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Agrahayana 13, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 4, 1968 | Agrahayana 13,
1890 (Saka)

— — —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : As I had already said yesterday, today I am going to be a little quick about the questions, and I hope hon. Members who would not get a chance to ask supplementary questions may kindly excuse me. I cannot give chance to all of them. If I attempt that, then we shall be covering only one or two questions a day. Therefore, I would allow one or two supplementary questions, one on each side. I hope those who are not called would kindly excuse me.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि भूमि का नियतन

*511. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि भूमि का प्राबंटन करने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी भूमि केवल उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को ही प्राबंटित की जाती है, जो भूमिहीन हैं और सरकारी भयबा गैर-सरकारी नौकरी में नहीं हैं भयबा उनको भी प्राबंटित की जाती है जो वेतन वाले सरकारी भयबा गैर-सरकारी पदों पर काम करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें भूमि प्राबंटित करने से पहले इस बान की जाँच-पड़ताल की जाती है

कि क्या इन लोगों के पास पहिले कहीं भूमि तो नहीं है भयबा वे कहीं नौकरी में तो नहीं हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने वेतन वाली सरकारी नौकरी में होते हुए ऐसी भूमि के प्राबंटन के लिए आवेदन किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(b) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने राज्य सरकारों को कब लिखा है, उसको कितने दिन हो गए हैं और कब आप भाषा करते हैं कि उसका उत्तर आ जायेगा ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसी भी जानकारी एकत्रित करेगी कि ऐसे कितने सैनिक हैं जिन्होंने केवल 4-6 दिन ही सेना में सर्विस की है और उसके बाद डर की वजह से सेना से भाग आए हैं लेकिन उन लोगों ने भी जमीन ले ली है, अपने को सैनिक बताकर ? ऐसे लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हैं तो क्या सरकार उनकी भी जानकारी करवायेगी ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The distribution of land to ex-servicemen and also to the dependents of those people who were killed in conflicts is done by the State Governments. Many State Governments have come forward and they have earmarked a lot of lands for distribution to the ex-servicemen. We constantly remind the State Governments, and whenever applica-

tions come direct to the Defence Ministry, we forward them to the concerned State Governments, and the State Governments have constituted special committees to help the ex-servicemen.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जमीन देने की व्यवस्था की है उसमें आप उन सैनिकों के परिवारों का भी निरीक्षण करते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि इसका इतना बड़ा परिवार है, इतने लोग खाने वाले हैं, कितनी जमीन में इनका गुजारा हो सकेगा ?

इसके साथ ही साथ आज ऐसे भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो कि व्यापार कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्होंने सरकार से जमीन की मांग कर रखी है। तो क्या सरकार उन व्यापार करने वाले सैनिकों को भी जमीन देगी ?

इसके अलावा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस प्रकार के कितने लोग हैं जो कि लगातार बहुत दिनों से सरकार से जमीन की मांग कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनको जमीन नहीं मिल पाई है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Every State Government has formulated the rules defining the number of acres to be given to each dependent or ex-servicemen. For instance, the Madras Government has decided to give 5 acres. The Andhra Pradesh Government has also decided to give the acreage out of the lands set apart for ex-servicemen. Many State Governments have decided the number of acres to be given and we have also laid down the priorities and said that the cases of those people who are in service will not be so easily considered unless there are very pressing reasons. In the case of those people who have to depend largely on the land, the State Governments always take care to give them the lands in time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि जो व्यक्ति व्यापार करते हैं क्या उनको भी जमीन दी गई है ? मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि ऐसे भी बहुत से लोग हैं जो कि

सर्विस करते हैं तो क्या उनको भी जमीन दी गई है ? इसके अलावा जो जमीनें दी जाती हैं वे कितनी मात्रा में दी जाती हैं, उसके लिए सरकार ने क्या पालसी निर्धारित की है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : If the hon. Member gives any specific instances I shall get them examined.

SHRI BISHWA NATH ROY : In view of the fact that in UP a large area of fertile land has been allotted to the ex-servicemen or to the retired military officers, may I know whether those lands have been fully developed and cultivated or not ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : These things are constantly looked into by the State Governments. The State Governments will have to keep a watch over whether the people who have received lands under the scheme are cultivating them. In case they do not cultivate, the State Governments have got the right to give the lands to somebody else.

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस की जो जमीन देने की पालसी है उसमें तीन प्रकार से जमीन दिए जाने की व्यवस्था है। एक तो जमीन लीज पर दी जाती है, बिड लगा कर, दूसरे फिक्स्ड-प्राइस लीज पर दी जाती है और तीसरे एक्स-सर्विस-मेन को दी जाती है। हमारे यहां बुलन्दशहर में जो कैंटूनमेंट है उसकी एक ऐसी जमीन है जो कि एक आदमी को पिछले 35 सालों से लीज पर केवल 500 रुपया सालाना के रेट पर दी गई थी.....

