortfall in our exports. But industrial target on the other hand not only fulfilled itself but it went up by 151 per cent. That was the birth of the imbalance in the Indian economy which has led to this situation.

May I ask the hon. Member who preceded me whether there was one business house or any one chamber of commerce and industry which had pointed this out and said that they should go slow on the industrial development and they must all co-ordinate their development with the development in the other sectors? Actually, there was a running race for being the first to get the licence. At that time, if Shri N. K. Somani would have advised his colleague in this manner, they would have considered him as not wise. They would have thought that he was not behaving as he ought to behave; and he being a

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha] smart businessman, did the same thing as everybody else.

Everybody ran for getting a licence, and what has happened? We brought ourselves into a situation where agricultural and industrial balance was disturbed, with the result that the purchasing capacity of the agricultural community went down while industrial production went up. There was transportation shortage, and then there was shortage in power also.

Today the biggest problem that this country is facing is non-utilisation of the very hard-earned capacity. This has happened because capacity was created but the utilisation conditions were not created.

Then also so far as foodgrains are concerned, people are thinking as if one monsoon is going to solve lot of our problems. I do not think so. We have expectation of 95 million tonnes of foodgrains. I accept the estimate because this time the picture looks really rosy. The intrinsic worth of the picture looks bright and, therefore, I accept the Government figure of 95 million tonnes of foodgrains. But meanwhile have we realised that 40 million new mouths have been added which must be fed? Even as regards this figure of 95 million tonnes, if we take the figure of 1964-65 which was a very auspicious year, we find that the difference now is only about 6 million tonnes. I feel that this cannot be considered as very great achievement. Actually, we must achieve the target of 120 million tonnes by 1970-71, if we really want to be self-sufficient, and 150 million tonnes in less than ten years' time if we really want to compensate for the growing population which we are seeing today.

That is why I feel that in agricultural orientation a lot of rethinking has to be done. It has again got to be dealt with on the basis of a crash programme. I wish the Deputy Prime Minister to ask the States not to create again a parasitic class in the agricultural population. The agricultural

population does not want subsidies; it wants real good inputs to be put into agriculture. It wants reasonable prices and it wants the capacity to stand on its own feet. I have the experience of Bihar and I know what happened there. During the drought period in Bihar, there was a programme of constructing wells. Thousands of tube-wells were dug. But what was done by Government? Government gave grants from here, and the Bihar Government started distributing them according to a certain pattern which was sponsored by the Government of India. Rs. 2000 was paid as subsidy, and Rs. 2000 had to be paid by the person which was later on converted into a loan to be given by Government. So, there was a loan of Rs. 2000 from Government, and Rs. 2000 subsidy from Government. Many of the people who desired tube-wells and pumping sets....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry to disturb the smooth flow of the hon. Member's speech, but I am pressed for time. So, she should try to conclude now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: May I have two more minutes? Rs. 2000 was given as subsidy. The result was that many of the people who did not want pumping sets got those pumping sets by paying Rs. 2000 which they got as subsidy from Government, and they sold those pumping sets the next day for Rs. 2500 thereby earning a profit of Rs. 500 on an investment of Rs. 2000 which was made by the Government itself in shape of loan. That was how they earned a profit. This kind of a parasitic existence we do not want in the villages. In the villages we want real, reasonable inputs, good and reasonable prices and an integrated agriculture-industry programme. Suppose the industrial climate today is facing a recession. If every year we can add to the purchasing power 10 million population from the villages, in five years time we will have 50 million people from the villages who will be in a position to buy the industrial products which they are not in a position to buy today.

It is time we had an integrated programme. But even today nobody is thinking in terms of silos and warehouses. I am glad the Deputy Prime Minister has promised to open banks in rural areas. They will probably act as warehouses. Even then, we must have silos. What is the sense of increasing the buffer stock if we do not have silos? Buffer stock cannot be built up without the creation of silos.

One word about foreign exchange. Foreign exchange or foreign aid has been like a crutch to us. It should be like a stick and not like a crutch. We are always quoting McNamara, but we should see what Japan has done. Mr. McNamara has brought computers into American life. I wish we do not have that in our country, but certainly we can learn one thing from Japan, because they are so wise about economic planning. Once they learn the technical knowhow, they never re-import it.

Foreign collaboration for identical purposes has been coming to this country. It has caused a lot of disturbance in the entire foreign exchange programme. Therefore, I suggest forbid not when you must permit, permit not when you must forbid.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The eloquent and impassioned speech of Shri Sheo Narain makes our task easier. He has defended the Finance Minister, but the real problem is much more fundamental and much more serious.

India stands today at the crossroads and we have to make up our mind. The question is of choice, what pattern of economic development of the country we adopt. Will India deliver herself into the hands of a few monopolists and big business capitalists who have got the economy of the country in their firm grip and to some extent control of political life, or will India make a departure and curb the activities of those who have held us to ransom and take courage and take bold decisions?

There are three or four points which I wish to put before the Finance Minister for his serious consideration. Firstly, I plead for an early termination of P.L. 480 imports. That gives us no joy. It is a shame for a country like ours to live on borrowed food and to pay for that, and at the same time go about with a beggar's bowl. We had to do it because nature was very unkind to us and there were difficulties, but this time nature has smiled. If Government's figures are correct, 20 million tonnes more you are getting. After all, we were importing only 10.5 million tonnes through P.L. 480. If that is so, why don't you stop it, why don't you put our economy in proper shape and order and tell the country: no more of begging, no more of dependence on American or any other foreign country. Therefore, I suggest that it should be the first step. The second step should be a vigorous drive for procurement from the bumper harvests to the tune of at least ten million tons. I am sorry to say that the great hopes which were raised when the United Front Government assumed office throwing out of office the Congress, were not realised in my State and other States. When they assumed office, we said, we pleaded with Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee and the Food Minister P. C. Ghosh: have a proper scheme of dehoarding and have a proper buffer stock. Unfortunately, that failed and I shall not go into the reason. He has been pushed out of office and a new regime had come. Kripalaniji said something against the Speaker and I am not going to speak about that. Some developments have taken place. Anyhow, I shall plead with the hon. Finance Minister to give top priority to procure grains from the bumper harvest and build up a buffer stock of ten million tons. There is no question of revival of PL 480.

I know the Finance Minister is keen on a gradual expansion of controls over the banking system in order to obtain greater facilities and also to curb and weaken the power of monopoly houses. Lastly, there should be some definite trend towards national-

[Shri N. C. Chatterji]

isation of some aspects of foreign trade, both exports and imports. Otherwise the monopolies will continue.

It is easy to criticise the Finance Minister for deficit financing. We have been talking a lot about it. That is our Fundamental Right under article 19 of the Constitution, freedom of speech and expression to go for the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. I is also the mandate that we have got from our people to go and criticise them and expose them. What is the trouble? What is troubling me and many people in the country is not deficit financing but deficit nationalism deficit secularism. There is a pathetic failure in living up to the old standards. Where is our nationalism? I had the privilege—questionable privilege if you choose—of going to Meerut the other day along with three Members of Parliament with the good wishes of the Prime Minister. What we saw and heard there made us very uncomfortable and uneasy. I had the privilege of meeting Shahnawaz Khan, our old friend. I told him: Shahnawaz, you were the right hand man of Netaji; you were here; but why this communal trouble in Meerut? What am I to say, he replied, I was the right hand man of Netaji and that was the great privilege of my life but I am today called a traitor. I was assured by him of something, which this House must know. It is not correct that Sheikh Abdullah went there and delivered any speech inciting communal passions or creating communal cleavage. On the other hand he told the Muslims—that is what Shahnawaz told me and I believe him—who numbered about ten thousand, it was a very big crowd coming from different parts of India: you are born in this country and you will die in this country; you must identify yourself with this country and nation; that is your duty; you should not do anything that will harm this country. I am glad to tell the House that the district magistrate also confirmed this. The district magis-

trate, incidentally, is a Kashmiri pandit; the Kashmiri pandits are in a minority in Kashmir and they are in great trouble; I am sorry to say that that minority is oppressed in Kashmir. And to a large extent it is being oppressed and they are labouring under many grievances. I am not going to dilate them. Anyhow, that gentleman assured me that what Shahnawaz Khan told us was perfectly right. I do not know what is happening. Possibly, Sheikhji is now singing a different tune in Kashmir. I hope he will not take a different line and will stick to the line of thought he expressed in Meerut which is a good thing for India and for the minorities at large.

What is happening in Assam? I had the privilege, though I belong to another political organisation—to be briefed by the Prime Minister and the then Chief Minister of Assam and I appeared for the Indian National Congress in regard to Assam before the Radcliffe Commission. I pleaded strongly for the inclusion of Badarpur and Karimganj in Assam. Thank God, we got Karimganj. What is happening today? Communal cleavage communal chauvinism, communal trouble: I had the opportunity of going there as President of the Karimganj Convention and I was very much at pains to learn that Karimganj has become the paradise of infiltrators from Pakistan; it was not checked and therefore there is this trouble which had started. Something should be done to stop this.

What is happening today in Gauhati? You talk of deficit financing. But there is deficit in secularism, deficit of nationalism, and there is racial chauvinism, communal cleavage and regional bias which mar our national life, and these are a greater danger and they must be crushed. I am appealing to the Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers to take some step which will really bring about the integration and fight the forces of disintegration. The speaker who spoke just a few minutes back was perfectly correct: that there is absolutely no co-ordination between

the different Ministries. I have got here the Kutch Award. You will be amazed to know, and I am sorry to say that a portion of India's territory which could be demonstrated to be India's territory is being presented to Pakistan. I am sorry that both Dara Banni and Chhad Bet—which are absolutely Indian territory, the territory belonging to our motherland—are now going to be ceded to Pakistan, under the Kutch Award. I can demonstrate from the Award itself that it is not correct. Anyhow, it is all due to one unfortunate thing. I saw the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Prime Minister and told him that "you held a conference with Opposition leaders and told us that you are going to have the tribunal only for the purpose of demarcation of territory." But the first clause in the terms here says that the tribunal shall be entrusted with the task of the determination of the boundary. Who gave you the authority to determine the boundary? Who gave the tribunal the authority to determine the boundary? You know what is the distinction between determination of boundary and delineation of boundary. One is the lawyer's task, a statesman's task, a political and juridical task. The other is an architect's task; it is purely an engineer's task and the surveyor's task. Lal Bahadur Shastri told me that nobody brought it to his notice. What was the Law Minister doing? What was the Defence Minister doing and what were the other Ministers doing? I do not know. But there is complete lack of co-ordination. That is why India's sovereignty is in danger.

What is happening in South India today? My friends told me about Bengal. "What Bengal tries to do today," said Gokhale "the rest of India will do tomorrow." Well, Sir, they tell me that you are not doing something for the Bengali language. I do not think we should imitate either the Southern State or any other State in this matter. What we have is national property and what should be done has to be done with the purpose of vindicating our loyalty to the Bengali language.

Now, this linguistic chauvinism must stop and this can only stop provided the Government stands up to do its duty. It is a problem which can be solved and it is not an insoluble problem. But the thing is, that most unfortunate resolution has led to this misunderstanding. What is deficit financing? Mr. Morarji Desai has already, and he can, go in for it. What is facing us now is, the whole country is facing complete disintegration and complete chaos and complete anarchy. Therefore, I am submitting that there should be some method of having some kind of national integration; call it a council or a committee. There should be some method of co-ordinating the financial resources of both the States and the Centre. You cannot any more proceed on the old lines, with one monolithic party ruling both the Centre and the States, when everything is settled either at the Prime Minister's house or in the house of the Congress President, and any cleavage or any difficulty, any trouble as between the Centre and the States was being resolved at the party level. That cannot be done now. Whether you like one Governor or another Governor, whether you like one Ministry or another Ministry you cannot perpetuate the rule of one party throughout India. And it is quite clear now, since four or five non-Congress Governments are in power. I do not know what will happen after the mid-term poll in West Bengal. That is the only solution, on a democratic basis. Our only regret is that this was not done before.

I am therefore, suggesting that there should be some commission, some machinery, to work out the differences between the Centre and the States, to put the federal and the State relationship on a proper footing, which will do justice to both, and, at the same time, establish cordial relations to bring about harmony, progress, and check and resist all forces of disintegration, chaos and anarchy in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.
C. PANT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

[Shri K. C. Pant]

my purpose in intervening in the debate at this stage is a limited one, it is to clarify some of the doubts that have been raised by hon. Members. Yesterday, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, my senior colleague, intervened in the debate and he has already answered many of the points that were raised in the course of the debate before his intervention. At the end of the debate, the Deputy Prime Minister will reply, and therefore I propose to confine myself to a few areas in which hon. Members seem to have been particularly interested and which have come under a certain measure of attack.

I think it is fair to say that taken as a whole the budget has had a fairly good response in the country, both in the press and in other sections of informed public opinion. Though when the debate takes place in the House, there is a certain amount of give and take. That is part of the debate. Some hon. friends have not been able to resist the obvious temptation of having a dig at the Deputy Prime Minister for having brought forward a deficit budget in spite of his proclivities to the contrary, to which he gave expression last year. But it is amusing that the same friends in the same breath blamed him for not being rigid regarding deficit financing and at the same time for being inflexible. This is hardly consistent.

One noteworthy feature to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is that among the hon. members opposite who spoke, at least two, who have experience of running Governments, viz., Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and Prof. Humayun Kabir, gave almost unqualified support to the budget. Perhaps that was because of the dose of responsibility that has been administered to them in earlier years.

The basic objectives of Government's budgetary policy remain unchanged. These have remained unchanged and must remain unchanged, because the basic objectives are to secure economic growth in an environment of stability and to work towards distri-

butive social justice. This process of rapid economic growth has been going on ever since independence. But in the last two years, it has been interrupted primarily because of the agricultural situation so that the energies of the nation have been diverted to avert a national disaster. When one is engaged in building a house, if a fire breaks out, one has to suspend operations for the time being and devote one's energies to putting out the fire first. Having put out the fire, one must collect the materials, draw up another time schedule and proceed with the building of the house at a faster pace. This is roughly what we are engaged in today and the budget of any particular year has got to take into account the immediate circumstances and the context in which it is framed.

This is a transitional period of readjustment and consolidation which is necessary before we launch forth again into the Fourth Plan which will call for a much bigger effort and in which we hope to achieve a much better rate of growth.

Sir, there is no need for me to go in great detail into the economic scene which has already been put before the House in the Economic Survey as well as in the budget speech. But some features are obvious, and they have been referred to by some hon. Members who have participated in the Debate.

There is improvement, I would say, substantial improvement, in the agricultural situation. There are signs of improvement in exports. There is a clear prospect of the easing of strains on the price situation. Industrial production has remained sluggish and so also private investment. The growth rate of industrial output, which was around 8 per cent a year not so long ago, has diminished year after year over the last three years. In 1965 it was 5.6 per cent. In 1966 it was 2.6 per cent. In the current year so far it is only about 1.5 per cent. So, the task before us in the coming year is first and foremost to stimulate industrial growth and to stimulate exports

and to do so in a manner consistent with price stability. Sir, these are the objectives to which the Budget has applied itself.

In listening to the Debate, I did not find that any hon. friend opposite had seriously offered a better alternative to the budget presented by the Deputy Prime Minister. Even those who opposed or complained of deficit financing did not suggest the cutting of developmental outlays because they were aware of the conditions of recession which now prevail; nor did any of them have the courage to suggest that the gaps should have been filled in by additional taxation. I do not hear any such suggestion. So, faced with this dilemma many of the hon. friends opposite have fallen back on their old whipping horse, government expenditure, as a sleek solution to all the problems, saying, cut down defence expenditure and the gap would be filled automatically. I will be the last one to rule out the possibility of curtailment of expenditure in the Government, but at the same time, the scope for economy is limited and restricted. And one has got to take this into account in coming to a judgement on the alternatives before the Deputy Prime Minister in the matter of the final framing of the Budget.

My hon. friend, Shri Masani said that non-developmental expenditure was going up twice as fast as developmental expenditure. I will take that up later and I will give facts and figures. But the surprising thing is that after saying this, when he came to offering his own suggestions and his own solutions to the problems facing the country, he suggested measures which will only increase the non-developmental expenditure. One sleek solution suggested by him is that Government should subsidise food-grains for the vulnerable sections of the population. I do not know how this is consistent with his keenness to bring about reduction in non-developmental expenditure. Some of the increases in non-developmental expenditure to which he drew pointed attention took

place precisely because of the very great increase in the burden of food subsidies during the years which he mentioned. Food subsidies, which are classified as non-developmental expenditure, amounted to Rs. 19 crores in 1961-62, Rs. 30 crores in 1964-65 and as much as Rs. 106 crores in 1967-68. Government had to incur these expenses because of the very difficult food situation which was prevailing at that time. Now, Shri Masani wants to perpetuate this system and, if I have understood him correctly, he suggested that subsidy should be given to nearly 20 per cent of our population, urban and rural. The cost of this would be more than what was incurred even in 1967-68 when the level of subsidies was the highest.

Now I turn to the question of relative increases in developmental and non-developmental expenditure. The Centre's developmental expenditure was Rs. 95 crores in 1950-51, Rs. 810 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 1149 crores in 1968-69. As against that, other expenditure was Rs. 358 crores in 1950-51, Rs. 1063 crores in 1962-63 and Rs. 2235 crores in 1968-69. Let us analyse these figures. It will be seen that developmental expenditure in 1968-69 is more than twelve times the developmental expenditure in 1950-51 while other expenditure in 1963-69 is only six times the expenditure in 1950-51. The increase in developmental expenditure between 1950-51 and 1962-63, that is, not taking into account the difficult period that came after 1963, is even more impressive. Developmental expenditure in 1962-63 was 3½ times the expenditure in 1950-51 and other expenditure in 1962-63 was only three times that in 1950-51. If there has been a slight worsening since then it is only because of the steep increase in defence, police and debt servicing charges.

AN HON. MEMBER : And Bokaro.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will come to Bokaro, do not be in a hurry. Let us examine the break-up of this non-developmental expenditure, because it

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has been suggested time and again that there is great scope for cutting down on this non-developmental expenditure. This point has been made repeatedly. Let us examine it. Out of the total increase of Rs. 1172 crores between 1962-63 and 1968-69 in expenditure which is not labelled as 'developmental', defence accounted for Rs. 541 crores, debt servicing Rs. 305 crores, food transactions accounted for an increase of Rs. 98 crores almost wholly because of requirements of building up a buffer-stock and another Rs. 139 crores are accounted for by larger grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories. Thus Rs. 1083 crores out of a total increase of Rs. 1172 crores are accounted for by these four items, and the rest of the increase of Rs. 89 crores is spread over a number of items and I will not go into them.

Let us look at the main items—debt servicing, defence and food transactions. So far as debt servicing is concerned I would submit to the House that in India borrowings have been utilised exclusively for developmental purposes. They have not been utilised for meeting revenue deficits. Therefore whatever money has been borrowed has gone for meeting the requirements of development. I do not think it would be suggested that this was improperly used at any stage. Similarly, on buffer-stock, I do not think there is any serious difference of opinion. Though this is a non-developmental expenditure in the technical sense, in the context of the requirements of the country, in the context of the long-term requirements of the country, the need for price stability and so on, and the need to avoid the kind of situation with which we were faced in the last two years as a result of shortfall in agricultural production, I think the buffer-stock operation expenditure will not be grudged by the House. Similarly, I do not think the House will grudge expenditure on defence, police, and border security. Even this includes expenditure on housing, ordnance factories and the like which cannot be considered as wholly non-developmental.

15.40 HRS.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair.]

Coming to developmental expenditure, it has increased by Rs. 339 crores since 1962-63. Of this, Rs. 145 crores are accounted for by larger grants to the States and Union Territories for developmental purposes. Of the rest, that is Rs. 194 crores, Rs. 30 crores are accounted by export promotion measures and the balance mostly by larger Plan outlay. Can anyone seriously suggest that there is scope for cutting down expenditure on any of these outlays?

Some friends have suggested that if proper economy measures had been taken this deficit of Rs. 300 crores could have been avoided. I do not know whether they meant it as a serious proposition. Let us examine the pattern of our expenditure. Our total expenditure, whether by way of direct expenditure or grants or loans is now of the order of Rs. 4,700 crores. A broad breakdown of this is as follows: Assistance to States and Union Territories Rs. 1,359 crores; Defence Rs. 1,015 crores; interest charges Rs. 562 crores; buffer stock operations Rs. 140 crores; financial institutions Rs. 67 crores; police Rs. 62 crores; export promotion Rs. 45 crores. This leaves about Rs. 1,450 crores which is almost entirely for developmental expenditure and the bulk is for maintenance of completed projects and for the execution of projects already started. If these provisions are curtailed further, developmental activity will be severely affected and the process of recovery from the stagnation from which we all want to get out would be seriously affected.

So, that leaves us with another whipping horse, administrative expenditure. Let us take up that question. Let us take administrative expenditure, particularly general administration and see whether Government has been lax in the way the expenditure has grown in the years gone by. The percentage of administrative expenditure to total revenue expenditure excluding defence has steadily come down, from 17 in 1954-55 to 10.85 at present and it is expected to go down

to 10.70 next year. The percentage of expenditure on general administration in relation to total administrative expenditure has been steadily decreasing. I will give just one set of figures. In 1964-65 the percentage of expenditure on general administration to total administrative expenditure was 17 per cent in 1968-69, in the budget expenditure it is 14 per cent. Then we will take the percentage of increase in expenditure on general administration over the previous year, that is, the increase in each year, which is a very important figure. In 1965-66 it increased by 17 per cent; in 1966-67 by 12 per cent, in 1967-68 in the revised estimates by 8 per cent and in the budget proposals for 1968-69 by 4 per cent. Now, could there be a more striking demonstration of the effectiveness of the economy measures that have been taken during the last two years? The Planning Commission memorandum on the Fourth Plan envisaged a growth of expenditure on general administration to the extent of 5 per cent per annum, and the current level of increase to which I have just referred is 4 per cent, well within that limitation.

It does not mean that further efforts should not be made to achieve further economies. Efforts are certainly made and we are paying the maximum attention to this. I have deliberately taken the time of the House and burdened it with some facts and figures because this is very often trotted out that if you cut down expenditure you will be able to meet the budget deficit and you will be able to find resources to a very large extent. There are limitations up to which one could do this. I hope the facts and figures which I have placed before the House will once and for all put this matter in its proper perspective.

I find Shri Masani is not here. He had referred to some figures regarding increase of the establishment of the Planning Commission. I checked these figures and I find that Shri Masani has probably misunderstood the Planning Commission figures which have been given in the budget papers.

Out of the total establishment in Planning Commission, next year there will be 95 less and this reduction also includes expenditure on class IV. So, instead of an increase in the establishment, there is actually going to be a decrease. I think, there are three columns in that Table. Mr. Masani read the first two and in his eagerness to make the point, he forgot to read the third.

Now, I come to another favourite whipping horse, that is, the public sector. It is the nation's resources that have gone into the building of the public sector and I need hardly say that the progress of the public sector is something which should interest all sections of this House because we need the resources that can be generated in the public sector undertaking. The recession has shown very clearly how the fate and the health of the public and private sectors, indeed of public and private investments, is linked. Only last year, I remember very many voices who today are criticising the public sector, saying again and again that the Government should not cut down its public expenditure and that we should keep it up in order to keep up the demand in the economy, in order to cut down the evil effects of recession. Therefore, the one is inter-linked with the other. I think, this basic fact should not be lost sight of by those who seem to take some perverse pleasure in criticising the public sector day in and day out.

The Reports up to 1965-66 have been placed on the Table of the House. I do not want to go into them. We have discussed them at various stages last year. This year, the Report for 1966-67 is not yet out. It is under preparation. But, I think the House may be interested in having a broad picture of the functioning of the public sector undertakings in 1966-67 on the basis of the data now available. At the end of 1966-67, there were 77 industrial and commercial enterprises consisting of Hindustan Steel Ltd., 43 other running concerns, 12 promotional and developmental undertakings, 3

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financial institutions and 18 undertakings under construction. The total investment in all these 77 industrial and commercial enterprises was Rs. 2841 crores at the end of 1966-67.

Now, so far as Hindustan Steel Ltd. is concerned, its gross profit calculated before interest and tax was Rs. 0.02 crores in 1966-67 as against Rs. 20.65 crores in 1965-66. This was due to the fall in sale owing to general economic recession in the country. In the case of the other 43 running concerns, the gross profit before interest and tax increased from Rs. 31.97 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 37.67 crores in 1966-67. After interest and provision of tax, there was a net loss of Rs. 1.82 crores in 1966-67 against a net profit of Rs. 7.95 crores in 1965-66.

Analysing the composition of the net profit and loss made by the running concerns, two or three facts emerge. One is that 30 concerns which had made a profit of about Rs. 16 crores in 1965-66 have increased their profit in 1966-67. The profit now, as against Rs. 16 crores, is Rs. 31 crores. The second fact is that as many as 23 enterprises out of 43 running concerns improved their performance during 1966-67 compared to the previous year, that is, the bulk of them have improved on their performance last year. The third fact is that the loss this year primarily, is due to the fact that 3 concerns have started production in 1966-67 and have been included in the list of running concerns for the first time this year and they have contributed a loss of about Rs. 12 crores. Everybody who knows anything of industry will appreciate that in the first year there are all the teething troubles and enterprises like Heavy Engineering Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electronics and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals cannot be expected to straightway make a profit. It will take time. It is because of these three concerns having been taken into account for the first time that it has shown a net loss, but if you leave these three out, that will be turned

into a profit. These facts have got to be kept in mind.

So far as promotional and developmental undertakings as well as financial institutions are concerned, they are 15 out of the 77 which I have referred to earlier. These have improved their performance considerably over the previous year. Their net profit is Rs. 10.3 crores as against Rs. 1.3 crores in the previous year.

Now, a lot has been said about the Bokaro Steel Plant and my hon. friend is very keen to know something about Bokaro. About Bokaro, there is a campaign to create an impression somehow that it is wrong to construct the Bokaro Plant at this stage and we do not really need steel, that there is surplus steel in this country. That is a very facile argument 'Steel' is a generic term. Many things are made out of steel. Certain things can be surplus and certain other things can be in short supply. This is something which my hon. friends never cared to clarify. The fact of the matter is that the Bokaro Steel Plant has been designed to produce flat products which are in short supply in the country. This is the justification for Bokaro. The gap is estimated to be 1 to 1.2 million tonnes per annum by 1970-71.—the gap between the production and supply of flat products—and the Bokaro Steel Plant is planned to produce 1.3 million tonnes of finished steel by 1971, i.e. 1.3 million tonnes as against the unsatisfied demand of 1 to 1.2 million tonnes. This is expected to wipe out the gap that remains. But for Bokaro—this is a point which I want the House to appreciate—the country will have to continue to import flat products which in terms of foreign exchange will be of the order of about Rs. 90 crores per year by 1970-71. Is it seriously contested that this project is necessary? Is it suggested that if this Project is not started now, by some miracle, we will be able to bring this into being before 1970-71? Is it claimed that the gestation period of a steel plant can be less than this? If not, the justification is obvious and it will be a mistake to delay this project.

Coming to the performance of the public sector undertakings, in the export field, the House will be glad to know that, during 1966-67, the value of exports amounted to Rs. 93.87 crores as against Rs. 48.59 crores in 1965-66. The special features of the improved export performance were that Hindustan Steel achieved an increase in exports from Rs. 2.21 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 9 crores in 1966-67; there was substantial increase in the export of machine tools, and petroleum products over the previous year, the trading corporations like the STC and the MMTC were able to export many non-traditional items like engineering goods, footwear, chemicals, bananas, etc., and some of these items were also exported to non-traditional destinations. I think that the public sector enterprises are to be congratulated for having taken advantage of the difficult demand situation in the home market to step up their exports substantially.

Now I come to the taxes and in this, first of all, I should like to take up Mr. Masani's point that the tax free limit should be raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,500. Apart from the revenue implications of such a measure—and the revenue implications are about Rs. 18 crores—it will very sharply reduce the base of our income taxation contrary to the concept that income-tax should have a wide coverage. It will exclude from the sphere of direct taxation over 1.1 million tax-payers having incomes between 9 times and 16 times the national per capita income. So, raising the general exemption limit to Rs. 7,500 would mean conferring tax exemption on persons having a monthly income up to Rs. 625. I do not know whether this would be justified in view of the need for wide-spread and increased participation in the developmental efforts and resource mobilisation effort that is necessary under our planned economy.

Sir, two divergent points of view were expressed in the course of the debate while dealing with the taxation measures. Some said that we had given reliefs to the better-off sections. Others said that the reliefs were not enough.

The main reliefs provided for the corporate sector are the discontinuance of the Dividend tax and reduction in the rates of surtax from 35 to 25 per cent. These two reliefs are meant for improving the investment climate without losing sight of the Government's need for financial resources which leaves little scope for providing substantial tax relief. The selective concessions are calculated to revive business confidence which they have already done. It is our hope and expectation that the corporate sector would plough back more funds into investments rather than current consumption.

Other incentives to which some references were made are selective and directed to specific priority sectors, such as, export promotion and agriculture.

Now, the other relief which is meant primarily for the investors in the lower and middle income brackets is the exemption from tax of the first five hundred rupees of Indian company dividends in all cases even where the total dividend income during the year is more than Rs. 500. While this measure will have the effect of attracting further investment in Indian company shares, it is primarily a step towards rationalisation of the existing provision.

In the field of personal taxation, the discontinuance of the levying of a separate surcharge on unearned and earned incomes is essentially a measure for rationalisation and simplification of the tax structure. It does not lead to any substantial change in the incidence of tax because this is a point which I would like the House to note. The rates of basic income-tax on incomes over Rs. 1 lakh are simultaneously being stepped up and the rates of ordinary wealth tax on wealth over Rs. 10 lakhs are also being increased. While the increase in the rates of basic income-tax on incomes over Rs. 1 lakh maintains progression in the incidence of income-tax, the increase in the rates of ordinary wealth tax would serve the purpose of subjecting wealthy persons having unearned incomes to the higher incidence of tax.

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Every week we have questions in Parliament about the measures being taken by Government to step up the rate of assessment and collection and the tightening up of provisions relating to tax evasions. Well, Sir, Government have taken various measures to improve the administrative machinery and I would like to refer to a few of them.

The first is the functional scheme introduced in income-tax circles. The essence of this scheme is that the functions of assessment, collection and administration which were carried on by a single income-tax officer in the past have been distributed among various Income-Tax Officers so that each function can receive his exclusive attention. Well, Sir, we have not yet had this functioning long enough to be able to say definitely what improvements have been effected, but the improvements have been noticeable and we are extending the system to other Assistant Commissioners' ranges. To-day it has been extended to 17 units.

In the case of small income cases administrative instructions have been issued to deal with them without personal hearing of the tax-payer and this would help not only to clear the back-log which consists largely of small cases but we hope it would help encourage tax-payers to extend their willing co-operation to the Department and create an atmosphere of mutual trust.

Another very important step that has been taken is to reduce the time limit, that is, to reduce the period of time limitation for completion of original assessments from 4 years to 2 years so as to expedite the pace of disposal of work.

Then, we have taken a decision to set up departmentally an organisation for valuation of lands, buildings and other assets. This too is an important step which will improve our collections of wealth tax and tax on capital gains, estate duty and gift tax besides introducing a measure of uniformity in the valuation of assets.

16 Hrs.

Then, Government have been devising ways and means for countering tax evasion. This time, apart from this step which I have just mentioned, namely the creation of a valuation cell which will take care of this problem to some extent, another very important step has been taken. In fact, several steps have been taken and one of these is the proposal to step up the minimum and maximum penalties for concealment of income and wealth so as to achieve a forfeiture of the concealed income or wealth in all cases; because the minimum is one hundred per cent, we cannot have less. This measure is sought to be made effective from 1st April, 1968.

Another measure to curb malpractices leading to evasion of tax in businesses and professions is the disallowance of excessive payments to relatives and associate concerns and also disallowance of expenditure for which payments are made after a date to be notified in amounts of above Rs. 25,000 otherwise than by crossed cheques or crossed bank draft.

I would also like to draw the attention of the House to para 56 of the memorandum explaining the provisions to tighten limits of corporate expenditure, to which reference is made in the House very often. To curb wasteful and lavish expenditure in businesses and professions, entertainment expenditure incurred though entertainment allowances or expense account of employees is also being brought within the purview of the existing limit over the deductible amount of such expenditure. Expenditure on perquisites to higher-paid employees is also being subjected to greater restriction than at present and the restrictions are being extended to non-corporate enterprises as well. That is all I have to say with regard to the direct taxes in this budget.

One very important step which has been taken in the field of indirect taxes is meant to relieve the administrative burden involved in physical control over a large number of fac-

tories manufacturing the excisable commodities and also to avoid irksomeness caused in physical supervision over the removal of goods. Therefore, it has been proposed to introduce a system of self-assessment by the manufacturers. The basic scheme is already in operation selectively for 13 commodities manufactured mostly in the organised sector, but the option to work under the scheme is today left to the manufacturer. The revised scheme is not optional, but all manufacturers, large or small in the case of commodities which are brought under audit type of control will be required to determine their own duty liability in respect of the goods which they manufacture and intend to remove. Simultaneously, the penal provisions for evasion are being made more stringent by the statutory change proposed in clause 38(1) of the Finance Bill. Tentatively, it has been decided that the scheme should come into operation from 1st May, 1968, and the necessary changes required under the rules are being drafted and will be issued shortly. It is proposed to extend this scheme to all excisable commodities except 13 of which I have a list, but I do not think that I should take up the time of the House by reading out that list.

I know that the other Members of my party are keen to speak, and I do not want to take too much time of the House. . .

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : What about us ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now, I turn very briefly to the Centre's assistance to States, because again an impression is sought to be created that the Centre is somehow withholding assistance from the States. This charge does not bear scrutiny nor does the other charge that there is discrimination between Congress and non-Congress State Governments bear any scrutiny. As regards the assistance for the Plan, this has progressively increased from Rs. 880 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 1058 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 2500 crores in the Third Plan, L15LSS(CP)/66-7

constituting approximately 61 per cent, 51 per cent and 61 per cent of the Plan outlay of the States. The corresponding percentages in respect of the subsequent period are 59.3 per cent in 1966-67, 59.6 per cent in 1967-68 and 65.5 per cent in 1968-69 on the basis of approved outlay and promised Central assistance.

Some other figures which are relevant may also be of interest to the House. The States share of Central taxes and duties has increased from Rs. 178 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 438 crores next year. The grants-in-aid have increased from Rs. 215 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 472 crores next year. The loans and advances have increased from Rs. 452 crores gross in 1961-62 to Rs. 856 crores gross in 1968-69. Loans and advances net of repayment increased from Rs. 318 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 431 crores next year.

Some hon. members referred to the proposals made by certain States for the rescheduling of debt repayments to the Centre. They forget that these debt repayment dues are taken into account while determining the Centre's resources for meeting its own expenditure as also for giving Central assistance to the States. So, anything that is done to reduce the capacity of the Centre to finance its own plan would also have the effect of limiting its capacity to help the States. Therefore, this fact has got to be kept in mind while making requests of this kind.

I might mention in this context that last year and this year in the case of needy States like Bihar, the Centre was very generous in giving scarcity assistance which in the total aggregated Rs. 80 crores.

In conclusion, may I say that the annual rate of national income at constant prices over the last 14 years ending 1964-65 was 4.2%. The average rate of growth of population being a little over 2% in the course of the last 14 years, these figures are not satisfactory, and we have really to make a much bigger effort to step up the growth rate in the fourth plan

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which is to be begin next year. This will call for still greater effort and cooperation from all quarters, if this rate of growth which has been placed tentatively I think between 5 and 6% has to be achieved. This debate will have served a very useful purpose if it conditions the nation to the climb ahead and creates an atmosphere of realistic hope in which it will be easier for the necessary effort and co-operation to be forthcoming.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Much has been heard about this budget already, how our economy has been handed over to the capitalists, how the fourth plan has been kept in cold storage, how landlords are helped in the name of helping the farmers, and how the Finance Minister is still indulging in deficit financing. All these points have been made by my friends here, and I do not want to repeat them.

The arguments put forward by the hon. Minister, Mr. K. C. Pant, and by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao yesterday, do not convince anybody. This time at least the Finance Minister is a bit honest. There is no pretension about a socialistic economy or socialistic advancement in our country. There is no word of socialism in his speech. I am thankful to him for at least that much honesty that he has shown.

When our country become independent, our people wanted an all-round development in the country. So, they demanded a long-term plan, economic plan, for this country, for our development. The Congress Party came forward to accept it but instead of having a plan in the interest of the people, these gentlemen planned in the interest of the capitalist class and they are trying to build up capitalism here. That is why they were forced to keep the plan in cold storage now. When there was food scarcity and profiteering and racketeering became rampant, people began to demand that the wholesale trade of foodgrains should be taken over by the Government.

Immediately the Government came forward and told us that they were ready to form the Food Corporation of India but it had not been allowed to function anywhere. Recently, I saw a report yesterday or the day before that the Chairman of the FCI had resigned because of differences in policy matters.

The demand came from the people that banks must be nationalised to curb the monopolies. The slogan of nationalisation was raised inside the ruling party but an alternative slogan of 'social control' has been given. We know how it touches the bank employees; it does not touch even the bankers. This type of hoodwinking people was going on for the last so many years. The time has now come when people are not going to be deceived by these promises and so the Government is forced to come out in its true colours. That is the meaning of this budget and that is why I am thankful to the Finance Minister.

The main point I wish to dwell upon is the State-Centre relationship. The hon. Minister, Mr. Pant, told this House how generous the Government has been to the States and in his budget speech the Finance Minister threatened the States for overdrawals. I do not deny that the States were pressing for more assistance from the Centre and that they were overdrawing from the Reserve Bank. Still it is very unfortunate and unfair on the part of the Government to take such an attitude towards the States. If they had pondered over the financial position of the States for one minute at least, they would not have taken such an attitude. The resources which yield an increasing revenue are mostly in the hands of the Centre while the responsibility for economic and social development is thrown on the States. Mobilisation of the resources for developmental work is controlled largely by the Centre and at times even the Government goes against constitutional provisions. According to article 280 of

the Constitution, the Finance Commission recommends the percentage of revenue to be allotted to the State, but then the Government rejected the recommendations of the Third and the Fourth Finance Commissions and now they have curtailed the rights of the finance commission when planning began. With all that, what is happening now? Now, the Minister says that they have increased the grants and the loans to the States. But what the State Governments are entitled to by legal means, it is dwindling, and what is given by way of grants and loans is increasing. By these methods, the States are put under the mercy of the federal government always, and the Centre uses that for its political ends. That is our charge. Those States who behave properly, who have a pull in the Centre, get more, and those States who dare to challenge the Government policy get none. That is the practice all along.

For example, take the State of Kerala, which is my State. This year, there is a deficit of Rs. 18 crores in the budget of our State. How did it happen? We did not give, the State Government did not give, any concession to the rich men. They did not impose any new taxation and there is no possibility of any more taxation in the State. But still how did it happen? Because this Government at the Centre cut the food subsidy to the State Governments. It was a cut for all States; I am not mentioning the Kerala State Government alone. They have cut the food subsidy to all the States. You know that Kerala is a chronically deficit State and we were depending upon the Central Government for our assistance, though we are not getting it properly. Because we are a deficit State, because the Central Government is not helping us properly, the price of rice in the open market of Kerala is very high. Suppose we increase the price of rice supplied by the Government. Then naturally the open market rate of rice also will go up. In Kerala unemployment is rampant and the living standards of the people are very low. So, we

cannot afford to raise the price of rice there. So, the Government of Kerala decided not to raise the price of rice because we did not want to pass on this new burden to the people. Naturally the Government of Kerala had to shoulder the burden which comes to about Rs. 16 crores a year. So, the Government was forced to have a deficit in its budget this year. It is going to affect the development work in the State if the Centre is not going to revise its policy.

The spiral of price rise in India is due fundamentally to the policies of the Central Government. Nobody can deny it. When the Central Government employees demanded an increase in DA, though the Finance Minister said no at first, he was forced to give it later on. The price rise is not affecting the Central Government employees alone. It affects State employees as well. Now the State employees are demanding more DA, but the State Governments are not in a position to give it, because the Centre is not assisting them in that aspect also. We can give many more instances like this. The Central Government is not yielding and it is not taking the economic position of the States into consideration. So, more and more rupture between the States and the Centre is coming up now.

After the last general elections in 1967, a new phenomenon has developed in the country. In many States, we have non-Congress ministries. At the Centre, we have a Congress ministry. There are differences in the policies between the State Governments and the Central Government. The differences are evident. Likewise, there is a possibility that the situation might change. There is also a possibility of a non-Congress Government at the Centre and Congress Governments in one or two States. In this complex political situation, if the State-Centre relationship is not reviewed, this friction is going to increase and our country will go to dogs. If we want national integration and the unity of the nation to be strengthened, the whole thing must be reviewed and

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

the States must be given more powers in economic and political matters and more elbow room for shaping their own policies and to have their own development programmes. Then only the Centre-State relationship will smoothly develop. But this Government is not doing it. It is more interested in toppling non-Congress ministries now. They have toppled a number of them already. In some States like West Bengal, the topplers are toppled. This very thing is going to happen in Punjab and Bihar also. This toppling business will not get us anywhere. There is a report in the newspapers that the Governor of West Bengal was saying that in West Bengal about 101 industries are closed, lock-outs are continuing in 29 industries and strikes are continuing in 16 industries. As a result, about 32,000 workers are unemployed now. All these things began when the UF Government was in power there. The capitalist class headed by the monopolists developed these things to pressurise the UF Government. The Central Government looked on and did not intervene. This sort of attitude towards the non-Congress ministries develops animosity rather than a friendly attitude between the States and the Centre. Now their eyes are on Madras and Kerala. I do not know what they are going to do about it. The cry of law and order is coming up from some Congress leaders in Kerala. The other day, our Law Minister, Shri P. Govinda Menon, while touring in Kerala, had the audacity to say publicly in Kerala that a piece of legislation which the Kerala Government is contemplating would not get the assent of the President. What business has he to say like that? It is beyond our comprehension. That only shows the attitude of the Central Government and the ministers towards non-Congress ministries.