MR. SPEAKER : He should come to the question now. I am not going to allow all this big preface.

SHRI RAM CHARAN : I am coming to the question.

तो वह जो जमीन थी उसके लिए हम लोगों ने रिप्रिजेन्टेशन किया कि क्यों न वह जमीन लैंडलेस एग्रीकल्चरल सेक्टर को दी जाए,

या एक्स-सर्विस मैन को क्यों न दी जाए। वह पाँच सौ बीघा जमीन है जिसकी मौजूदा कीमत तीस हजार है। एक जमींदार को वह जमीन दे रखी है। अब रिवाइज्ड रेट पर भी केवल 1800 रुपये पर ही उसे वह जमीन दी गई है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अब उस जमीन को लेकर दूसरे लोगों को लीज पर देगी ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Permanent lease is given by the State Government out of the lands that they have earmarked for the ex-servicemen. Apart from this, the Defence Ministry also temporarily allots the surplus lands that they have to those people who can pay the rent ; mostly to rehabilitate ex-servicemen on those lands.

Development of Rural and Urban Areas During Fourth Plan

*513 **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated proportion of expenditure envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of rural and urban areas taking into account the proportion of populations ; and

(b) the reasons that the development of urban areas has been going on with speed, the rural areas still stand where they were a few years back, particularly in the spheres of road, housing and other amenities of life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the rural areas still stand where they were a few years back. Since we have undertaken planned development, much all round development has taken place in the rural areas. However, it is true that a great deal has still to be done, specially in spheres like rural roads, housing and other amenities.

The Fourth Plan has still to be finalised. The question of stepping up development activity in the rural areas in matters like rural approach roads and housing is receiving attention. The fact that we

have over half a million villages, together with the limited availability of resources, poses obvious difficulties in imparting the desired speed to the process of development of the rural areas.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Committee C on the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, of Member of Parliament had said :

"As regards the procedure of formulating plans for rural development, we must make a survey and draw up a plan for each village in consultation with the representatives of the people. This should be consolidated into a district plan."

May I know whether this has been taken into consideration and this is going to be done ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The district plan and the break-down of the various programmes provides for such agency in consultation with the local leaders.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : In order to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and to increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports, may I know how much is going to be allotted for agriculture in the Fourth Plan ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As I have said, the Fourth Plan targets are not yet finalised. But it has been stated as a policy that the agricultural needs will be provided for so as to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and in agricultural production and also in the basic raw materials for industries in the shortest period of time.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Even after 20 years of independence, in some villages in our country people are not able to get even drinking water, while people in towns are able to get separately filtered water for drinking and unfiltered water for their gardens and flower-beds. In villages, even today they are not able to get even unfiltered water for drinking. Will Government at least now formulate a simple plan so that every village may get drinking water with one well at least ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true

that all the villages do not have filtered water provided. Every village should have potable water supply available, where it is not already there. Every effort will be made during the next plan period to provide that facility.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I request the Minister to reconsider his statement that enough is being done for the rural sector in view of the fact that his own statistics disclose that in the Third Plan period, out of 14 million employment opportunities created, only 4 million went to the rural sector which has 82 per cent of the population? I would particularly like him to apply his mind to the fact that while they are so generous to fads and frills, they have not asked the Finance Ministry to make credit—not money—available from the Reserve Bank for such a thing as housing. The Finance Ministry claims to say that the Reserve Bank statute should be amended. Is the Planning Commission prepared to press that the statute should be amended to see that credit is made available for housing and other improvements in the rural sector?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I think the hon. Member has started off on a wrong premise saying that I said enough is being done. My point is that the constraint on resources and the size of the problem in half a million villages do not enable us to do enough for the villages. All that resources can afford is being done. Therefore, his premise is wrong.

As for credit facilities for housing and other things certainly this will be looked into. But I may point out that in the rural sector, for stepping up and providing basic amenities like drinking water or irrigation facilities or for stepping up agricultural production, higher priority is being given than housing. But certainly whatever credit should be available can be made available in the coming years.

MR. SPEAKER : The Plan will be discussed in the House.

Insignia of British Crown on Building of Indian High Commission, London

*514. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleasee to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residence of the Indian High Commissioner in London has got the insignia of British Crown on the building; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to replace it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The residence of our High Commissioner in London has no such insignia. The Hon. Member presumably, has in mind certain inscriptions and symbols on the facade of India House, where our High Commission is located. These are relics of the past. The High Commission has been instructed to take early action in the matter.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि पिछले बजट सेशन में एक मंत्री महोदय ने आधे घण्टे की चर्चा में हमें स्पष्ट आश्वासन देते हुए कि यह वहां से निकाल दिया जायेगा।