The bungling of the Central Government on the language question, their bungling on the question of boundaries between States, their carelessness regarding safeguarding communal

minorities and national minorities in some States—all these have given room for fissiparous tendencies in India. The only way out of this crisis, this political and economic crisis, is the review of all our economic and political policies and to have a basic change in this policy. Then only we can serve this country. Otherwise the topplers will be toppled; and that day is not far off. That is all that I have to say.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the budget proposals introduced by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. I do not say that the budget is a perfectly ideal one or that it does not suffer from any limitations. But I do so with the belief, with the idea, and with the confidence that it is the best that could be done under the circumstances. Excepting one matter, I believe, it has received the general support, and that is, the increase in the postal rates. I hope this matter will be reconsidered and by the time the hon. Finance Minister comes to the House for the purpose of passing the Finance Bill, this postal increase may be reviewed to serve the interests of the people. I may bring to his notice that there is a precedent. On a previous occasion too, the budget included an increase in the postal rates, but when the Finance Bill came, that was abandoned. The present Finance Minister may follow that precedent and earn the gratitude of the people.

Sir, the utility of judging a budget is only the elasticity which it has and whether it serves the interests of the common man, whether it meets his needs and relieves his sufferings. In that way, this budget is a successful one. There can be no doubt about it. The only helpful comments and constructive comments that should be offered in this budget is how to cover the gap of deficit that has been left in the budget. That is the only point as that may possibly lead to inflation unless proper steps are taken. It can be met by increasing the taxes or

reducing the expenses or increasing the sources of income. The question of raising the taxes does not come. The question of reduction of expenses may be considered and also the question of increasing the income. One sector in which income may be increased is from the industry, that is, by conducting our industries in such a way so that industries may produce more without increasing the cost of production. In that matter, my opposition friends, both capitalists and anti-capitalists may combine with the Finance Minister, so that industries may not be hampered in their production and they may also produce more, without increasing the cost of production. That appeal may be made to them too, because they are also anxious that this deficit should not be there.

Certain recent statements made from the Finance Ministry in both the Houses of Parliament have given the figures regarding the amount of income-tax written off. That gave me a headache. If the hon. Finance Minister devotes his attention in that way, I believe much of his worry about this deficit may go and a good amount may be recovered from the income-tax arrears which will help him to cover the deficit.

When I speak about this subject of Income-tax, I should say that it was in 1951-52, when Shri Tyagi came as the Finance Minister, that he introduced the idea of quasi-disclosures. The ills of the Income-tax Department grew from that time when quasi-disclosures were allowed and were condoned. Of course, afterwards the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee was appointed, but that was appointed under Tyagiji himself and the Committee did its work rather in a perfunctory way. I suggest to the present Finance Minister that he may take into consideration the period ten years back from now and make a total of the income-tax written off. That, I believe, will be a staggering figure. Sometime back Shri Bhagat, as Minister of Finance, made a statement in this

House about the outstanding income-tax and the parties from whom those taxes were outstanding. The names were revealing. All of them were rich persons and the amounts outstanding against them were also heavy. This is a source which ought to be tapped and it may be tapped as the Finance Minister has himself indicated.

Better administration of income-tax department is more needed than better income-tax law. Even under the present Acts, I may state that we may get much more revenue from income-tax than even if we do not wait for the amendment of the law in the ways suggested from different quarters. But an inquiry has to be made, as I have suggested, about the total amount outstanding for the last ten years, the process through which these arrears have accumulated, the parties from whom these arrears are due and the methods how this can be realised.

Many hon. Members have spoken about Rs. 541.71 crores outstanding of the income-tax assessed. There is also the income-tax assessment arrears the volume of which has increased. Regarding this Rs. 541.71 crores, this is the outstanding amount on 31st March 1967. I believe, in the previous years the amount outstanding would not go beyond Rs. 300 crores.

16-33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Within a short time the outstanding amount has gone up to this extent. That is a matter of inquiry. In this we are involved in a vicious circle. What happens is like this. If the administration of the income-tax realisation is lax, then that leads to the rise in the amount outstanding. If the amount outstanding goes on rising, then the tax structure goes up. If the tax structure goes up, then again the tendency to evade tax comes in. This is something like a vicious circle which ought to be broken somewhere. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will be able to do it.

When I speak of the income-tax arrears, I am also reminded of the sales-tax, arrears. Sometime back I had occasion to go through the sales-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]
tax arrears in Delhi. My hon. friends in the Opposition who are interested in the Delhi Administration may go through the same list and find out the amount outstanding. The amount outstanding is heavy and against parties who are well known parties. But after the amount of sales-tax was attempted to be realised they just disappeared. That is a statement I secured on an authoritative basis and it may be checked. I came to the conclusion that the capital of these firms on which they work is not the capital they produce or they bring or put into the business, but it is the capital they secure by keeping outstanding dues to the public exchequer. Dues not paid to the public exchequer for years become the capital with which they work and from which they make profit. That is a matter that requires the attention of the Finance Minister.

While on this matter, coming as the representative of West Bengal, I must bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the urgent necessity of completing the Farraka Barrage scheme. The Irrigation Minister has assured us that it will be completed by 1970. I hope money will not be withheld and the scheme will be allowed to be completed within the specified time, because the Farraka scheme is something like a life and death question, not only to West Bengal but to the entire eastern region. It will be a way of supply to Assam, Manipur and Tripura, all the eastern States. So, that requires completion with the greatest expedition possible.

Then I wish to bring to his notice one point about the administration of public sector undertakings. The hon. Minister of State for Finance who spoke just now defended the public sector. Even then, there are some features in the management of the public sector that requires to be taken note of. The main defect in the management of public sector undertakings is that the top administration is run by persons who are at the fag end of their career, when they can have no interest in the well-being of

that undertaking. Since they have completed their career, it does not depend upon the successful running of the institution. So, they just while away their time and when one goes, another person in the same category comes in. Their philosophy seems to be: sufficient unto the day the leave thereof.

In this connection, I want to refer to DVC in particular. The present Chairman of the DVC is a person who was very bitterly criticised by the Public Accounts Committee for the losses he has caused to the Government. He has allowed Government money to be wasted. So, he was removed from where he was and posted somewhere in Kerala. From Kerala he has been brought and put at the top of DVC. With this example before them, how can we expect the public to have confidence in the running of the public sector undertakings when the Government themselves make such top appointments? Though his term expired some time back he has been given an extension of six months. Could the Government not find some other officer to be put in as Chairman of DVC? When an officer has received such adverse comments from the PAC when he was running another organisation, if he is put in charge of this organisation, how could the people have confidence in the running of public sector organisations? I hope the Government will take into consideration this aspect of the matter.

Then I want to refer to another report of the PAC and that is the Twentieth Report for 1967-68. I do not know why this time all the demands of the defence services are put together as a composite demand for revenue expenditure on defence services. Why are the three existing demands put under one demand? When it came to the notice of the PAC, the Committee objected to it. After the objection of the Committee was communicated to the Ministry, the Committee examined the Secretary, Ministry of Finance and the Financial Adviser, Ministry of Defence. They explained their position as best as

they could, but they could not convince the PAC. The Committee were not impressed with the arguments adduced before them. After that the Government informed the Committee that the Government did not wish to pursue the proposal.

This brings to my mind a query which I shall put before the hon. Finance Minister. Is there any attempt anywhere to combine all the three services under one head and put a central authority over all the three? Under our Constitution the President is the Supreme Commander of the Army. Let there be no attempt made anywhere to put up a parallel authority to the President's authority given to him by the Constitution. The hon. Finance Minister, I hope, goes on with his ears and eyes open and I beseech he will keep his attention to this point as to why the question of merging three army services demands under one head was raised and why it was abandoned after the Public Accounts Committee objected to it.

Then, I shall refer to some matters which involve greater problems than mere balancing the Budget, that is, the present social trend to which some of my friends on this side and that side have already referred to. I heard with interest the speech of the young Member of the Swatantra Party when he asked us to copy the West in many matters. I put one question to him—I wish he had been here—and that is: Can he find out from the British Parliament where the Minister of Finance has come to the Parliament laying before it a list of persons who have evaded taxes and taxes to the extent of Rs. 34 lakhs, 40 lakhs and so on? I would request him to find it out. I should say that here also we should copy the West, the public morality in the administration and public morality in business. In effect, I am of the opinion, as I have said it a number of times that we are here put into difficulty by some alliance between the administration and the business community where both agree to go against public morality in a way that harms the administration. If that

were not done, we would have been in a much better position today. That is what should be avoided.

Sir, the Finance Minister has been called upon to look to prevention of disintegration. I hope he will do it. I should only draw his attention to the two sensitive corners of India, one in Assam and one in Kashmir. In both these places, the civil authority is functioning only to a very limited extent and both the places require attention of the hon. Finance Minister, not only as the Finance Minister but also as the Deputy Prime Minister. I hope he will do it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आपका ध्यान संविधान के आर्टिकल 370 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू काश्मीर की एक लअग कांस्टिट्यूट असैम्बली है। आज वहाँ यह हुआ है कि एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल एमेंडमेंट बिल सरकार की तरफ से रखा गया था और आपको यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि वहाँ सरकार फेल हो गई है, और वह एमेंडमेंट गिर गया है और सरकार को इसके पक्ष में दो तिहाई मैजोरिटी नहीं मिल सकी है। चूँकि सरकार वहाँ फेल हो गई है इस वास्तव वह इल्लिगल सरकार है। वह वहाँ दो तिहाई मैजोरिटी नहीं ले सकी है। जो सरकार वहाँ गिर गई है वह इल्लिगल सरकार है। वहाँ पर जो कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसिस पैदा हुआ है उस पर विचार होना चाहिये। इस में सेंटर की ज़िम्मेदारी आती है कि वह गवर्नर को डायरेक्ट करे और कहे कि वहाँ पर जो सरकार है उसको वह खत्म कर दें। वह सरकार इस्तीफा दे और इसके लिए गवर्नर उसको बाध्य करें। इस पर यहाँ अभी डिस्कशन होना चाहिये और प्रोसीजर के जो रूल हैं उनको आपको बेव कर देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have interrupted the debate on a plea that something has happened in the Kashmir Assembly.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a serious matter. But it happened on a certain measure regarding the amendment of the Constitution which requires two-third majority. I presume that is correct. In such a position, it is certainly a question of all the constitutional processes within the framework of the Constitution and the conventions regarding losing a majority. Whether Government loses a majority, if it fails to get two-thirds majority or ordinary majority, is a question to be considered these are the questions to be considered. Therefore, there is no point of order.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): काश्मीर के बारे में मैं भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha): I rise on a point of order. After the Chair has given the ruling, can he question it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is Mr. Rabi Ray making some submission? I have already ruled it out of order.

श्री रवि राय : मेरा कहना यह है कि काश्मीर में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as Kashmir is concerned, certain vote has taken place on a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

श्री रवि राय : आप सुन तो लें ।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no problem before this House on which a point of order can be raised.

श्री रवि राय : कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने जो कहा है उस पर आप विचार करें । सरकार ने जो कंस्टिट्यूट असेम्बली में संशोधन विधेयक रखा था और उसको पास कराने की कोशिश की थी, उसमें वह फेल हो गई है । वहां एक संकट पैदा हो गया है, ऐसा हमें लगता है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. members wanted to raise it on same pretext, and both of them have raised it. So far as the Constitutional provisions are concerned, there is nothing.

I have already ruled it out of order. (Interruptions).

Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले (चान्दनी चौक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जो बजट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं उनकी सेवा में कुछ निवेदन करना आवश्यक समझता हूँ । अभी भट्टाचार्य जी ने लिफाफे और पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत जो बढ़ाई जानी है उसकी तरफ उनकी तबज्जह दिलाई है मैं उनकी बात का समर्थन करता हूँ । मेरा उनसे विनम्र सुझाव है कि पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत को वह न बढ़ायें और उसकी चालू कीमत ही रहने दें । यदि वह पोस्ट कार्ड पर जो घाटा होता है उसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं और मुनाफा भी पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में लेना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार अंग्रेजी राज्य काल में एक पैसे का पोस्ट कार्ड होता था और जो साइज उस पोस्ट कार्ड का होता था वही साइज अब कर दें ताकि गरीब ग्रामीण जनता के ऊपर भार न पड़े । आप इस बात को भली प्रकार जानते हैं कि पोस्ट कार्ड का प्रयोग अधिकांश रूप में ग्रामीण और देश की जो गरीब जनता है वही करती है । इस बास्ते ग्रामीण जनता को राहत देने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि पोस्ट कार्ड का दोनो ओर का कलेवर कुछ छोटा कर दिया जाए लेकिन इसकी कीमत न बढ़ाई जाए । जहां तक लिफाफे का सम्बन्ध है मेरा निवेदन है कि जो वह दस पैसे के लिफाफे को पंद्रह पैसे का करना चाहते हैं और पंद्रह पैसे के लिफाफे को बीस पैसे का करना चाहते हैं इसको न करके एक ही लिफाफा पंद्रह पैसे वाला रखा जाए । बीस पैसे वाला और अब जो पंद्रह पैसे का होगा इन दोनों को हटा कर पंद्रह पैसे वाला एक ही लिफाफा रखें और इस से बिक्री आपकी काफी बढ़ जाएगी औप डेढ़ गुनी या दुगुनी हो जाएगी और चूंकि बिक्री बढ़ जाएगी इस बास्ते आपको इसमें मुनाफा भी होगा और पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का जो घाटे का बजट है यह नफे के बजट में परिवर्तित हो सकता है मोरारजी भाई देश की

गरीब जनता के ऊपर इस प्रकार का भार न डालें। इससे उनकी शान रहेगी और सरकार के प्रति जनता की सद्भावना भी बनी रहेगी।

हमारे देश के अन्दर परिवार नियोजन के ऊपर काफी बड़े पैमाने पर खर्च हो रहा है करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। इसका प्रोपेगंडा करने पर काफी खर्च आपकी तरफ से किया जा रहा है। लेकिन परिवार नियोजन का शिकार केवल एक ही समुदाय हो रहा है और वह समुदाय हिन्दू समुदाय है। मुसलमान और ईसाई लोगों ने धार्मिक तौर पर शरियत की बिना पर घोषणा करके कह दिया है कि परिवार नियोजन इस्लाम के खिलाफ है

डा० कर्णो सिंह : पाकिस्तान में तो हो रहा है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : पाकिस्तान की बात को आप छोड़ दें। वहां मुसलमान ही मुसलमान हैं। वहां कोई दूसरा नहीं है।

यहां पर मुसलमान परिवार नियोजन नहीं करते, ईसाई नहीं करते। दानों ने ऐसा करने से इन्कार कर दिया है। इसके साथ-साथ हिन्दू कोड बिल के अन्तर्गत एक हिन्दू एक ही पत्नी रख सकता है। किन्तु हिन्दू कोड बिल का नाम यदि इंडियन कोड बिल होता तो मुसलमानों पर भी यह लागू हो जाता। परन्तु हमारी सरकार की कमजोरी के कारण वह इंडियन कोड बिल नहीं बन सका क्योंकि मुसलमानों के धर्म में दखल देने का अधिकार हमारी इस सैक्युलर सरकार को नहीं है। उसका यह परिणाम है कि एक मुसलमान चार बीबियां रख सकता है। दिल्ली में मैंने एक व्यक्ति ऐसा देखा जिसकी सात बीबियां ह। वह व्यक्ति मेरे ही मुकदमे में गवाही देने के लिए आया। जब मुझे पता लगा कि उसकी सात बीबियां हैं, तो मैंने उसको कहा कि इस बात को अदालत में पेश करूंगा। इस पर वह गवाही देने से भाग गया।

हमारे देश में एक समुदाय का कोई व्यक्ति चार या सात बीबियां रख सकता है, जबकि

दूसरे समुदाय पर प्रतिबन्ध है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि अगर कोई दूसरी शादी करे, तो उसे मुसलमान बनना पड़ता है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विषमता दूर होनी चाहिए और एक प्रकार का कानून सारे देश पर लागू होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का सेकुलरिज्म हमारे देश को ले डूबेगा। (व्यवधान) सामने के कुछ माननीय सदस्य हंसे हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी नीतियों पर आने वाली सन्तान हंसेगी। वे देश में इस प्रकार की विषमता पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिससे आने वाले लोगों को बड़ी विपत्तियों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

यदि इस देश में हिन्दू इसी प्रकार घटते रहे और दूसरे लोग बढ़ते रहे, तो यहां पर एक नये पाकिस्तान का निर्माण करने की जो योजनायें बन रही हैं, उनको सफलता मिलेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में इस प्रकार की मांगें बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर की जा रही हैं और शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई के बाद यह प्रवृत्ति जोर पकड़ती जा रही है। अभी हाल ही में केरल में मुस्लिम लीग का एक अधिवेशन हुआ है, जिसमें उसने यह मांग की है कि केरल में इस प्रकार के जिलों का निर्माण किया जाये, जहां मुस्लिम बहुमत हो। यदि सरकार इन समस्याओं की ओर से आंखें मूंदती है, तो वह बड़े अन्धकार में है।

इस देश में पाकिस्तान के घुसपैठिये काश्मीर और आसाम में सक्रिय हैं। पिछले दिनों आसाम में जो हत्याकांड और अग्निकांड हुआ है, उसके शिकार केवल मारवाड़ी और हिन्दू ही हुए हैं, दूसरे कोई नहीं। इस प्रकार से एक समुदाय को इस देश में समाप्त करने की योजनायें बन रही हैं। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, पाकिस्तान बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अपने एजेंट काश्मीर, आसाम और देश के सभी भागों में फैला रहा है।

केवल दिल्ली में लगभग सत्तर हजार बेकार नौजवान हैं, जिनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता

[श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले]

है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि यहां पर चोरियां और डकैतियां होती हैं और नाना प्रकार के उपद्रव होते हैं। सरकार ने शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं किया है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आज पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान बेकार खड़े नजर आते हैं। जब वे बेकार और भूखे होते हैं, तो उनको हर प्रकार के अपराध करने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि शिक्षा-पद्धति में आमूल-बूल परिवर्तन किया जाये और जापानी ढंग की शिक्षा-पद्धति को इस देश में लागू किया जाये। जापान में प्रारम्भिक कक्षा से ही प्रत्येक बालक को अक्षर-ज्ञान के साथ-साथ दस्तकारी सिखाई जाती है। जब वह बच्चा पढ़-लिख कर अपने घर आता है, तो वह दस्तकार बन कर आता है।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि इस देश में कुटीर-उद्योग चलाए जायें, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। इस सरकार के द्वारा गांधीजी की सभी मान्यताओं को नजर-अन्दाज किया गया है। गांधीजी ने कहा था कि इस देश में गो-हत्या बन्द होनी चाहिए लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष देहातों का देश है; यहां साढ़े पांच लाख देहात हैं। भारत का आधार देहात हैं; देहात का आधार किसान है; किसान का आधार भूमि है; भूमि का आधार बैल है और बैल का आधार गाय है। इस लिए जब गो-हत्या बन्द नहीं होगी, तब तक इस देश में अन्न की समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया जा सकता है।

गत वर्ष दिल्ली में एक बड़ा भारी गो-रक्षा आन्दोलन हुआ था उस समय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम तीन महीने में फ़ैसला करेंगे कि देश में गो-हत्या किस प्रकार बन्द की जाये। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी हैरानी है कि आज आठ महीने बीत गए, लेकिन उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट तक नहीं दी है। जनता में नाना प्रकार की बातें फैल रही हैं और सरकार के प्रति अविश्वास उत्पन्न हो रहा है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार जनता की भावनाओं को देखे और सही तरीके से गांधीजी के आदर्शों पर चलने का प्रयत्न करे।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : उस कमेटी में कांग्रेस के लोग अधिक नहीं हैं उसमें दूसरे लोग भी हैं।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : यह तो सरकार बतायेगी कि उस कमेटी में कौन लोग हैं। माननीय सदस्य मुझ से क्या पूछते हैं? वह सरकारी कमेटी है। उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक क्यों नहीं आई है? इसके लिए हम जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, सरकार जिम्मेदार है। सरकार को जल्दी उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करनी चाहिए और उस पर आचरण करना चाहिए।

मुझे याद है कि इसी दिल्ली में 1921 में महात्मा गांधी की मौजूदगी में एक बहुत बड़ा गो-रक्षा सम्मेलन हुआ था और गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद कलम की नोक से गो-हत्या बन्द कर दी जायेगी। अंग्रेजों को गए हुए बीस साल हो गए लेकिन अभी भी बाकायदा गो-हत्या हो रही है। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज अंग्रेजी राज्य-काज की तुलना में बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में गो-हत्या हो रही है। आज घी नहीं मिलता है, दूध नहीं मिलता है, अन्न नहीं मिलता है और इस प्रकार से आज हम अपाहिज बने हुए हैं। यदि यही परिस्थिति रही, तो आने वाले समय में बीस साल के बाद, डालडा खाने के कारण, हमारे यहां अभक्ष्य पदार्थ प्रचलित होने के कारण हमारी आने वाली सन्तान लूली-लंगड़ी और अन्धी पैदा होगी। आज लोगों को खाद्यान्न नहीं मिल रहे हैं, खाने में पौष्टिक पदार्थ नहीं मिल रहे हैं और सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है।

अगर सरकार चाहती है कि घाटे का बजट पूरा किया जाये, तो मैं एक प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ। कोई भी सरकारी अधिकारी 1500 रुपये मासिक से ज्यादा न ले। क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग यह त्याग करने के लिए

तैयार हैं ? यदि वे तैयार हैं, तो देश उनका स्वागत करेगा और कांग्रेस मिनिसट्री कभी भी नहीं जायेगी। इस प्रस्ताव पर अमल करने से देश में दस अरब रुपये साल की बचत होगी, जिससे देश की गरीबी और बेकारी दूर हो सकती है और हमारा घाटा पूरा हो सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस थोड़े से समय में मैंने जो बातें रखी हैं, वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करके अपना कर्तव्य-पालन करेंगे।

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : At the outset, let me congratulate the Finance Minister on his having come forward with a budget which cannot be better than what it is today under the prevailing circumstances. We must not forget that we are passing through very difficult times. The droughts were there. Food scarcity prevailed, and the economic recession coupled with spiralling prices practically benumbed the entire economy of the country. On top of it, the increasing number of unemployed youth is assuming staggering proportions.

When we go to the export market, we find that our export is not in a position to meet our import bill. It is only 60 per cent of the import bill which can be met by our export. Besides, for the purpose of the servicing of debts etc. we shall have to find out another 25 per cent. That being the position, I think that there is no other way than to have come forward with this modest budget in which there was not much scope for further taxes or for any other developmental activities.

In this background, the last general elections came, and the people thought that after the last general elections things would move forward in a better direction, but unfortunately our experience of the past few months is that the governments in the various States became very much unstable. The political position of the country being unstable, the consequent law and order situation developed, and the country is sinking ever deeper into the morass of economic and financial

difficulties. The burning issues were not the economic issues or increased production in agriculture or the foreign exchange crisis. But the main issues were ban on cow slaughter, communal riots and boundary disputes. This was the state of affairs prevailing in the country. It is really a very disturbing state of affairs in the country that nobody is concerned over the vital issues of production, industrial activity and the financial position but everyone is concerned with things which are not at all relevant to the modern living and modern thinking.

Let us examine the budget in that context and background. One of the objectives of the budget is to bring about an industrial revival. I do not say that this is a budget which encourages growth economy. Because growth is yet far away from it, it is only attempting to bring about industrial revival. Because of the recession in the industrial field, about 194,000 labourers have been laid off and production went down enormously. To tackle that, the Finance Minister certainly did well by abolishing the excess dividend tax, reduction of surtax on company profits from 35 to 25% and giving selective incentives for developing the export market. Already, the signs are there. The improvement that was expected by giving the reliefs is seen in the share market today.

17 hrs.

Therefore, all this is good, but I am constrained to register my concern because the budget is rather non-plan oriented. There has been a progressive decline in the Government spending programme during the last few years. This has been largely accountable for the recession in the private sector also. However much the private sector may talk against the public sector, it is evident and abundantly clear now that because of this progressive decline in Government spending in the public sector there has been a serious set back in our industrial activity. As pointed out by the Economic Survey the gross capital

[Shri R. Barua]

formation financed out of the budgetary resources of the Union Government rose by 20% in 1962-63, and 30% in 1963-64, but in the later years it was 10%, 7% and 4%. There has been a fall of 8% in the current year.

While presenting the budget last year the Finance Minister said :

"I have been able to balance the budget primarily by keeping the plan outlay strictly in check."

This was understandable when there was a recession and shortage in agricultural production, but this year we find there is a 20% increase in agricultural production, and a 10% increase in the national income. To add to it we find there is deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 300 crores this year and Rs. 290 crores next year. That being so, I do not understand how planning activity can be postponed. If it is postponed, my feeling is that the results would be disastrous for a developing country like India.

I do not think that the deficit financing by itself is bad. For certain limited purposes and for a limited period, it is understandable. It is not necessarily inflationary provided the Government expenditure increases the supply of goods and services more than the demand. If it is coupled with higher marginal tax rates, then also it will be less inflationary. But from the Finance Minister's own statement we find that there will be an increase in industrial output only of 5 to 6%. If that is so, I fail to understand how this additional money pumped into the market will be absorbed by the additional output of 5 to 6%. The inflow of additional money is bound to increase the inflationary pressure which is already there. Since 1965 the price rise has been to such an extent that the cost of living of the common people went up by 34% and to that extent, real income was eroded. Therefore, I submit that this deficit financing without proportionate attempt at planning is not likely to check inflationary tendencies which are there already in the country.

Much of the turmoil that we find in the country today is due to lack of

regional balance in the sphere of planning and in the sphere of economic development. For instance, my State of Assam is very rich in power potential, particularly hydro-power, but it has been able to produce only 140 MW which is 1.4% of the figure for Indians a whole. The power potential of the State is enormous and I understand that the State of Assam has one-fourth of the hydel power of India. Still we produce only 1.4 per cent of the total for India. In the Fourth Plan it was proposed that 234 megawatts should be produced at a cost of Rs. 63 crores. Unless you energise industrial activity through power development and other things, it is not possible to get the economy going. Therefore, the Finance Minister should take note of the economic backwardness of such areas. For instance, we have the largest quantity of bamboos which could be used for the production of paper but unfortunately till today we have not been able to get a paper mill in the public sector. How is it that private money is not getting into that area for such activities? We must remember that Assam is not Bombay and Bombay is not some other city. Each area has got certain peculiarities and that is why I say that this is an area in which the public sector industries could play a useful roll. A paper mill or a cement factory could be established there; the cement factory has still to get a green signal from the minister and it should be established in the near future in the public sector, as quickly as possible or else it will lead to frustration of the people who will find that while other States were advancing their State remained backward. The railway lines are running in the metre gauge and the broad gauge system has still to come in. We have got a bridge across Brahmaputra at Gauhati. There is an immediate need for a second bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogigopa. Actually two or three more bridges are needed but for the time being one more bridge is essential at 17.7 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Jogigopa. The railway line can run to the south of the bank and it may

go to the Garo hills, thus connecting them with the rest of India through this bridge, when constructed. Garo Hills are full of geological interest. Supposing that area is to be exploited, how can you do it without proper communication? The only communication is a railway line that runs on the southern bank of Brahmaputra.

The NEFA area came into importance after Chinese aggression and it needs special interest and attention. The recent economic survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research says that this area needed attention, particularly in the field of development of roads and exploitation of forest products and it recommended for this purpose an investment of Rs. 20 crores spread over four or five years. In the budget I do not find any bold step to integrate this area economically so that our defences could be served better. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya rightly indicated that there were two sensitive areas in India—Eastern region and Kashmir. I hope the Finance Minister takes note of what the techno-economic survey has indicated for the exploitation of the forest resources in the NEFA area. He should also take note of the special requirements of Assam for the railway bridge across the Brahmaputra, establishment of a cement factory and a paper factory in the public sector in that area at least for the time being in view of the limited resources.

Now, with regard to the food problem, it is a fact that this time we have been able to produce 95 million tonnes and generally the criticism is heard that nothing was done during the last 20 years. But in this respect I refuse to agree with that view because during the three plan periods, Rs. 2,300 crores have been spent on agriculture and community development, and a sum of Rs. 3,000 crores on irrigation and power, which is 35 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 14,000 crores in the public sector during that period. Therefore, the investment in the agricultural sector was massive compared to our limited resources. Why then was the progress tardy? My

feeling is, the answer has to be found by giving a closer look to the whole affair. We have our irrigation projects, and if we go through the evaluation report, you will find that much of our irrigation projects were not properly planned, or, even if they had been properly planned, they were not properly executed. Therefore, whatever potential was created by irrigation, it did not reach the peasants.

Then again, in the case of land reform, we did not proceed as we wanted to, and so far as the rural sector is concerned, where so much needed to be done for the benefit of the people, where money was granted it did not reach the people in time. Now, we have come to a stage, a break-through, by introducing high-yielding varieties. If you want that, you also want increased fertilisers. But what happens today? Fertiliser is a must and we must have it in a big way, but then, we are just quarrelling as to whether it should be naphtha-based or liquid-ammonia based. The dialogue is going on and the peasant is suffering, and I do not know how long the Government will take to come to a decision and complete the negotiations in the private sector, or the public sector for producing immediately the fertilisers which are so much needed for the introduction of high-yielding varieties.

So, my point is that it is the implementation which is the crucial factor. In the final analysis, the success of the entire strategy depends upon the efficiency and the sincerity of the Central and State Governments.

With these words, I support the budget.

श्री ब्रम्बुल घनी दार (गुड़गांव) : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने मोरारजी भाई और के० सी० पंत की तकरीरों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना और मैं उनसे इतिफाक करता हूँ कि इन हालत में शायद ऐसा बजट बेहतरीन हो सकता था। लेकिन जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है—आया वह देश के हित में होगा, तो इस पर मुझे थोड़ा अन्देश है कि शायद ऐसा नहीं होगा। क्योंकि डिफेंस के लिये

[श्री ट्रिब्यूनल गनी बार]

तकरीबन 40 परसेन्ट हिस्सा बजट का लिया है। अगर गांधी जी की बात मानी जाय—“हमें जीने दो, हम आपको जीने दें, हम किसी मुल्क पर कब्जा नहीं करना चाहते” तो क्या मोरारजी भाई या डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे यह बता सकेंगे कि इतना बड़ा ह्यूज एमाउन्ट लेने के बावजूद, क्या वह आज तक चाइना से उस इलाके को, जो उसने जबरदस्ती हम से छीन लिया था उसमें से एक मील भी वापस ले सकते हैं? अगर चाइना से नहीं ले सकते, क्योंकि वह ज्यादा ताकतवर है तो क्या पाकिस्तान से—जब कि वह यह मानते हैं कि काश्मीर हमारा है और यकीनन हमारा है—तो क्या पाकिस्तान से वह इलाका जो हम से जबरदस्ती छीना हुआ है, जिसमें दो बार काफ़ी अन्दर तक चले गये थे, पहली दफ़ा जब पंडित जी जीवित थे, तब हमने तकरीबन दो-तिहाई से ज्यादा हिस्सा छीन लिया था, लेकिन हमारी फौजें खुद लौट आईं, इस दफ़ा कारगिल की सरहद तक हम पहुंच गये थे, लेकिन ताश्कन्द के मुआहदे के मुताबिक फिर लौट आये, ऐसी हालत में डिफेन्स पर इतना रुपया क्यों खर्च किया जा रहा है। अगर हमने अपना इलाका नहीं लेना है और उसके एवज में यह कहाँ तक सच है, सरकार ही बताये कि पाकिस्तान से जब वह किसी मसले पर बात करते थे, तो उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों किया कि कच्छ के इलाके के लिये तो ट्रिब्यूनल को मान लिया, उसका फैसला खुदाई फैसला समझा, उसको खुदा की तरफ़ से हुआ फैसला समझ कर हम उसको मानेंगे, चाहे सारा देश उसको न मानें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब डिफेन्स पर इतना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है तो वह इलाका जिसको ट्रिब्यूनल ने भी नहीं माना है कि वह पाकिस्तान का है, आपने क्यों माना। इसका मतलब यह है कि डिफेन्स पर अरबों रुपया खर्च भी कर रहे हैं, फिर भी हमें वह ताकत नहीं है कि हम उस इलाके को वापस ले सकें, उसको अपने पास रख सकें। इस लिये मैं

मोरारजी भाई से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेन्स के लिये इतने ह्यूज एमाउन्ट का बजट आपने क्यों बनाया?

दूसरे—आज की दुनिया की तरफ़ अगर आप निगाह डालें, अगर आप रशिया और अमरीका की तरफ़ निगाह डालें, तो उनका तो हम मुकाबला कर ही नहीं पाते, क्योंकि उन्होंने जब इसराइल का साथ दिया, तो मिस्र जैसी ताकत को, बल्कि सारी अरब दुनिया को शिकस्त का मुंह देखना पड़ा। उनको छोड़ दीजिये, चाइना की तरफ़ देखिये—चाइना के पास आज कितनी ताकत है, वह एटम-बम बना रहा है, उसके मुकाबले में हम यह कहते हैं कि हम एटम-बम नहीं बनायेंगे—ठीक है, न बनाइये, क्योंकि हम इन्सानियत के अलम्बरदार हैं, हम सारी दुनिया में शान्ति चाहते हैं, बेहतरी चाहते हैं, अगर यह हालत है तो आपको गौर करना चाहिये—कोई भी मुल्क आज डवेलप नहीं कर सकता जिसका 40 फीसदी सिर्फ़ डिफेन्स पर चला जाय। फिर भी मैं खुश होता, अगर मैं यह देखता कि हज़ारों नौजवान फौजियों को, जिनको हमने 1962 में लिया था, भरती किया था, उनको हम निकाल न देते और आज वह हज़ारों नौजवान दिल्ली की गलियों में एक-एक मेम्बर के घर घूमते हुए दिखाई न देते। मैं तब भी इसको पसन्द करता—अगर हमारा डिफेन्स इतना मजबूत होता और हमारी ताकत इतनी होती कि वियतनाम में जब हम दिलो-जान से यह मानते हैं कि अमरीकावाले बमबारी करके बड़ी ज्यादाती कर रहे हैं, हम उनकी अमली तौर पर कुछ मदद कर सकते—लेकिन हम कुछ न कर सके, इसके मायने यह हैं कि हमारे पास इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि 40 फीसदी बजट का खर्च कर के भी हम किसी मुल्क का, जिसको हम समझते हैं कि वह ठीक है, मदद कर सकें।

मुझे इस बात की तरफ़, स्पीकर साहब, मोरारजी भाई का ध्यान दिलाना है कि 20 वर्ष हो गये हमारे नेताओं ने इस मुल्क को तक-

सीम किया या उन लोगों ने जो टू-नेशन थ्योरी को माननेवाले थे, उन्होंने उसको मन्ज़ूर करने के लिये मजबूर किया, और चूँकि हमारी सरकार का इस बीस साल के अर्से में सक्पूलर होने का दावा ही नहीं था, बल्कि बरसहाबरस पहले से वह इसकी मुद्दी थी, तो मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि 40 फीसदी बजट खर्च करने के बाद भी कितने मुसलमानों को इस बीस साल के अर्से में आपने मौका दिया कि वह देश के हिन्दू भाइयों के साथ शाने-बशाने मिल कर लड़ाई लड़ सकें। अगर देश के पुराने इतिहास को देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जो मुसलमान यहां के हिन्दू राजाओं के मुलाजिम थे, उन्होंने बाहर से आये हुए मुसलमान हमलावरों का बड़ा बहादुरी से मुकाबला किया। आपने पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में भी देखा—जितने मुसलमान फौज में थे, चाहे अंग्रेजों ने उन्हें भरती किया था, उन्होंने किम मर्दानगी के साथ पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों का मुकाबला किया—आन्ध्र के शैल-फेंकनेवालों ने किस हिम्मत के साथ शैलों को फेंका—अगर यह सच है तो क्या मोरारजी भाई या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देंगे कि मुसलमानों की बफ़ादारी पर शक क्यों किया जाता है। मैं मुसलमानों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ और खुले तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ—चाहे 20 वर्षों में लाखों कत्ल हुए और कत्ल करनेवालों में से एक की भी नकसीर नहीं फूटी, लेकिन उनको मुल्क की यगानगत के लिये ईमान लेना चाहिये कि हमारा देस सारी दुनिया में अच्छाई देखना चाहता है और वह तमाम गरीब मुल्कों का साथी है। इसलिए आपको हिन्दू-मुस्लिम इत्तहाद में भरोसा करना चाहिए। कई भाइयों ने कहा कि घुस-पैठिये आ गये। कैसे आ गये जब इतनी बड़ी फौज काश्मीर में पड़ी है? आपकी इतनी पुलिस वहां पड़ी है, पुलिस के बेहतरीन आदमी, होम मिनिस्ट्री के बेहतरीन आदमी वहां पड़े हैं, इसके बावजूद वह कैसे आ गए? जैसा कि पन्तजी ने यहां फर्माया कि हुमायूँ कबीर और बख्शी ने इसकी ताईद की, तो मैं भी ताईद

करने के लिए तैयार हूँ बशर्ते कि हमें पता चले कि जो रुपया है उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। हम तो देखते हैं कि मिस्र में हमारे नौजवान, मि० विजय सच्चर और दूसरे हिन्दुस्तानी इसलिए मारे गए क्योंकि हम उनको हवाई जहाज से नहीं ला सके, उसमें ज्यादा खर्चा होता, हमने कहा कि समद्री जहाज से लाएंगे जबकि कैंनेडा वाले अपने जवानों को हवाई जहाज से निकाल ले गए। इसी लिए उनकी जानें चली गईं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मोरारजी के आने से अब इन्दिरा जी के हाथ मजबूत होंगे और वह मुल्क को बेहतर बनाने की काफी कोशिश करेंगी।

यह ठीक है कि आपने डेवलपमेन्ट पर पहले से दस गुना ज्यादा खर्च किया है और बाकी बातों पर भी ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन क्या आप दयानतदारी से बता सकते हैं कि मुल्क में लिगुइस्टिक और कम्युनल क्वैश्चन्स हद से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़े हैं। मैं तो यह देखकर हैरान हो जाता हूँ जब साउथ वाले भाई यह कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ नार्थ के भाई इन्साफ नहीं करते हैं, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट इन्साफ नहीं करती है। यह साउथ और नार्थ, ईस्ट और वेस्ट के झगड़े काफी गौर-तलब हैं।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। पठानकोट से लेकर कन्या-कुमारी तक और राजस्थान से लेकर आसाम तक जो चुनाव हुए उनकी फ्री एन्ड फेयर एलेक्शन्स कहने में, अगर सौ फीसदी नहीं तो 90 फीसदी तक कांग्रेस सरकार दावा कर सकती है। लेकिन क्या वह काश्मीर में फ्री एन्ड फेयर एलेक्शन करवा सके? मोरारजी भाई जोकि गांधीवादी हैं, अगर यह कह दें कि हां, फ्री एन्ड फेयर एलेक्शन्स हुए हैं तो मैं अपने हृदयार डाल दूंगा और मैं समझूंगा कि मैं मूर्ख हूँ, मैंने गलत बात कही। लेकिन आप वहां पर फ्री एन्ड फेयर एलेक्शन्स नहीं करवा सके। आज भी आप हैफेजर्ड बे में कोरोडहा रुपया बरबाद कर रहे हैं। मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि मैं

[श्री अब्दुल गनी बार]

कभी भी इस बात को नहीं मानता कि काश्मीर में कोई भी ऐसा आदमी है जो एक मिनट के लिए भी पाकिस्तान से रिश्ता जोड़ना चाहता हो। मुझे कहते हुए खुशी होती है और शर्म भी आती है कि जब शेख अब्दुल्ला चीफ मिनिस्टर थे—या वजीरे आजम कहिए—तब उन्होंने पंडित जी से कहा था कि आप एलान कीजिए कि काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान एक हैं, इनमें कोई झगड़ा नहीं है लेकिन पंडितजी का उस वक्त कहना था कि हम दुनिया को क्या मुह दिखायेंगे, हमने रिफ्रन्डम का वायदा किया था। लेकिन बदले हुए हालात में जब हम पर पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप मदद में कोई देश आया? मैं मानता हूँ कि रक्षा ने कुछ टैंक भेजे लेकिन वह किस वक्त भेजे? उस वक्त जबकि हम लड़ाई में गुथे हुए थे। क्या दुनिया में कोई ऐसा मुल्क है जिसने कहा हो कि चाइना या पाकिस्तान एग्रेसर था? आपको कोई भी ऐसा नहीं मिला।

आप करोड़ों रुपयों की मंजूरी इस हाउस से लेना चाहते हैं। आप मंजूरी भी ले लेंगे क्योंकि आपकी मेजरिटी है। हो सकता है कि आप पोस्टकार्ड के कुछ पैसे छोड़ दें, हालांकि उसकी उम्मीद भी मुझे बहुत कम है मोरारजी भाई से। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने दुनिया में हमारी साथ क्यों नहीं बनाई? आज चीजों की कीमतों की वजह से, बेरोजगारी की वजह से या और दूसरी वजहों से इस मुल्क के करोड़ों आदमी बेचैन हैं, बेकरार हैं। अगर आप बजट मंजूर कराना चाहते हैं तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाऊंगा कि आज आसाम और जम्मू काश्मीर के रजौरी इलाके से लाखों मुसलमानों को निकाला गया है। ये लोग तो वही थे जिन्होंने आपको खबर दी कि दुश्मन आ रहा है। काश्मीर में रजौरी और जम्मू के इलाके से इनको अपने घरों से क्यों निकाला गया और क्या आप इनको पनाह देने के लिए तैयार हैं?

आप वहां के लोगों को सर्टिफिकेट दें कि वे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनल हैं।

आपने जो बजट पेश किया, जो रुपए की मांग की, वह ठीक है, आपने बड़ी हिम्मत से इसको रखा, मैं इसमें कोई झगड़ा नहीं करता। लेकिन आप इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे करेंगे, किस तरह से मुल्क के मजदूरों को उभाड़ सकेंगे? पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो स्टील के कारखाने हैं उनमें करोड़ों का नुकसान है। डिवैल्यूएशन करने के बावजूद आप इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट में स्टैंड नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि दूसरे मुल्कों की कीमतें बहुत कम हैं। आप यहां के एक रुपए के माल को बाहर जाकर 6 आने में बेचते हैं और उसकी सजा मुल्क वालों को देते हैं और कहते हैं कि इंसेंटिव दिया जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि चीजें ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग में जाती हैं, उनके दाम बढ़ते चले जाते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई इस तरफ भी तबज्जह देंगे कि जो एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट की पालिसी है, जो एनवायर्सिंग की पालिसी है, आए दिन करोड़ों रुपए का माल बाम्बे में बिकता है जिसका पता सरकार को भी है, इसकी तरफ भी वह तबज्जह देंगे और इसका कोई उपाय सोचेंगे।

आखिर मैं मैं फिर एक बार मोरारजी भाई, यूनियन सरकार और इन्दिराजी से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुसलमानों के साथ इन्साफ करें और उनकी वफादारी पर कोई शक न करें। आप उनको फौज में और पुलिस में मौका दें और इस बात का मौका दें कि वे आपके कदम चूमें और पाकिस्तान का मुंह-तोड़ मुकाबला कर सकें। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप मुसलमानों से कभी मायूस नहीं होंगे। लेकिन—

वही कातिल वही शाहिद वही मुंसिफ ठहरे,
अकरबा मेरे करें कत्ल का दावा किस पर।

वही बात अलग है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आपको मुसलमान पर भरोसा करना चाहिए। मुसलमान वफादारी और हर तरह से बतन के

ساथ رہے گا اور وہ بھرتن کا ساٹھ دے گا ۔
 اگر اُس نے تگ آکر یو۔ پی۔ میں اور دہلی
 میں جنس کا ساٹھ دیا تو اسلئے کہ وہ
 مایوس ہو گیا تھا ۔ اسلئے اُنکو مایوس
 نہ کیا جائے، وہ برابر ہندوستانی ہیں ۔ میں
 فر باسٹا دکر کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کشمیر کے
 مسئلے کو سولسائیے ۔ آپ بوس سرکار رکھ
 کر کشمیر کا مسئلہ حل نہیں کر سکتے،
 آزاد کشمیر کو باپس نہیں لے سکتے ۔
 اُسکو تہی باپس لے سکتے ہیں جبکہ آپ
 مہجرتی کے ساٹھ دے کر کہیں کہ پاکستان
 کا کوئی ہک وہاں نہیں ہے ۔ جس طرح سے آپ
 آندھ اور بنگال کو ماننے ہیں اسی طرح سے
 جو کشمیر میں بسنے ہیں اُنکو پورا تہی
 دکر، وہاں کی سرکار کو ہٹائیے اور
 وہاں پر فری انڈ فیر ایلکشن کرایے،
 اسی میں دے کا ہلا ہے اور تہی آپ
 گاندھی جی کے سچے شپ کھلا سکتے ہیں ۔

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (ٹوکوں) :

سپیکر صاحب ۔ میں نے مرارجی بھائی
 اور کے ۔ سی ۔ پت کی تقریروں کو
 بڑے دھیان سے سنا اور میں ان
 سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ ان حالات
 میں شاید ایسا بجٹ بہترین ہو
 سکتا تھا ۔ لیکن جب میں یہ
 دیکھتا ہوں کہ جو بجٹ انہوں نے
 پیش کیا ہے ۔ آیا وہ دیش کے
 ہت میں ہوگا تو اس پر مجھے
 تھوڑا اندیشہ ہے کہ شاید ایسا
 نہیں ہوگا ۔ کیونکہ ڈفینس کے لئے
 تقریباً ۴۰ پرسنٹ حصہ بجٹ کا
 لیا ہے ۔ اگر گاندھی جی کی بات
 مانی جائے ۔ ”ہمیں جینے دو ۔
 ہم آپ کو جینے دیں ۔ ہم کسی
 L15LSS/68—8

ملک پر قبضہ نہیں کرنا
 چاہتے ۔ “ تو کیا مرارجی بھائی
 یا ڈفینس منسٹر صاحب مجھے یہ
 بتا سکیں گے کہ اتنا بڑا ہیوج
 ایوانٹ لینے کے باوجود کیا وہ
 آج تک چائنا سے اس علاقہ کو
 جو اس نے زیر دستی ہم سے چھین
 لیا تھا اس میں سے ایک میل بھی
 واپس لے سکتے ہیں ۔ اگر چائنا
 سے نہیں لے سکتے کیونکہ وہ
 زیادہ طاقتور ہے ۔ تو کیا پاکستان
 سے ۔ جب کہ وہ یہ ماننے میں کہ
 کشمیر ہمارا ہے اور یقیناً ہمارا ہے ۔
 تو کیا پاکستان سے وہ علاقہ جو
 ہم سے زیر دستی چھینا ہوا ہے ۔
 جس میں دو بار کافی اندر تک ہم
 چلے گئے تھے ۔ پہلی دفعہ جب
 ہنڈت جی جیوت تھے تب ہم نے
 تقریباً دو تہائی سے زیادہ حصہ
 چھین لیا تھا لیکن ہماری فوجیں
 خود لوٹ آئیں ۔ اس دفعہ کارگل
 کی سرحد تک ہم پہنچ گئے تھے
 لیکن تاشقند کے معاہدہ کے مطابق
 پھر لوٹ آئے ۔ ایسی حالت میں
 ڈفینس پر اتنا روپیہ کیوں خرچ
 کیا جا رہا ہے ۔ اگر ہم نے اپنا
 علاقہ نہیں لینا ہے اور اس کے عوض میں
 یہ کہاں تک سچ ہے سرکار ہی بتائے
 کہ پاکستان سے جب وہ کسی
 مسئلے پر بات کرتے ہیں تو انہوں
 نے ایسا کیوں کیا کہ کچھ کے

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

علاقے کے لئے تو ٹریبونل کو مان لیا۔ اس کا فیصلہ خدائی فیصلہ سمجھا۔ اس کو خدا کی طرف سے ہوا فیصلہ سمجھ کر ہم اس کو مانینگے چاہے سارا دیش اس کو نہ مانے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ڈفینس پر اتنا روپیہ خرچ ہو رہا ہے تو وہ علاقہ جس کو ٹریبونل نے بھی نہیں مانا ہے کہ وہ پاکستان کا ہے۔ آپ نے کیوں مانا۔ اس کا مطالبہ یہ ہے کہ ڈفینس پر اربہا روپیہ خرچ بھی کر رہے ہیں پھر بھی ہم میں وہ طاقت نہیں ہے کہ ہم اس علاقہ کو واپس لے سکیں۔ اس کو اپنے پاس رکھ سکیں۔ اس لئے میں مزاجی بھائی سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈفینس کے لئے اتنے ہیوج اймаؤنٹ کا بجٹ آپ نے کیوں بنایا۔

دوسرے۔ آج کی دنیا کی طرف اگر آپ نگاہ ڈالیں۔ اگر آپ رشیا اور امریکہ کی طرف نگاہ ڈالیں تو ان کا تو ہم مقابلہ کر ہی نہیں پاتے کیونکہ انہوں نے اسرائیل کا ساتھ دیا تو مصر جیسی طاقت کو بلکہ ساری عرب دنیا کو شکست کا مزا دیکھنا پڑا۔ ان کو چھوڑ دیجئے۔ چائنا کی طرف دیکھئے چائنا کے پاس آج کتنی طاقت ہے۔ وہ ایٹم بم بنا رہا ہے۔ اس کے

مقابلے میں ہم یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم ایٹم بم نہیں بنائینگے۔ ٹھیک ہے نہ بنائے کیونکہ ہم انسانیت کے علمبردار ہیں۔ ہم ساری دنیا میں امن چاہتے ہیں۔ بہتری چاہتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ حالت ہے تو آپ کو غور کرنا چاہئے۔ کوئی بھی ملک آج ڈیولپ نہیں کر سکتا جس کا ۴۰ فیصدی صرف ڈفینس پر چلا جائے۔ پھر بھی میں خوش ہوتا اگر میں دیکھتا کہ ہزارہا نوجوان فوجیوں کو جن کو ہم نے ۶۲ میں لیا تھا بھرتی کیا تھا ان کو ہم نکل نہ دیتے اور آج وہ ہزاروں نوجوان دہلی کی گلیوں میں ایک ایک معبر کے گھر گھومتے ہوئے دکھائی نہ دیتے۔ میں تب بھی اس کو پسند کرتا اگر ہمارا ڈفینس اتنا مضبوط ہوتا اور ہماری طاقت اتنی مضبوط ہوتی کہ ویتنام میں جب ہم دل و جان سے یہ مانتے ہیں کہ امریکہ وائے بمباری کر کے بڑی زیادتی کر رہے ہیں ہم ان کی عملی طور پر کچھ مدد کر سکتے۔ لیکن ہم کچھ نہ کر سکتے۔ اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ ہمارے پاس اتنی طاقت نہیں ہے کہ ۴۰ فیصدی بجٹ کا خرچ کر کے بھی ہم کسی ملک کی جس کو ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ وہ ٹھیک ہے مدد کر سکیں۔

مجھے اس بات کی طرف - سپیکر صاحب - مرارجی بھائی کا دھیان دلانا ہے کہ ۲۰ برس ہو گئے ہمارے نیتاؤں نے اس ملک کو تقسیم کیا تھا یا ان لوگوں نے جو ٹو - نیشن تھیوری کو ماننے والے تھے انہوں نے اس کو منظور کرنے کے لئے مجبور کیا اور چونکہ ہماری سرکار کا اس ۲۰ سال کے عرصہ میں سیکولر ہونے کا دعویٰ ہی نہیں تھا بلکہ برسہا برس سے وہ اس کی مدعی تھی میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ ۴۰ فیصدی بجٹ خرچ کرنے کے بعد بھی کتنے مسلمانوں کو اس ۲۰ سال کے عرصے میں آپ نے موقعہ دیا کہ وہ دیش کے ہندو بھائیوں کے ساتھ شانے بسانے ملکر لڑائی لڑ سکیں - اگر دیش کے پرانے اتھاس کو دیکھیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ جو مسلمان یہاں کے ہندو راجاؤں کے ملازم تھے انہوں نے باہر سے آئے ہوئے مسلمان حملہ آوروں کا بڑی بہادری سے مقابلہ کیا - آپ نے پاکستان کی لڑائی میں بھی دیکھا جتنے مسلمان فوج میں تھے چاہے انگریزوں نے انہیں بھرتی کیا تھا - انہوں نے کسی مردانگی کے ساتھ پاکستانی حملہ آوروں کا مقابلہ کیا - اندھرا کے شیل پھینکنے والوں نے کس ہمت کے ساتھ شیلوں کو پھینکا - اگر

یہ سچ ہے تو کیا مرارجی بھائی یا ڈفینس منسٹر صاحب جواب دینگے کہ مسلمانوں کی وفاداری پر شک کیوں کیا جاتا ہے - میں مسلمانوں سے بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں اور کھلے طور پر کہنا چاہتا ہوں - چاہے ۲۰ برس میں لاکھوں قتل ہوئے اور قتل کرنے والوں میں سے ایک کی بھی نکسیر نہیں پھوٹی - لیکن ان کو ملک کی یگانگت کے لئے ایمان لانا چاہئے کہ ہمارا دیش ساری دنیا میں امن دیکھنا چاہتا ہے اور وہ تمام غریب ملکوں کا ساتھی ہے - اس لئے آپ کو ہندو مسلم اتحاد میں بھروسہ کرنا چاہئے - کئی بھائیوں نے کہا کہ گھس پیٹھنے آ گئے - کیسے آ گئے - جب اتنی بڑی فوج کشمیر میں پڑی ہے - آپ کی اتنی پلس وہاں پڑی ہے پلس کے بہترین آدمی و ہوم منسٹری کے بہترین آدمی نے یہاں فرمایا کہ ہماریوں کبیر اور بخشی نے اس کی تائید کی تو میں بھی تائید کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں بشرطیکہ ہمیں پتا چلے کہ جو روپیہ ہے اس کا صحیح استعمال ہو رہا ہے - ہم تو دیکھتے ہیں کہ مصر میں ہمارے نوجوان منسٹر وجے کمار سچر اور دوسرے ہندوستانی اس لئے مارے گئے کیونکہ ہم ان کو ہوائی جہاز سے نہیں لا سکے اس میں زیادہ خرچہ ہوتا ہے نہ کہا

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

کہ سمندری جہاز سے لائینگے جب کہ کیناڈا والے اپنے نوجوانوں کو ہوائی جہاز سے نکال لے گئے۔ لیکن ہمارے نوجوانوں کی جانی چلی گئی۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ مرارجی کے آنے سے اب اندرا جی کے ہاتھ مضبوط ہونگے اور وہ ملک کو بہتر بنانے کی کافی کوشش کرینگی۔

یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ آپ نے ڈیولپ سینٹ پر پہلے سے دس گنا زیادہ خرچا کیا ہے اور باقی باتوں پر بھی زیادہ خرچا کر رہے ہیں لیکن کیا آپ دیانتداری سے بتا سکتے ہیں کہ ملک میں لنکوسٹک اور کمیونل کونشنس حد سے زیادہ نہیں بڑھے ہیں۔ میں تو یہ دیکھ کر حیران ہو جاتا ہوں جب ساؤتھ والے بھائی یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ نارٹھ کے بھائی انصاف نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ سینٹرل گورنمینٹ انصاف نہیں کرتی ہے یہ ساؤتھ اور نارٹھ ایسٹ اور ویسٹ کے جھگڑے کافی غیر طلب ہیں۔

ایک بات میں اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ پٹھانکوٹ سے لے کر کنیا کماری تک اور راجستھان سے لے کر آسام تک جو چناؤ ہوئے ان کو فری اینڈ فیئر ایلیکشنس کہنے میں اگر ۱۰۰ فی صدی نہیں تو ۹۰ فی صدی تک کانگریس سرکار

یہ دعوے کر سکتی ہے۔ لیکن کیا وہ کشمیر میں فری اینڈ فیئر ایلیکشنس کروا سکے۔ مرارجی بھائی جو کہ گاندھی وادی ہیں اگر یہ کہہ دیں کہ ہاں فری اینڈ فیئر ایلیکشنس ہوئے ہیں تو میں اپنے ہتھیار ڈال دوں گا۔ اور میں سمجھوں گا کہ میں مو رکھ ہوں۔ میں نے غلط بات کہی۔ لیکن آپ وہاں پر فری اینڈ فیئر ایلیکشنس نہیں کروا سکے۔ آج بھی آپ وہاں ہیفیزرڈ وے میں کروڑھا روپیہ برباد کر رہے ہیں۔ میں یقین کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ میں کبھی بھی اس بات کو نہیں مانتا کہ کشمیر میں کوئی بھی ایسا آدمی ہے جو ایک منٹ کے لئے بھی پاکستان سے رشتہ جوڑنا چاہتا ہو۔ مجھے کہتے ہوئے خوشی بھی ہوتی ہے۔ اور شرم بھی آتی ہے کہ جب شیخ عبداللہ بڑے منسٹر تھے یا وزیر اعظم تھے تب انہوں نے پنڈت جی سے کہا تھا کہ آپ یہ اعلان کیجئے کہ کشمیر اور ہندوستان ایک ہیں اس میں کوئی جھگڑا نہیں ہے لیکن پنڈت جی کا اس وقت کہنا تھا کہ ہم دنیا کو کیا منہ دکھائینگے ہم نے ریفرنڈم کا وعدہ کیا تھا۔ لیکن بدلے ہوئے حالات میں جب ہم پر پاکستان نے حملہ کیا تو میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ کی مدد میں کوئی دیش آیا۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ رشیا نے کچھ

ٹینک بھیجے۔ لیکن وہ کس وقت بھیجے۔ اس وقت جب کہ ہم لڑائی میں گوتھے ہوئے تھے۔ کیا دنیا میں کوئی ایسا ملک ہے جس نے کہا ہو کہ چائنا یا پاکستان ایگریسر تھا۔ آپ کو کوئی بھی ایسا نہیں ملا۔

آپ کروڑھا روپیہ کی منظوری اس ہاؤس سے لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ آپ منظوری بھی لے لینگے کیونکہ آپ کی میجسٹری ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ آپ پوسٹ کارڈ کے کچھ پیسے چھوڑ دیں حالانکہ اس کی امید بھی مجھے بہت کم ہے مرار جی بھائی سے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے دنیا میں ہماری ساکھ کیوں نہیں بنائی۔ آج چیزوں کی قیمتوں کی وجہ سے بیروزگاری کی وجہ سے یا بعض دوسری وجوہات سے اس ملک کے کروڑوں آدمی بچپن میں بے قرار ہیں۔ اگر آپ بجٹ منظور کرانا چاہتے ہیں تو میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی توجہ اس طرف دلاؤنگا کہ آج آسام اور جموں کشمیر کے رجوری علاقے سے لاکھوں مسلمانوں کو نکالا گیا ہے۔ یہ لوگ تو وہی تھے جنہوں نے آپ خبر دی کہ دشمن آ رہا ہے۔ کشمیر میں رجوری اور جموں کے علاقے سے ان کو اپنے گھروں سے کیوں نکالا گیا اور کیا آپ ان کو پناہ دینے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ آپ

وہاں کے لوگوں کو سرٹیفکیٹ دیں کہ وہ ہندوستانی ہیں اور ہندوستان کے نیشنل ہیں۔

آپ نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا جو روپیے کی مانگ کی وہ ٹھیک ہے۔ آپ نے بڑی ہمت سے اس کو رکھا۔ میں اس میں کوئی جھگڑا نہیں کرتا۔ لیکن آپ اس کا امپلمنٹیشن کیسے کریں گے کس طرح سے ملک کے مزدوروں کو ابھار سکیں گے۔ پبلک سیکٹر میں جو اسٹیل کے کارخانے ہیں ان میں کروڑوں کا نقصان ہے۔ ڈی ویلوٹشن کرنے کے باوجود آپ انٹرنیشنل مارکیٹ میں اسٹینڈ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ دوسرے ملکوں کی قیمتیں بہت کم ہیں۔ آپ یہاں کے ایک روپیے کے مال کو باہر جا کر چھ آنے میں بیچتے ہیں اور اس کی سزا ملک والوں کو دیتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ انسینٹو دیا جاتا ہے۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ چیزیں بلیک مارکیٹنگ میں جاتی ہیں ان کے دام بڑھتے چلے جاتے ہیں۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ مرار جی بھائی اس طرف بھی توجہ دینگے کہ جو ایکسپورٹ اور امپورٹ کی پالیسی ہے جو اینوائسٹنگ کی پالیسی ہے آئے دن کروڑوں روپیہ کا مال بمبئی میں بکتا ہے جس کا پتہ سرکار کو بھی ہے اس کی طرف بھی وہ توجہ دینگے اور اس کا کوئی اہائے سوچینگے۔

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

آخر میں میں پھر ایک بار سرارجی بھائی یونین سرکار اور اندرا جی سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ انصاف کریں اور ان کی وفاداری پر کوئی شک نہ کریں۔ آپ ان کو فوج میں اور پولیس میں موقعہ دیں اور اس بات کا موقعہ دیں کہ وہ آپ کے قدم چومیں اور پاکستان کا منہ توڑ مقابلہ کر سکیں۔ اگر آپ ایسا کریں گے تو آپ مسلمانوں سے کبھی مایوس نہیں ہونگے۔ لیکن -

وہی قاتل وہی شاہر
وہی منصف ٹھہرے -
اقر با میرے کریں قتل
کا دعویٰ کس پر۔

وہ بات الگ ہے لیکن میں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کو مسلمان پر بھروسا کرنا چاہئے۔ مسلمان وفاداری اور ہر طرح سے وطن کے ساتھ رہیگا اور وہ وطن کا ساتھ دیگا۔ اگر اس نے تنگ آ کر یوپی میں اور دہلی میں جن سنگھ کا ساتھ دیا تو اس لئے کہ وہ مایوس ہو گیا تھا۔ اس لئے ان کو مایوس نہ کیا جائے وہ برابر ہندوستانی ہیں۔ میں پھر واسطہ دے کر کہتا ہوں کہ آپ کشمیر کے مسئلے کو سلجھائے۔ آپ بوگس سرکار رکھ کر کشمیر کا مسئلہ حل نہیں کر سکتے۔ آزاد کشمیر کو واپس

نہیں لے سکتے۔ اس کو تبھی واپس لے سکتے ہیں جب کہ آپ مضبوطی کے ساتھ ارادہ کر لیں کہ پاکستان کا کوئی حق وہاں نہیں ہے۔

جس طرح سے آپ آندھر اور بنگال کو مانتے ہیں اسی طرح سے جو کشمیر میں بستے ہیں ان کو پورا تعین دیکر وہاں کی سرکار کو ہٹائیے اور وہاں پر فری اینڈ فیر ایلکشن کرائیے اسی میں دیش کا بھلا ہے اور تبھی آپ گاندھی جی کے سچے شےسے کہلا سکتے ہیں -

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

"Uru pasiyum ovarapiniyum cherupakayum cherstutathiyalvathu nadu."

This was envisaged by the great savant Thiruvalluvar. I shall give the English version of it :

"Nor hunger, nor epidemics it knows nor fear for invading foes."

Where the people are free from the said things, as penned by Thiruvalluvar, that alone would be the people's nation. The Government, unable to provide enough food, unable to provide sufficient medical facilities to all, has placed us in such a position that we always have the fear of aggression in our minds. I do not say that this is not at all a nation.

Sir, after 20 years of independence, after having announced to the people that once they got Swaraj there would be rivers of milk and honey, what do we now see? We see streams of blood and tears. The poor have become poorer and the poorest and the rich have become richer and the richest. The tears of poor would be curse to

a nation. The great Thiruvalluvar says :

Allarpattu Atrathu Azuta Kan-
neeronre Selvathai Theykkum Padai
I will give the English version :

Than bitter tears by the oppressed
shed is enemy there more dread ?
Therefore, Sir, the Government should
not allow anybody to shed tears on
account of hunger and poverty. This
Government should take more interest
in the improvement of the condition
of the poor and working class people.

Sir, my learned friends have enu-
merated the various acts of omission
and commission of the Government.
Our hon. Finance Minister has submit-
ted a deficit budget. The former Fin-
ance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnama-
chari anticipated a deficit of Rs. 400
crores. Perhaps, he was broad-minded.
The present Finance Minister has
showed only a deficit of Rs. 290 crores.

Sir, the living conditions of the
Government employees are deteriorat-
ing. Last year they were given a
small enhancement to their dearness
allowance. But one part of the DA of
employees was credited to their pro-
vident fund instead of being paid in
cash. Our Finance Minister advises
employees not to withdraw the money
for the reason that he wants to main-
tain a climate of price stability. If
they withdraw it, it would lead to
inflation. There is a saying in Tamil :

Upadesam Oorukku; Unakkallai
Kanne.

A preacher told his wife that advices
given by him are not addressed to her
but for others to follow. Similarly,
Sir, our Finance Minister is preaching
to the Government employees about
inflation and price stability. On the
contrary, the Government print cur-
rency notes enormously. Private
people are also doing the same. I do
not say that this was a joint venture.

At this juncture I must say one
thing. The upgradation of Coimbatore
City as B class area is urgently called
for. It is one of the important indus-
trial cities of India. The long cherish-
ed aspirations of the people of Coim-

batore, especially the Government
employees, must be looked into.

Again, the Finance Minister has
stated about economising—I quote
from his budget speech—

“Economising, they say, is a dismal
science and I see no escape from
savings more in order to preserve
the value of savings.”

He speaks about savings and he takes
away the annuity deposit scheme. If
the Government of India has real faith
in economising, they must follow the
example of Madras Government. The
Ministers in Madras voluntarily cut
down their salaries. They use smaller
motor vehicles, as the late Prime
Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri did.
My Government scrapped unnecessary
posts created by the previous rulers.
I hope that the Government of India
also would follow the lines of the
Tamilnad Government. Otherwise,
there is no meaning in speaking about
economy. The Finance Minister uses
the words “No Escape”. No doubt,
Sir, not only from the savings but
also from the untimely death if the
Congress Party rules for some more
years.

While we speak about savings, the
Reserve Bank of India reduces the
rate of interest for deposits also. If
the Government want to attract more
deposits from common people, they
must maintain the old rate of interest
on deposits. In the budget Rs. 105
crores have been allocated for the
purchase of fertilisers. This is the
only country where the agriculturist
gets fertilizer at higher prices. Shri
Hanumanthaiah, Chairman of the
Administrative Reforms Commission
also has stated the deplorable condition
of the agriculturists in the country. He
has stated :

“It is said that the Indian peasant,
the poorest in the world, is made to
pay the highest price in the world
for the fertiliser he purchases.”

My leader, Arignar Anna has also
stated the needs of the agriculturists
are generally neglected. While he
was taking part in an agricultural

[Shri Dhandapani]

seminar, he spoke as follows: I quote from a Daily :

"Mr. Annadurai expressed confidence that Madras was definitely on way to becoming surplus in food production, and he wanted the few bottlenecks that still existed to be removed quickly.... Complaining of bottlenecks, Mr. Annaadurai said that a scheme for minor irrigation, complete with details, was with the Centre for months awaiting sanction.

He also complained that though the package programme area in Thanjavur district was getting all the fertiliser, it needed for its high-yielders, other districts were starved of fertiliser because they cultivated other varieties of paddy."

If sufficient quantity of fertiliser is allotted to Tamilnad, we would be in a position to boost up production in the agricultural field. I hope that this Government would give more consideration in this respect.

The vast area in Madras State could be brought under the plough if there was enough water. I request the Government to constitute a committee to go into the matters of sharing waters from inter-State rivers and to evolve a national policy on inter-State river water disputes.

In my constituency, Dharapuram, Vellakoil, Palani and Oddanchatram are considered to be dry areas which need the irrigation facilities like sinking of wells, bore wells, filter point tube wells, etc.

In the Budget, Rs. 243 crores have been allotted as grants to the States. This amount is very meagre for the entire nation. The States are asked not to avail overdraft facilities. But the unsound policies of the Central Government will increase the need for overdrafts by the State Governments. The Government has chosen to reduce the rate of interest in Savings Bank and Fixed Deposit Accounts. It should also reduce the rate of interest payable by the State Governments to the Centre towards the loans. Though

the Central Government was holding enormous powers over the States, it did not discharge duties properly and efficiently. I should say that the following statement was made by a very learned and senior politicians of the country. I quote :

"Even as the Prime Minister was declaring in the Lok Sabha that, "if India was politically stable, it was because it had a strong Centre", he was deploring the political instability, so visibly evident in various parts of India and directly attributing it to the existence of a "very weak Centre" which had failed to assert its overriding authority. "Just see those who are at the helm of affairs : No wonder no problem has been solved—the language problem, food problem, student's problem, political turmoil in States, planning, industrial recession, exchange crisis and what not—everything is allowed to drift". The very weakness of the Centre was responsible for the emergence of fissiparous forces in the country, he said."

He is nobody else but Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the former Finance Minister. Congressmen, as a rule, suffer from the chronic disease of speaking untruth while in office. No sooner they step out of office, they overcome the disease and start speaking the truth.

Our Finance Minister propose to levy tax on six new commodities including confectionery and chocolates. Out of these, he expects Rs. 13.72 crores. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the question of dropping the tax on confectionery and embroidery. If he does not, the ladies, parents and children will curse him. The children will also say, "Morarji chacha is very bad."

Mr. Morarji Desai's stock defence for the taxes has always been : more demand from the States, suggestions from the Members of Opposition not to tax the poor, the advice of Economists not to print more currencies without backing, etc., etc. We are tired of such excuses. Mr. Morarji

Desai, instead of wasting his time and also the time of the nation by telling lame excuses should find out and formulate ways and means for a permanent solution of the problem. May I submit to the Finance Minister a suggestion made by our leader Arignar Anna. I quote from a Daily :

"The Chief Minister, Mr. C. N. Annadurai today indicated his disappointment with the Central Budget in not having effected savings through various measures of economy. In his view, the Centre could have saved at least Rs. 500 crores and this money could have been divided among the States for various nation-building activities."

"The three measures spelt out by him in this regard were: streamlining of public sector undertakings wherein Rs. 2000 crores had been invested without adequate return; economy in defence expenditure without in any way impairing our striking power; and eradication of the process of duplication in the administration, i.e., the Centre engaging itself in activities more pertaining to the States' sphere, as for example, in the Health, Education and Engineering fields.

"The Chief Minister suggested the appointment of a committee consisting of experts including experienced entrepreneurs to suggest ways and means of improving the running of public sector undertakings."

Another step is to take effective steps against tax-evaders. The Finance Minister himself has disclosed that nearly Rs. 541 crores remain uncollected. The properties of such evaders should be confiscated by the Government; if need be, a suitable law can be passed by the Parliament to empower the Government.

Another resource is banks. There were 73 scheduled banks and 27 non-scheduled banks in the country. The paid-up capital of all the banks, including the State Bank of India, was only Rs. 70.53 crores. The deposits with the banks were Rs. 4,797.91

crores. Suggestions for the nationalisation have always been on the agenda of the nation, but the Government were not in a mood to think over it. Deposits of common people were being misused by the bankers. If the banking industry is taken over by the Government, the idle deposits could be utilised for public welfare purposes.

Another important point which the Government should take note of is this. A demand was put by our Works Minister, Kalpankar Karunanidhi, for the adoption of Tirukkural as a national literature. I need not say that the Tirukkural has been translated into several enriched languages of the world. Those who have gone through the Tirukkural and fully understood its meaning would not hesitate to have it as a national literature. We have national games; we have a national bird; why should we not have a national literature?....

MR. SPEAKER: He may conclude.

SHRI DHANDAPANI: Tirukkural is the only literature that would be acceptable to all, irrespective of caste, creed or religion and region. It would suit all for all times. I hope that this Government would concede to this suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all.

SHRI DHANDAPANI: Before I conclude I must tell you one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. That is all.

SHRI DHANDAPANI: I hope, the Government would consider all these things.....

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. The Government would consider all these things. That is all. He will please sit down.

Now I will call Mr. Dhillon. But before he starts speaking, I would like to say this. Till now, I see that seven Independents have participated in the debate. I do not think that any other Party, even Syatantra, has got so many speakers. Still I see some of them, for example, Dr. Maitreyee Basu and Mr. Kunte, waiting for the last five or six days watching and watch-

[Mr. Speaker]

ing for their chance. They should get a chance, but one complaint that I have heard is that, from amongst the Independents, the same people have been speaking. Some Independents came and complained to me that the same people from the Independents Benches have been speaking.....

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I have also been waiting and waiting; I have not been called....

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking of the Independents; I am not talking of the Congress. I am talking of the Independents and am telling them about my difficulty. Some Independents have been waiting for the last five or six days. Whenever I come to the House, I see them sitting. Of course, I would give two or three people the chance to speak, but it will be very difficult for me to accommodate all.....

SHRI P. K. GHOSH: I have also not been called.

MR. SPEAKER: About the Congress Party, I would only say this. Suppose some of them have not got the chance now, I am sure they will get a chance, rather their Party will give them the chance, to speak on 'Demands for Grants' and on so many other things which will come up. Where there is a Party, I have no worry; I follow the discipline of the Party whips. My difficulty is only with regard to Independents.

Seven Independent Members have spoken already. But the complaint made is that the same seven Members who have been speaking every time have spoken this time also. I hope that this time those two or three of them who have been waiting for one week to get their chance would be given a chance.

DR. KARNI SINGH: May I make a submission? This is something in relation to what you have just now said.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that the hon. Member wants to speak. I know he has written to me that he has come from Bombay this morning and he

wants a chance immediately.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The submission that I wish to make is that ever since 1952, the Independents have formed themselves into a group....

MR. SPEAKER: But I have not recognised them.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Just now there was a complaint from the Congress Benches saying that there was a monopoly only by some Members.

MR. SPEAKER: They will take care of it. I know that the hon. Member wants to start some disruption in their ranks....

SHRI NAMBIAR: That complaint cannot be ignored. It is very bad that the Congress should behave like this. They should not behave like this. We are very much worried about it.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: That is none of the hon. Member's business.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri G. S. Dhillon.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I shall not go into the complications and complexities of the budget except to say that in my opinion it is a very balanced, practical and realistic budget. Keeping in view the recession and the stagnation, I think a genuine effort has been made to revive the economy. Also some relief and concessions have been given in a very balanced manner by giving stimulus to encourage exports and incentives to industrial output and agricultural productivity. It is indeed a matter which has been welcomed so much by the press and the people that concessions have been given by way of reduction in the surtax on companies, annuity deposits have been abolished and there has been a reduction in income-tax and also a little bit raising of the income-tax leviable amount.

During the very short time that I have at my disposal I want to say a few words about the stimulus that has been given to agriculture. This is the first budget in which agricul-

ture has been treated on the basis of a regular industry. So much has been said about the deficit in a very conventional sense. But I think, as Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao remarked yesterday, that in view of the increased production this year and also the chances of more incomes to the farmers, this gap even if it is left open is bound to be a bridged and will lead to a revival of the economy both in industry and in agriculture in the long run. It has been a very welcome thing that agricultural research has been given a special consideration. Agricultural development allowance has been allowed to various concerns and user industries. This is the first time that besides the university extension services which are also very poorly financed, there are some other resources which have been found whereby research may be encouraged from the funds available from those sources. I am referring especially to the producers and the farmers in the shape of implements, seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. In the Punjab, we have already achieved very good results from the high-yielding varieties, especially in wheat. In food production I am afraid that Punjab is going at a very fast pace, and the time is not far off when there may be surplus production, and we will have to face the problem of storage the problem of having more silos, and ultimately when there is a very limited market due to a small one State single zone, there will be some sort of unrest when it affects the price level also. So, I would request the Deputy Prime Minister to keep this in view. We are going forward with quick research on high yielding varieties and there is bound to be a surplus which it would not be easy to manage unless it goes through the system of well planned and profitable procurement to Central stocks or other States. There has been recently a lot of discussion on various party platforms about the zonal system, and in my own opinion, Punjab is a very small State as compared to other States to be a single State zonem because it was already

half after partition in 1947, and later on it was further partitioned into four parts and now it is only a small territorial unit, but due to the efforts of the farmers there will be a surplus and we will have to look to this at some later stage.

I want to draw your attention also to another controversial matter, this unnecessary expenditure burden of the Union Territory of Chandigarh. I spoke about it last time also. Chandigarh still continues a Union Territory without any arbitration from the Centre or any other machinery being devised to decide its future. The cost of its administration has gone up to Rs. 7 crores this time and this can be easily saved if the Union Government took steps to decide its future.

Originally it was built as the Capital of Punjab and all the buildings were built on the advice of the Central Government under one consideration that at one time the States of Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and some adjoining areas would be merged into one State and that Chandigarh would be a central place for the Capital, but in spite of that the reverse action took place, and now the future of this city which we started with bright hopes is uncertain because we have yet to decide as to which side it will go.

It is a very anomalous position that in this Capital we have three Heads of State, the Governor of Haryana, the Governor of Punjab, the respective secretariates, and the Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh. We all occupy rented buildings, we are the tenants of the Government of India. It is a very unheard of thing. Chandigarh is surrounded by Punjab on all four sides, like West Berlin which belongs to West Germany though surrounded on all sides by East Germany. It is an identical case. Punjab being a border state, the capital should be as far removed from the border as possible and therefore proper consideration should be shown to Punjab State. Because of the lack of any

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

final decision on this town, why should the Central Government spend Rs. 7 crores on it? It is a strange position. There are some institutions in Chandigarh. The University of Punjab was brought from Lahore to Solan and from Solan again it was shifted to Chandigarh. In the course of many years, we built up this university on the basis of one unit State. Now, there are four States: Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. It is being financed by the four States and yet it is a Central University. I happen to be an old member of the Senate and also a Syndicate and associated with law faculty for sometime. I am very much interested in the future of this university.

Now, immediately after the recent reorganisation of the State, Himachal which had Punjabi as the second regional language substituted it by Urdu. You can imagine when you speak to Dr. Karan Singh. Punjabi dialect is the language of the hill areas; he speaks such good Punjabi and it is spoken by all the hill people. Himachal replaced it by Urdu. In Punjab University, we have so many interests clashing: Punjab for Punjabi, Himachal for Urdu and Haryana for Hindi and Chandigarh Union territory being bilingual; there are other conflicts also such as sectional and regional and communal and conflicts of interests of the State. Something must be done to decide about them, about the future of this university, its status and inclusion in one of these States. The University at Patiala and the Kurukshetra University in Haryana are both non-affiliating while the Punjab University is an affiliating university. If at all it has to be kept in the Union Territory, serious thought should be given to the future of this university. If the universities at Patiala and Kurukshetra are to be kept as non-affiliating universities, Punjab University must go to Punjab State and other States should be allowed to have an affiliated university of their own. Himachal can have it at Simla and Haryana can have it at the of their

choice. That is the problem that has arisen out of the political reorganisation of Punjab. I was personally opposed to the reorganisation of the State of Punjab and perhaps I was the only victim of the fury of the protagonists of linguistic partition. Reorganisation of Punjab has done no good to any of the States. On the other hand, we are experiencing political instability in that area. Immediately after the reorganisation, the instability was so much that the people of Kangra and Kulu who got merged with Himachal Pradesh started feeling that they committed a blunder. I cannot say whether the M.P.s. here will bear me out. I met some of my old friends who were members of the legislature. They said so. The Haryana people meet us every day. They had the experience of President's rule, and now Punjab is heading towards that.

18 Hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR: In that both will be united: Haryana as well as Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two separate Governors.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Well, there is the classic instance of Speakership as we experience in West Bengal and Punjab. If it goes on like this, a time is coming when we have to realise our folly.

Then, I want to say a few words about the border areas that exist in Punjab. We are the only people in the North Indian State which bore the brunt of the last war, and when I go to the other parts of India, I am seeing that most parts of the Indian continent are unaware of it.

18.1 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ASSAULT ON THE JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT

MR. SPEAKER: Just one minute, Mr. Dhillon. I heard a very bad news which one hon. Member has brought to my notice: some judge in the Supreme Court has been stabbed in the court. Now that the Home Minister has come, the House would like to know if he has any information to give and likes to say something.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, About 2.30 PM today (13-3-68) Chief Justice Hidayatullah was dictating the judgment in a case No. 162/65, namely, State of Gujarat versus Chunnibhai Gopaldas. There were two justices of the Supreme Court on either side—Justice A. N. Grover on the left and Justice C. A. Vaidyalingam on the right. Besides there were two court masters, who were also on either side of the Justices, one of them taking down the dictation while the other was watching. Suddenly the assailant rushed upon the dais of the court room with an open knife in his hand. As he approached the Justices, one of the court masters moved to a side avoiding the assailant and immediately he jumped on the table in front of the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice took hold of a heavy article on the table presumably with a view to defending himself. However the assailant turned his attention to Justice Grover, jumped on him and both fell down. The Librarian, one of the writer masters and the Chief Justice grappled with the assailant and caught hold of him.

Justice Grover was immediately removed to the hospital whose authorities have informed that Justice Grover received a superficial wound on the scalp which has been stitched up and he is out of danger. He is, however, being requested to rest in the hospital for observation.

The assailant's name as ascertained from him is Manmohan Das s/o Gopalcharan Das, village Chhutkalia, P.O. Jangipur, Distt. Murshidabad, West Bengal. The Inspector General of Police is personally supervising the investigation of the case along with a team of senior police officials. Adequate security measures for the protection of the judges of the Supreme Court have been taken.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, this is a very serious incident, and it has occurred for the first time. I request that an opportunity must be given, at least tomorrow, to discuss it, because this is for the first time that a Supreme Court judge has been stabbed,

and we will have to consider this question.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : It is a very rare thing that has been heard of in this country as well as from any other country. I think we must take serious note of it.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, Mr. Sharma.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : I have been shocked to learn of this from the Home Minister. Justice Grover comes from Punjab and he is an old friend of mine, and it is really very shocking that such a thing has happened. The incident has robbed me of my mood to speak and I do not want to continue the speech. I will take up the subject at the time of the discussion of the Finance Bill or Demands.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I welcome the budget taking it on its own merits, because compared to the previous budgets, it is much better and it has given greater attention to agriculture as well as defence and defence personnel. For that reason, I appreciate the good intentions of the Finance Minister.

18.5 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

At the same time, the unanimous opinion of the members is against the postal levies and I hope they will be withdrawn. Otherwise, the whole debate on this point will become farcical and pointless. This levy has been made to yield some Rs. 24 or Rs. 25 crores only, presumably on the recommendations of the P & T Tariffs Enquiry Committee that the postal department should pay its own way. To increase the levies in such matters is an easy thing and may perhaps be considered a painless remedy, but I suggest that this small amount could be made up by better management by effecting economies in the department

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

itself. I hope the Finance Minister would give attention to this aspect. Instead of increasing this levy, he can as well increase the price of revenue stamps and realise this additional revenue.

Our Finance Minister is well known for his principled disciplined life. I would ask him one simple question about taxation. Tax arrears have accumulated to the extent of Rs. 560 crores as on 31st December, 1967. Most of these arrears are from big companies, big capitalists, film stars, etc. who are known to have a lot of black money and who can easily pay it. What is preventing the Finance Minister and the Government as a whole from realising these arrears? He owes an explanation to the House and to the country. Having levied many taxes in the past, is it proper not to collect them and go on increasing the taxes every year? Is it morally correct for the Finance Minister to do so? That aspect has to be seen. If these taxes are collected properly, neither fresh levies nor deficit financing will be necessary. What I am concerned with is the effect this would have on the general morale of the people. The impression which the poor people will have is that this is a Government which levies many graduated taxes on paper, only to allow them to be evaded in practice and that the poor people alone are made to pay the taxes, while the rich people evade the taxes with the connivance of the income-tax department and other departments. It is not only a question of revenue, but it is a question of the feeling of helplessness, injustice and oppression that is created among the people which should be guarded against. For this purpose, even if we have to spend Rs. 50 crores in a year or two, only for the purpose of realising the tax arrears, it would be worthwhile. That is my appeal to him.

I submit, Sir, what are these officials like Special Secretaries, Officers on Special Duty and so many other administrative officers doing in the various departments of the Government? These arrears should be collected on an

emergency basis, on "a war footing" putting a number of officers who are surplus in the various departments of the Government. We have to create a separate Enforcing Department consisting of those officers to collect these arrears. I hope the Finance Minister, not only in his reply to this debate but also from time to time during the financial year, will be in a position to tell the House and show to the House the progress made in this behalf. Otherwise, this Government or, for that matter, any Government has no authority, moral or otherwise, to impose new taxes without collecting several hundred crores of tax arrears.

We have had a Taxation Inquiry Committee headed by Shri Mathai in 1953 or 1954. After that we had a number of committees or reports like Kaldor's report which gave us wealth tax, gift tax and so many other innovations in the tax structure, the Law Commission's recommendation regarding simplification of the procedure and the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which perhaps may be considered very shortly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, since 1954, during the last fifteen years, taxation has increased so much that excise duties which constituted about Rs. 94 crores in 1954 are now about Rs. 1300 crores, an increase of nearly 14 times. Similarly there has been manifold increase in other taxes. The time has come when we should have another high-power commission for examining whether we can shift the burden from one sector to another, whether we can increase or decrease in a particular manner or on particular sectors and all that. It is high time that such a commission is appointed. I appeal to the Finance Minister to examine this matter very seriously and see that such a commission is appointed.

I am not very much bothered whether some amount is added here or decreased there. That is not the point that should be considered. I do not suffer from my ideological bias or predilections or inhibitions. I consider things on their own merits. Whatever

Government may be there, even if this Government is changed and some other Government—let it be even Shri Nambiar's Government—is there, a change in the Council of Ministers is not going to make much difference to the country and the common man. It is the administrative machinery, the bureaucracy that has to change and improve. To whatever party the Government may belong, the image that is projected to the common man right from the village to the town is through the bureaucrats and the administrative machinery. It is not merely a change of the Council of Ministers that would make much difference in a country like ours in the present state of economy. Unless this administrative machinery is streamlined, made efficient and more active and energetic, it does not make much difference whether some tax is increased or decreased. That is the point that I would like to make, and also appeal to the Finance Minister as well as the Home Minister to consider this because the way the present bureaucrats are working deserves a close scrutiny.

After the advent of planning a crore, five crores or ten crores or even hundred crores do not mean anything to us. It is only when several thousand crores are involved it means something to us because we have been tuned to that type of planning and ideas.

Now I would like to point out certain fundamental and basic things that have come after the fourth general elections. The complexion of the various State Governments has changed. Then, the recent incidents, happenings and events in various States may undermine the very faith of the people in the democratic way of life. Because, the irresponsible and undignified way in which the representatives of the people are conducting themselves in various Assemblies, that is going to ruin the country. It is in this respect the Congress Party, being an old, well-organised and disciplined party, should set an example to other parties. It is for this reason that I say

that they should not be guided by some political expediency of a particular situation and strike some sort of alliance with defectors and people of that type. They can have coalitions with other parties, by all means. They could have done it in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and in so many other States, because there can be a temporary alliance between two parties with certain understanding. If that had been done very seriously, the situation would not have come to the present pass.

Now I would like to point out certain anomalies in the working of the public sector undertakings, about which so much has been said. It is not only for want of funds or proper returns alone that I say that the public sector undertakings should not be expanded. My reason is different. We have no personnel to manage these public sector undertakings, because we have no Indian management service which can work on commercial principles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now. He has already taken his full time, as he will see from the records.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: If you so desire, I will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he should conclude just now.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Then give me another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not as if he is not making a good contribution to the debate. But he can take another opportunity. I am pressed for time.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I will try to be very brief. Our economy is essentially an agricultural economy. 80 per cent of our people are engaged in agriculture. Yet, agriculture was neglected so far. In this budget, I am happy to say, something more has been provided for agriculture, which is a welcome feature. Here I want to point out one thing. We have been relying too much on major irrigation projects without giving proper attention to minor irrigation projects. I will give only one example

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already exceeded his time. As I have already told him, I will have to accommodate others also.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Sir, I have taken only 7 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is no use arguing with me. He can see from the records how much time he has taken. He should conclude in one sentence.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: In regard to Nagarjunasagar I would like to make one point. It was estimated to cost Rs 91 crores in the beginning. It is now costing us Rs. 161 crores, a difference of about Rs. 70 crores. Nothing has been added to it; no additional work has been added. The increase in expenditure is only because of the delay in giving funds in completing work. Secondly,....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has taken more than his due. He is depriving other members of their opportunity. He should conclude.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I want only two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude here and now.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: By this scheme 22 lakhs acres of land is supposed to be irrigated. What I want to point out is that I come from a place where there is a project known as Nizam-sagar project for the last 35 years. But people do not know about it. We have been told that if Nagarjunasagar is completed, it will irrigate 22 lakhs acres. It is a major project. But by the time the entire area is developed it will take several decades. And in the meanwhile the Reservoir gets silted up as is in the case of Nizamsagar. Therefore, we should give more attention and funds to minor irrigation projects, which are very necessary, in Andhra Pradesh and in other States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am helpless then. If he withdraws, it is all right. Otherwise, I am helpless.

SHRI NAMBIAR: He is not raising it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right then. The other day also that happened. It is a question of procedure. Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Speaker has very aptly described the pathetic condition of hon. Members here, waiting and waiting, to get an opportunity to speak. This is an endurance test and I have passed.

Sir, this is a Budget which is a deficit Budget and which has been criticised and explained away and so on and so forth. I frankly admit that deficit Budget or balanced Budget or surplus Budget is not a question here. I am quite sure that Shri Morarji Desai is much more competent to decide whether there should be a deficit Budget or a surplus Budget or a balanced Budget or whatever it is. It is not that. It is the trend inside the Budget which I am going to mention and which has really caused me pain.

The Budget proposals under discussion have paved the way to concentration of more economic power in the private sector. It has been intended to give a fillip to the industry. I say more because concentration of economic power during the three Plan periods has been amply demonstrated by three successive enquiries made by the Government itself, namely, Mahalanobis Committee Report on the first Plan Decade, Monopolies Enquiry Commission's Report up to October, 1965 and Dr. Hazari's recent Report which has currently caused so much commotion.

The Monopolies Commission's Report, in Chapter II, page 3, para 1, says:

"The causes of concentration of economic power in private hands and the attendant phenomena of restrictive and monopolistic practices are many and varied. In the remote past, concentration of economic power, in our country as also in foreign lands, flowed largely from kingly favours. As political democracy came more and more into its own, this source shrank in importance. This is not to say that the favours of the big men in politics—whether Minister in the Government or not—do not still play their part in concentrating economic power in the hands of a few persons."

So, the Ministers and other big people are helping in the concentration of economic power, not said by anyone of us insignificant people but by the Monopolies Commission itself.

The other factors are the following, namely, technology's part in reducing cost of production thus giving more profit to the corporate sector, the use of the "Economy of Scale", that is, large scale production made possible by technological progress and large capital also being a very important factor. The interlocking of Directorship in distributing and marketing, etc. leads to concentration of economic power, as is known to everybody.

Now, by reducing surtax from 35 to 25 per cent, abolition of Dividend Tax, raising the Development Rebate to 35 per cent for the cost of new equipment, etc. etc., abolishing the Annuity Deposit which caused clapping of hands in some of the Opposition Benches, namely, the Swatantra Members, the road to more concentration of economic power has been made a fourlane road in the place of a previous two-lane one.

The very thought of seed producing industry as proposed gives me the jitters. Who does not know what happened in England in the 17th and

18th centuries by providing opportunities to the wool producers in the name of national economy by Enclosures Act. Now, for better seeds. Birlas have already acquired thousands of acres of arable land in certain States. In the already unequal distribution of land as shown by the eighth round of the National Sample Survey in 1959-60 the top 10 per cent households hold 56 per cent of the land in rural areas, the entry of the corporate sector in seed production may have the same effect in varying degrees on our long suffering peasant population. A new era of misery will begin which may break the camel's back.

Our socialist Transport Minister has set up a Commission for the port and dock industry with very laudable objects, no doubt. He waxed eloquent in his attack on the Swatantra Party's stand in his speech yesterday when he treated this House as a primary school for classical economics. But in this Commission he has nominated three M.P.s, amongst whom the doyen of the Swatantra economists, namely, Shri N. Dandekar, figures prominently. Incidentally, he has carefully avoided some M.P.s who know ports and docks well because they may hold inconvenient economic ideas: one is, for example, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, and the other is the poor present speaker, because Mr. Indrajit Gupta belongs to the Communist Party and I am supposed to be a renegade from the ruling Party.... (Interruptions). That is why, I have been thrust out.

Our socialist Transport Minister was a member of the Mahalanobis Committee. He has signed a report of shocking revelation of concentration of economic power in a few hands, but in spite of this, he tried to paint a picture as if all our misfortunes started during the last four or five years, knowing full well what had been revealed in the first decade of planning. Strange indeed!

Most of the blames for our present predicament have been laid at the

[Dr. Maitreyee Basu]

doors of Chinese and Pakistani aggression, by many members. Droughts, floods and all those and come in very handy. No doubt, these two most unjust attacks on our land have increased our misfortunes. But are they the main causes? Who has consumed the lion's share of 42 per cent of the increase of national income during the two Plan periods up to 1960? China attacked only in 1962 and Pakistan attacked in 1965.

If the available figures of concentration of economic power are correct, what has happened to this 42 per cent which fell mostly into the hands of the kings of industry? Could this increase not have gone to help capital formation and expansion of industry?

The price of raw jute in the north-eastern part of the country is anybody's guess. The jute kings are still the ruling princes and they hold the whole rural producers of raw jute to ransom.

The peasants need seeds in time—I say, seeds, not even improved seeds. In the name of improved seeds, Birla may come in. They want water through infinitesimally small irrigation projects. They need insecticides and they want manure and fertilisers. But seeds come when the season is over or they do not come at all. All water which could be saved is allowed to run waste. Fertilisers go to the Race Courses where turf clubs need soft grass for the tender hooves of their multi-thousand rupees worth Race horses. The national press publishes photographs of horse-owners receiving trophies from prominent public figures. And cowdung burns in the fire-places of rural homes for want of soft coke whereas mine workers are retrenched as coal has no market. Diesel economy is introduced causing further gap in our trade balance.

Our Government does not know that an unemployed man costs more to a nation than an employed one. At least our socialist Transport Minister knows that. But in spite of that, retrench-

ment is going on. By introducing diesel engines, diesel locomotives in the port and cutting down all the steam engines etc. he is retrenching his own staff. Mechanisation leading to the logical corollary of automation is being allowed throwing more and more men out of employment. And yet the fact that thermal plants and coke ovens could help create more employment is either forgotten or intentionally not implemented in practice.

The socialist Transport Minister has lamented over inadequate private savings. Where does he expect the savings to come from? That the rural sector has no saving capacity, apart from the *jotedars* is known to everybody. And if retrenchment is effected and workers are losing jobs by hundreds because of these tendencies in the Government and the employment market and they become jobless, surely they cannot be participants in the private savings which constitute the back-bone of all economics in any country.

Though I do not oppose the budget, yet I criticise the budget with the hope that some persons at least will pay some attention to these factors and realise that Government cannot expect savings from the common man unless more jobs are created and the kisan is given help.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Dattatraya Kunte.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Now, we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.32 hrs.

***GENERAL ELECTIONS IN KASHMIR**

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : It is due to our omissions and commissions of the Kashmir problem that the prestige of India and the image of India have been blurred in the international arena. Besides this political aspect, another black spot in our dealings with Kashmir was affixed when in a perfunctory way the last general elections were held in Kashmir. It has been alleged that the last general elections in Kashmir were not fair and free and were not free from the undue influence of the Congress Government in power there. When we compare elections held in other States with the elections in Kashmir we know that elections in Kashmir were not fair and free. We are drawn towards another aspect of the question namely that when we tinker with Kashmir we ought to know that an international question is involved in it.

It has been alleged by our enemy countries that the Government of India are trying to subjugate and suppress the free expression of opinion of the people of Kashmir. In the face of such criticism, naturally, we should have been very much vigilant and alert and we should have seen to it that free and fair elections took place in Kashmir with a completely independent machinery. As you will easily see from the facts that I shall place before you, the elections in Kashmir were completely rigged.

From the very beginning before the filing of the nomination papers the Kashmir Government thought that they were going to lose the elections. At first they declared 21st March to be the date of election. The Election Commission in its report said that March would be a very cold month, and election could not take place, that April would be a suitable month, but

the Government persisted and they prevailed on the Election Commission. The election was held not even in March, but on 21st February when about two-thirds of the State is covered completely by snow. This is one of the most shocking aspect of the rigged elections there. This is an indication how the Congress Government wanted to behave in a mala fide manner, to use the influence of the ruling party of the Sadiq Government which is working as the agent of the Congress Party here for suppressing the opinion of the people. They somehow want to see that Kashmir is tied to the apron strings of the Government of India, not that the people of Kashmir actually enjoy association and participation of the Government of India, like other States.

This sort of wrong handling by the Government of India has created more complications. It is said the Government of India is responsible for keeping the people of Kashmir away from the people of India. They ask: why does democracy get halted at Pathankot, why does it not function beyond Pathankot?

It will be revealed from the facts that as many as 141 nomination papers were rejected of the opposition members only—mostly on flimsy grounds. One of the grounds was that the members did not take the oath, that some of them were government servants. A member of the National Sports Club is declared as a government servant. One takes oath and signs in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner and sees to it that the oath paper is also tagged on the file, but on the date of scrutiny from the particular file one finds that the oath form is torn off, and therefore the nomination paper is rejected. How can democracy function in such circumstances?

18.36 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair]

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Have they filed election petitions?

*Haf-an-hour Discussion.

[Shri Randhir Singh]

It is a matter which pertains to the election tribunal.

SHRI S. KUNDU : These people who behave like small Hitlers in the Congress Party bring disrepute to democracy, they hardly nourish it. We want to sustain democracy and point out the mistakes that these Congress people have committed.

Twentyone people of the ruling party were declared elected unopposed in Kashmir. Today the PTI news says that they could not get a two-third majority required in spite of all their manouvering for an amendment asking for more money to be spent for the Governor. It was thrown out, and they ought to resign on this issue. This has proved that it is some sort of conglomeration of disenchanted forces in the Kashmir Assembly that keeps it in power. 21 members were declared unopposed to help to form the Sadiq Government. That happened after some people were declared unopposed? There were deliberate attempts to see that meetings of members belonging to the opposition parties were disturbed and that their jeeps and other vehicles were damaged and burnt. Section 144 was promulgated right from 1964. The processions and the use of microphones were banned and if any opposition Member wanted the permission, he did not get permission and he was asked to come the day after or the next morning again and again. Permission was in general refused to the opposition members to hold election meetings. Elections took place under the cover of the clique of Sadiq in Kashmir.

There was a letter which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* and it was written by J. J. Singh, a name which everybody knows in India. His friend Mr. R. N. Vaishnavi who is an advocate in Kashmir had written him a letter. He is an honest, educated man and Mr. J. J. Singh writes in his letter to the Editor of *Hindustan Times* which was published on 9th February 1967. This is what he has written :

"I have received a four-page letter from Mr. R. N. Vaishnavi, a well

known and respected advocate of Srinagar. I have not come across anyone in Kashmir who has questioned the honesty and integrity of Mr. Vaishnavi. He certainly would not lie. Mr. Vaishnavi had filed his papers as an independent. His nomination papers were rejected on the assertion that he did not take the necessary oath. What actually happened? According to Mr. Vaishnavi, he filled in his other form on the table of the Returning Officer and subscribed his signature to it "in his presence and within his sight." Mr. Vaishnavi went further. He asked the Returning Officer to hear him read out the oath. Mr. Vaishnavi writes, "and I stood up." I held the oath form in my hands and in a becoming tone, solemnly and with respect, I read out the contents of the oath form and took the oath as prescribed by law and then I sat down." This was on January 19, 1967. (There were some other people also present in the room.) But when Mr. Vaishnavi went before the same Returning Officer on January 21 at the time of the scrutiny of the nomination papers, the latter told him that he had not taken the oath, nor subscribed his name to any oath form, nor delivered the same to him! The fact is that this oath form was deliberately removed from Mr. Vaishnavi's file.

It is ironical that in the instructions contained in the Hand-book For Returning Officers under the heading, "Presumption of Validity," it is stated : "There is a presumption that every nomination paper is valid unless the contrary is *prima facie* obvious or has been made out. In case of a reasonable doubt as to the validity of a nomination paper, the benefit of such doubt must go to the candidate concerned and the nomination paper should be held to be valid."

Then he says in conclusion that if these things are allowed to be practised in Kashmir, these dishonest methods

adopted in Kashmir will not only republic of India internally but in the tarnish the image of the democratic republic of India internally but in the international community also. Therefore before Mr. Randhir Singh gets up, he must know. There are a number of persons who get up without knowing anything and I thought that Mr. Randhir Singh left their company.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as soon as this information reached here, various political parties sent telegrams and frantic reports to the Government of India, asking the Government to stop this election. There were telegrams signed by four political parties: the National Conference, the PSP, Hindu Mahasabha and Jansangh. In their telegram on the 19th January, 1967, they said that nefarious activities have been adopted in the Kashmir election and the election was not going to be fair and impartial and free. "Please stop it and do not conduct the election like that." But nobody here in Delhi listened to them. Now, Sir, the election should not only be fair but it must be shown to be, and must appear to be fair. That is the most important thing of these elections. But nothing happened.

Later on, when the actual voting came, just before the night of the voting, thousands of false, spurious ballot papers were found circulating, having the same description, the same seal and the same name, everything. They were caught hold of. It is not my imagination. On the same night they have informed the President also and the Home Secretary of the Government of India; they know about it. These are some of the ballot papers; you can see them; they have been caught hold of by our people; they bear the same names.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If you want I can place them on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not necessary; there is no question of placing them on the Table.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is not that I am manufacturing these things. This is the story, when we are struggling to keep the democratic structure alive; we must bring these facts to public. It is a fact. I am just bringing one fact after another which cannot be demolished. Then there is another Youth Congress fellow, Mr. Amrit Malhotra, who writes to the people here, the Government of India, saying that the election is not fair and is not impartial in Kashmir. (Interruption) Mr. Ranbir Singh does not know; he knows only shouting. Sir, these are they very shocking things.

In the face of this, Mr. Sundaram made a dashing trip to Kashmir to see if the elections were conducted fairly or not. In his two-days trip he went and made some sort of a bureaucratic pronouncement which shielded the misdeeds of the Sadiq Government, and he said, "from a cursory glance"—I am quoting his exact words—"I find the rejections were not improper." How from a cursory glance, he can say that the elections were not improper? He also said that the cases of appeal should be heard by an independent judge. I shall finish in two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I just wanted to bring it to your notice that there are four Members who want to ask questions on it. Some margin should be left for them also.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He said that the election cases should be heard by another judge. It cannot be done because under the election rules of Kashmir a judge from outside cannot go there. In the election rules of the Jammu and Kashmir Government there is no provision for immediate review if the returning officer rejects the nomination papers. The Government of India and the Congress Government did not change that rule also. This is the shocking story. Therefore, Sir, an unfair election, in a mala fide way took place; the election which was conducted there by the Congress Gov-

[Shri S. Kundu]

ernment was to put up their puppet regime of Sadiq Government.

Kashmir is not only dear to us because it is a question of some territory; Kashmir is dear to us because certain values are attached to it and because the concept of secularism is being experimented in that land. Kashmir is dear to us because we are fighting against the dictatorial government of Pakistan who holds a part of it. It is a land where the Muslims and Hindus want to live as brothers and sisters. The Muslims of Kashmir who fought against the monarchical tyranny and fought for the freedom of India still want to live with the Hindus in India as brothers and sisters. But the Congress Government had denied this opportunity, this expression of the free will of the Kashmir people. I support the view that the accession of Kashmir to India is complete, irrevocable and cannot be changed. But why should the elections of people like Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, who had been the Prime Minister of Kashmir for 11 years, be disturbed? From the housetops they have said, "We are with India". You can set up an enquiry commission and find out whether the corruption charges are true or not. But can you deny the right of free election? Once you deny that right, there will be frustration and anger in the people and the people of the various States in the Union of India cannot live as brothers. Though I have not gone to Kashmir, I have seen pictures of this beautiful State with snow-clad peaks and lush green parks, which looks as if heaven and earth are combined together there. Such a beautiful State should not be made part of India only by cliques or through artificial manoeuvres, but the people of Kashmir should be won over. Therefore, the present Government should be dismissed and there should be fresh elections. Two Supreme Court judges should go to Kashmir and investigate whether there was a fair election or whether the election was conducted in such a manner as to reinstate the Congress Party in power there.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, निर्वाचन आयोग और न्यायपालिका स्वतन्त्रता के बीस वर्ष बाद देश के दो प्रमुख-संगठन ऐसे हैं जिनसे देश में जनतंत्रीय परम्पराओं के पनपने और स्वस्थ रहने की सम्भावना है। इस लिये काश्मीर के निर्वाचनों में जो अवैधानिकता हुई है, जिनकी ओर मेरे मित्र श्री कुंडू ने संकेत किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं उप-विधि मंत्री से दो ही बातें पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की 75 सदस्यों की विधान सभा में जब कि 15 सदस्य विरोधी दल के हैं और 60 सदस्यों में 26 निर्विरोध चुने गये हैं किसी तरह से श्री कुंडू ने बतलाया कि 60 के खिलाफ एलेक्शन पिटिशन लगी है, छै पालियामेंट मेम्बरों में से एक निर्विरोध निर्वाचित हुए जो इस समय सरकार में मिनिस्टर बन कर बैठे हैं और दूसरों के विरुद्ध भी एलेक्शन पिटिशन हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विधि मंत्रालय को निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा इस प्रकार की भी जानकारी मिली है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में ऐसे ऐसे पोलिंग स्टेशन थे जहाँ पर कुल मिला कर 200 या 400 वोट थे। लेकिन जो वोट निकले हैं उनकी संख्या 1100 और 1200 तक थी। अगर ऐसा है तो एलेक्शन पिटियों में यह जादू कैसे हुआ?

दूसरी बात जो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि आज जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार एक संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पर राज्य विधान सभा में दो मतों से हार गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या विधि मंत्रालय या भारत सरकार जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार को यह राय देगी कि वह त्यागपत्र दे दे और जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन स्थापित कर के फिर से नये सिरे से चुनाव कराने की व्यवस्था करे?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति महोदय, काश्मीर के चुनावों के सिलसिले में इस समय जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं विधि उप-मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह

सही नहीं है कि काश्मीर में चुनाव को ले कर जो गड़बड़ हुई है वह भारत सरकार की नीति के कारण हुई ? आपको मालूम है कि पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में ही सरकार की जो नीति रही वह हिन्दू और मुसलमानों के बीच में साम्प्रदायिक एकता को न ला कर आपसी वैमनस्य को लाने और हिन्दू मुसलमानों के बीच में वहां पर जो भ्रातृभाव का वातावरण था उसको खत्म करने की थी ।

यह मानी हुई चीज है जैसा कि श्री प्रकाश-वीर गाम्त्री और श्री कुंडू ने आपके सामने रखा, काश्मीर में चुनाव निष्पक्ष नहीं हुए और काश्मीर में जनमत सरकार के खिलाफ है । लोगों के मन में चुनाव को ले कर काफी रोष है । इसको और शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब आज जो मवाल उठा रहे हैं उसको भी मद्दे नजर रखते हुए क्या यह सही नहीं होगा कि वहां अभी जो सरकार है वह फौरन बर्खास्त की जाये और वहां पर दुबारा चुनाव कराने की व्यवस्था हो ? क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को यह आश्वासन देगे कि चूंकि वहां बाकायदा चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं इसलिए वह मादिक सरकार को बर्खास्त करके वहां पर नये चुनाव करायेंगे ? काश्मीर का जो मवाल है, जिसके कारण देश में और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रोष फैला हुआ है, उसको मद्दे नजर रखते हुए विधि मंत्री यह आश्वासन इस सदन को अवश्य दें कि वहां पर दुबारा नये और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने का हुक्म दिया जायेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Out of the names of six hon. Members four names were balloted, as Shri Bal Raj Madhok and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta are not present in the House, I can accommodate the remaining two hon. Members who are present in the House.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : जो कुछ यहां पर कहा गया मैं उस सब में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह फैसल है कि अभी हाल ही में एक एलेक्शन बूथ की

रिकार्डिंग में—गुरेज कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी के कजलवन बूथ में फार्म एफ में बैलिड वोट्स कास्ट 413 थे, लेकिन हार्ड कोर्ट में जब बाक्स खोला गया तो उसमें सिर्फ 191 वोट निकले ? बतलाया गया है कि इस कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी में कलिंग पार्टी का कैंडिडेट 6000 वोटों से जीता । मेरा खयाल यह है कि रिकार्डिंग में वह 6000 वोटों से हारेगा ।

[شری غلام محمد بخشی (سری نگر) :

جو کچھ یہاں پر کہا گیا میں اس سب میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں - میں آنریبل منسٹر سے صرف یہ جانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ فیکٹ ہے کہ ابھی حال ہی میں ایک ایلیکشن بوتھ کی رکاؤنٹنگ میں -- گوریز کانسٹیوینسی کے کنزولون بوتھ میں فارم ایف میں ویلڈ ووٹس کلکٹ ۴۱۳ تھے - لیکن ہائی کورٹ میں جب باکس کھولا گیا تو اس میں صرف ۱۹۱ ووٹ نکلے - بتلایا گیا ہے کہ اس کانسٹیوینسی میں رولنگ پارٹی کا کینڈیڈیٹ ۶۰۰۰ ووٹوں سے جیتا - میرا خیال یہ ہے کہ رکاؤنٹنگ میں وہ ۶۰۰۰ ووٹوں سے ہارے گا -]

श्री रणधर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे दोस्त ने जो आधे घंटे की बर्षा उठाई, वह तो वही ही बात हुई कि नीम हकीम खतरे जान । मेरे भाई ने यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया कि उनक इस भाषण से हिन्दुस्तान की पांजोशन कितनी एम्बरेसिग हुई है । काश्मीर के केस के बारे में पाकिस्तान अपने रिप्रेजेंटे-

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

टिच की मार्फत बार बार यू एन में इस सबाल को उठाता है। क्या माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि उन्होंने इस बारे में कितना मवाद पैदा कर दिया है ?

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : मवाद उन्होंने पैदा किया जिन्होंने इस तरीके से किया

We can fight Pakistan. We can fight U.N. also, But let there be fair elections. It has nothing to do with fair elections. We have fought them. For the last ten years they did not dare to look towards Kashmir. It is because of this that after 1964 there was an armed conflict with Pakistan. We have no faith in the Security Council or the U.N. as far as the question of Kashmir is concerned.

सभापति महोदय : आप इसमें यू एन ओ को मत लाइये। आप सबाल पूछिये। इसमें जो फैक्चुअल बात है उस पर आखिर बहस क्यों न हो ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बखशी साहब मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं, मैं उनका एहताराम करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं अपने दोस्त श्री कुंड के लिये कह रहा था कि मकसद उनका कुछ और था और वह कह गये कुछ और। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव आफ दि पीपल्स ऐक्ट में 500 के करीब दफात मौजूद हैं। उसके साथ साथ रुल्स हैं उसकी तहत हिन्दुस्तान का कांस्टिट्यूशन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने जो एलेक्शन पिटि-शन्स पेन्डिंग हैं उनके अलावा भी कोई शिका-यत गवर्नमेंट के पास, ला कमिशन के पास, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास, होम मिनिस्टर के पास या ला मिनिस्टर के पास आई हैं मुस्तलिफ इंटरेस्टेड पार्टीज की तरफ से कि वहां इर्रैगुल-रिटीज हुई या फाड हुआ, या आर पी ऐक्ट का जनाजा निकाला गया और उसको उधेड़ा गया ? अगर शिकायतें आई थीं तो कितनी आई थीं और आपने उनकी इनक्वायरी की या नहीं की और अगर की तो उसका क्या रिजल्ट निकला ?

जहां तक केसिस का ताल्लुक है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इलैक्शन पैटीशंज हैं और जो पेन्डिंग हैं वे क्या सब जुडिस नहीं हैं और क्या उनके बारे में कोई डिसकशन हो सकता है या नहीं हो सकता है और अगर हो सकता है तो क्या एक तरह का रिफ्रैक्शन उन पर पड़ता है या नहीं पड़ता है।

19 Hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It will be pending till the next general elections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : My name did not come in the ballot ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Did you send your name ? Your name was not there even among those which were reject- ed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, several complaints.....

श्री रवि राय : यह तो काश्मीर का मसला है और आप हिन्दुस्तानी में बोल सकते हैं।

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am competent to speak in Hindi also.

काश्मीर की इलैक्शन के ताल्लुक में बहुत सी शिकायतें इलैक्शन कमिशन के पास आई थीं। दो तरह की वे शिकायतें थी। कुछ शिकायतें तो जवानी की गई और कुछ खतों के जरिये से, दरखवास्तों के जरिये से की गई। जहां तक जवानी शिकायतों का ताल्लुक है, ये शिकायतें पांच किस्म की थीं। पहली किस्म की ये थीं :

Old ballot papers which were used in the general elections in Jammu and Kashmir in 1957 and 1962 have been distributed for use during the general elections in 1967.

The second complaint was :

Duplicate series of ballot papers have been printed and these have been distributed to the returning officer for making use of them on the day of the poll.

Then, there was another grievance, third, namely :—

More ballot boxes have been supplied for use at the polling stations than the number required with the object of substituting boxes filled with bogus votes.

The fourth complaint is :

Instructions have been issued by the Returning Officers and even by Deputy Commissioner to the presiding officers not to allow the polling agent to function at the polling station.

Then, the fifth complaint was :

Close relatives of the Congress candidates have been appointed to work as presiding officers at the various polling stations.

ये पांच किस्म की शिकायतें थीं जो इलेक्शन कमीशन के पास जवानी लोगों ने पहुंचाई। ये तमाम शिकायतें नवम्बर के बाद बेबुनियाद पाई गई।

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : I challenge it.

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : न तो कोई ऐसा बयान किया गया है बैलट पेपर प्रिंट करा करके डुप्लिकेट तकमीम किए गए थे और न इस का कोई सबूत पेश किया गया था . . .

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : I will bring about 5,000 duplicate papers to this House tomorrow morning bearing the numbers and the seals. The numbers were sent to the Election Commission, to the Prime Minister of India and Home Minister and the then Governor, Dr. Karan Singh between 19th and 20th and 21st was the day of the election. I have got those numbers. I can produce 5,000 papers. Shri Kundu has presented some.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Very revealing

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : मुम्किन है मेरे लायक दोस्त के पास पांच हजार नहीं पांच लाख बैलट पेपर हों, लेकिन सबाल यह है कि जिस वक्त इनक्वायरी की गई . . .

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : Who conducted the enquiry? I belong to that place.

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : इलेक्शन कमीशन की तरफ से प्राइमा फेसाई इनक्वायरी कराई गई . . .

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : He stayed in the Guest House; he never went to Kashmir afterwards.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : My learned friend may have a grievance regarding the mode of enquiry. But he cannot say that there was no enquiry at all.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : I straightway challenge there was no enquiry. Nobody went from this place, not even a chaprasi from the Election Commission. There is no question of the Election Commissioner.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Besides the above complaints verbally made, there were the following types of complaints by means of letters and telegrams. There was several types of complaints made.

श्री कुन्दू : नया इलेक्शन करवाना है या नहीं यह बता दीजिये।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Now the cat is out of the bag!

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : As regards the objection made against the illegal rejection of nomination papers, the complainants were told that redress could only be through election petitions and that nothing could be done on the part of the Election Commission.

SHRI S. KUNDU : We are not concerned with that. That is the judicial aspect. We are concerned here with the constitutional and moral aspect of it.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The main ground on which several nomination papers were rejected

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : We do not want that. That is before the court.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : So, all those persons who were aggrieved by the findings of the Returning Officer...

सभापति महोदय : आप इनकी बात सुनिये तो सही ।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : जहां तक उन शिकायतों का ताल्लुक था, पूरी तरह से जांच की गई . . .

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : आपका दिल कुछ कह रहा है और आपके दिमाग में कुछ और है । हकीकत को आप मुझ से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं ।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जो बातें बयान की गई हैं उनका मुझे कोई ज्ञाती इल्म नहीं है । मैं तो रिकार्ड की बिना पर जो शिकायतों के मुताल्लिक तहकीकात हुई, उसके जो नतीजे हैं वे पेश कर रहा हूँ । जो इलैक्शन कमिशन से गवर्नमेंट को मौसूल हुआ है उसको पेश कर रहा हूँ । वहर-हाल बहुत सी इलैक्शन पेटिशनज इस वक्त हाई कोर्ट के सामने पेंडिंग हैं और अगर आपकी बात सच है तो वे इलैक्शन पेटिशनज मंजूर हो जाएंगी . . (इंटरप्शंस)

सभापति महोदय : आप सुनना चाहते हैं या नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI : He is defending a very weak case. You have no case; it is a wrong brief.

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं हाउस को एडजर्न कर देता हूँ

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : वह ज्यादा बेहतर होगा ।

सभापति महोदय : आपने जो कहना था कह लिया है । अब आप सुन तो लें ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : उनका कहना था कि हाई कोर्ट में जाओ । हम गए । पेटिशनज हमने लिखीं । मामला वहां चला रहा है । फैसला वहां होगा । हम उनसे सुनना चाहते हैं कि जो मैल प्रीक्लिंसिड हुई उनका क्या इलाज है ।

सभापति महोदय : जो वह मवाद इकट्ठा करके लाए हैं उसको आपके सामने पेश कर तो रहे हैं ।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : हाउस को मालूम ही है कि लोक सभा के लिए वहां से इजैक्शंज हिन्दुस्तान की जो रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल एक्ट है उसके तहत हुई हैं । और जम्मू-काश्मीर का जो रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल एक्ट है, उस के तहत वहां की ऐसेम्बली के इलैक्शन हुए थे । जो लोक सभा के उम्मीदवार थे, जिन्होंने इलैक्शन कनटेस्ट करना चाहा था और जिनके नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट हुए थे, या जिनको किसी दूसरी तरह की शिकायत थी, उनमें से चार आदमियों ने इलैक्शन पेटिशन फाइल किये । जहां तक ऐसेम्बली का ताल्लुक है, 75 सीट्स में से 57 आदमियों ने इलैक्शन पेटिशन फाइल किये ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : यह तो एक इन्टरनेशनल रिकार्ड है !

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : जम्मू-काश्मीर के रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ दी पीपल एक्ट के तहत इलैक्शन पेटिशनज ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने पेश होनी थीं । चुनांचे वे ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने पेश हुई । लेकिन जिस वक्त ये नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट हुए, उस वक्त मुक्तलिफ़ किस्म की शिकायतें यहां वसूल हुई । तब चीफ़ इलैक्शन कमिशनर जम्मू-काश्मीर गए और उन्होंने वहां पर ग्लान बि स्पाट लोगों से तहकीकात की और उसके बाद . . .

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बखशी : वह कब गए थे ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : वह 1 फरवरी, 1967 को गए थे । वह गए और उन्होंने वहां जा कर एक स्टेटमेंट दिया, जिसमें उन्होंने उन तमाम शिकायतों के मुताल्लिक तहकीकात करने का वादा किया और जो ग्रीवेंसिज थीं, उनके मुताल्लिक इन्वहार-राय किया ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : इलैक्शन तो 21 फरवरी को हुए। इलैक्शन कमिश्नर 1 फरवरी को वहां क्या कर रहे थे ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : शिकायतें उससे पहले आईं।

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर मेहरबानी कर के उनको बोलने दें।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : मैं कान पकड़ता हूँ कि कभी कोई सच बात इस हाउस में नहीं कहूँगा।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : जो इलेक्शन पेटीशनर इलैक्शन ट्रिब्यूनल के सामने पेश की गई थीं, वे बाद में जम्मू-काश्मीर के रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट में तरमीम होने की वजह से हाई कोर्ट में मुत्तकिल कर दी गई, ताकि लोगों को इस बात का ज्यादा इत्मीनान हो कि इलैक्शन पेटीशनर की तहकीकात आजाद-दाना तौर पर होगी। यहां तक एहतियात की गई कि इन इलैक्शन पेटीशनर की तहकीकात करने के लिए हाई कोर्ट में जो एडीशनल जजिज मुकर्रर किये गये, उनमें से एक इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के गिटायर्ड जज हैं और दूसरे पटना हाई कोर्ट के जज हैं। उनमें काश्मीर का कोई आदमी नहीं है, जिसके मुताल्लिक यह शूबहा किया जा सके कि शायद वह मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट या मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट के बा-असर लोगों के असर में होगा।

अब मूरते-हाल यह पेश आई कि चूँकि जम्मू-काश्मीर रिप्रेजेंटेशन आफ़ दि पीपल एक्ट में एमेंडमेंट देर में हुई, इसलिए जब एमेंडमेंट हो गई, तब हाई कोर्ट में जजिज का तकर्रर किया गया और अब तमाम दरखास्तें उनको मुत्तकिल हो गई हैं। उनकी एन्क्वायरी इन प्रोग्रेस है। यकीन है कि बहुत जल्दी तमाम दरखास्तों का तसफ़िया हो जायेगा।

इसके अलावा और कोई खास बात जनाब के सामने नहीं रखी गई है, जिसका मुझे जवाब देने की जरूरत हो। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि रिटनिंग आफ़िसर ने जो नामी-

नेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट किये—वह सही तौर पर रिजेक्ट किये गये या ग़लत तौर पर, इसका फ़ैसला तो हाई कोर्ट करेगा—, उनमें चार केटेगरीज थीं, जो कि मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, ताकि जनाबे वाला के इल्म में आ जाये।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : वह सब जानते हैं।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : सब नहीं जानते हैं। आनरेबल मेम्बर ने कहा है कि टेक्निकल उच्चात पर, बहुत मामूली बातों पर, रिटनिंग आफ़िसर ने नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट कर दिये। आनरेबल मेम्बरज को इस बारे में सही पोझीशन मालूम होनी चाहिए। इस हाउस में जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन सब ने इलैक्शन लड़ा है और उन सब को मालूम है कि नामीनेशन पेपर दाखिल करने के लिए किन किन बातों की जरूरत होती है।

एक तो इस बात पर नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट किये गये कि कई दररबास्त-गुज़ारों के मुताल्लिक यह मालूम हुआ कि उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट से ठेका ले रखे थे और वे ठेके सबसिस्ट कर रहे थे, खत्म नहीं हुए थे। इस लिए उनके नामीनेशन पेपर को रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि हाउस को ग़लतफ़हमी में डाला जाये। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस शख्स का नामीनेशन पेपर इस वजह से रिजेक्ट हुआ था, उस के मुताल्लिक खुद कांग्रेस ने अपील की और उन्होंने विदवा किया।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : इस वक़्त कांग्रेस और दूसरी पार्टियों की बहस नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल मेम्बर बार-बार उठते हैं और जवाब देते हैं। यह कोई पालियामेंटरी तरीका नहीं है। मैं उनके बक्कार का खयाल रखते हुए कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ। वह मिनिस्टर साहब को अपना जवाब देने दें। मिनिस्टर साहब भी जल्दी करें।

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : दूसरी जिस बुनियाद पर नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट किये गये, वह यह थी कि बाज़ लोग गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स थे। यह बात पाया-मुबूत तक पहुंची कि जिस वक्त उन्होंने अपने नामीनेशन पेपर दाखिल किये, उस वक्त वे गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कान्टीन्यू कर रहे थे।

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: I challenge it. This is entirely wrong.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: Let him challenge anything before the High Court. Let him go even up to the Supreme Court. Who is going to stop him from doing that?

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: Then, why is he taking the time of the House? What is the fun of reading all this?

श्री मु० युनुस सलीम : तीसरी बात यह थी कि ग्रेजुएशन आफ दि पीपल ऐक्ट के तहत उम्मीदवार के लिए अपने नामीनेशन पेपर के साथ इलेक्ट्रल रोल की नकल दाखिल करना जरूरी था, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने ऐसा नहीं किया।

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: That is his information.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: Yes, that is my information, of course, mine.

चौथी बात यह थी कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की ओथ आफ एलिजियन्स लेना जरूरी और मेन्डेटरी था, लेकिन कई लोगों ने उसको कमप्लाय बिद नहीं किया, जिसकी वजह से उनके नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट करने पड़े।

ये चार मोटी मोटी बातें थीं, जिनकी वजह से नामीनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट किये गये।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि एवान के कई मेम्बरान ने बताया है, यह मामला सब-जूडिस है, इस लिए हमारे लिए यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि हम उसके मेरिट्स या डीमेरिट्स के के मुताल्लिक बहस करें। लेकिन मैं जनाब के तवस्सुत से एवान को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इलैक्शन कमीशन और गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का ताल्लुक है, उन्होंने इस बात की पूरी एहतियात की कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में इन्तखाबात आजादाना तौर पर अमल में आये और उनमें किसी किस्म का असर या दबाव न डाला जाय और किसी के साथ कोई रियायत या मुरब्बत न की जाय। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं बताई जा सकती है, जो रिकार्ड पर आई हो।

जब दो तीन ओहदेदारों के मुताल्लिक यह मालूम हुआ कि उन्होंने कवायद के वमूजिब अमल नहीं किया था, तो उनको फौरन ही रीमूव कर दिया गया, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया गया। मेरे दोस्त, वरुणी साहब, को यह बात मालूम होगी। गवर्नमेंट ने पूरी एहतियात से काम लिया है। असल में इस बात का फ़ैसला हाई कोर्ट के फ़ैसले के बाद ही हो सकेगा, कि ये नामीनेशन पेपर सही तौर पर रिजेक्ट किये गये या गलत तौर पर।

19.20 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 14, 1968/Phalguna 24, 1889 (Saka)