श्री चागला ने भी कहा था कि ; It involved a major operation and the High Commission was looking into this matter. लेकिन आज मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वहां है ही नहीं। उनकी यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : उसे घर पर नहीं है, दूसरे घर पर है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने सुना नहीं। मैंने कहा था कि हमारे हाईकमिशनर के घर में नहीं है, वहां हाई कमिशन का दफ्तर है, वहां है। उन को आदेश दे दिया गया है वह इसमें सुधार कर दें।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह लोग कैसे अपनी बात को पलट देते हैं जब कि इस सदन में इसके पहले भी आश्वासन दिया गया है ? अब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर नहीं है। लेकिन चागला साहब ने कहा था कि वह वहाँ पर है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह भी रैलिक आफ़ दि पास्ट है ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : When we decided to stay in the Commonwealth. Winston Churchill, who was not then Prime Minister, suggested that we should sing the British National Anthem first and then sing our National Anthem, as they do in Canada. He suggested that possibly to flatter his own Commonwealth ego.

AN HON. MEMBER : When was it ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is in the book *Shadow of Mahatma Gandhi* by G. D. Birla. I have read that book.

Whatever that be, may I know whether the instructions of the Government of India to the Indian High Commissioner in Britain to remove these relics of the past from the High Commission's building have been followed up till now or not ? When were the instructions issued, and have they been implemented or not up till now ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This has been done recently.

SHRI HEM BARUA : An assurance was given in the last Budget session. When did you give the instructions ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : After that he has been instructed. The Government have instructed him to do it, and the only thing is it has to be surveyed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It has been surveyed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Any replacement has to fit in with the artistic beauty of the front of the building. All these things have to be done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Have they called for tenders ? To remove an insignia they take so much time.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I fully realise that much time has been taken over this, but now the building has been surveyed, the architect has been consulted and the difficulties are expected to be removed.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Although I am not an architect, if you pull down the insignia, the artistic beauty of the building will not be destroyed.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : यह बड़ी इन्सिग्निकेट और छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन देखने से किसी की भी आँखों में खटकती हैं। हमारी आजादी को बीस वर्ष हो गये फिर भी वहाँ के हार्ड कमिश्नर के यहाँ या दूसरी जगहों में ऐसी बातें होती हैं, और हमारी सरकार इस और ध्यान नहीं देती। क्या कोई ऐसे इन्स्ट्रक्शन दिये गये हैं ताकि इन बातों की तरफ उन लोगों का ध्यान जाय और वह इसको ठीक कर दें। यह सवाल बार-बार उठे क्या यह ठीक बात है ?

श्री बा० रा० भगत : ऐसी बातें जहाँ कहीं होती हैं उनको यह आदेश है वह उनको दूर करें लेकिन यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है, इसमें खर्च का भी सवाल है और दूसरी बातों का भी सवाल है।

सेना के लिये प्राधुनिक उपकरण

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

(क) सेना को प्राधुनिक उपकरणों से सुसज्जित करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपकरणों से सुसज्जित डिविजनों की संख्या शत्रु देशों के ऐसे डिविजनों की संख्या की तुलना में कम है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में स्थिति कब तक सुधरने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Modernisation of equipment of the Army is a continuous process and is proceeding according to the Plan drawn up for the purpose.

(b) and (c). The Armoured Formations with our Army are considered to be adequate to meet the present threats to our security.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जो हमारे दो शत्रु हैं उनमें से एक शत्रु की बात, जिसके पास हमारे मेकेनाइज्ड डिवीजन से ज्यादा डिवीजन है, अक्सर सरकार यह समझ लेती है, वह उसे अपनी संख्या बल से मार सकती है, जो हमको पिछली लड़ाई में देखने को मिला, लेकिन जो बड़ा शत्रु है वह संख्या में हम से बहुत ज्यादा है और यह समझना भूल होगी कि सिर्फ पहाड़ी लड़ाई उससे होगी। नेपाल की मूर्खता से वह मैदानी लड़ाई भी बन सकती है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए क्या वह हमें आश्वासन देगी कि हमारे पास हमारे शत्रु देशों से कम मेकेनाइज्ड डिवीजन नहीं रहेगे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is true that we face a dual danger from two countries. As I have explained quite often, our arrangements have to be adequate to meet this threat. What is numerical parity is a matter for strategists, and I think it would not be wise for us to discuss it in this form.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको तो हम डिस्कस करना भी नहीं चाहते। लेकिन हमारी मिक्चोरिटी के लिए क्या चीज जरूरी है वह चीज डिस्कस न की जाय इसका मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं होता है कि जो हमारे शत्रु देश हैं उनसे हमारे मिकेनाइज्ड डिवीजंस की संख्या कम रहे। आप उन की संख्या न भी बतलाये लेकिन आप के पास क्या कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम है जिससे दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में मेकेनाइज्ड डिवीजन का हथियारों का जो डेवलपमेंट चल रहा है तो आपने किसी के साथ नो-हाऊ किया है या आपने नो-हाऊ

को इतना डेवलप कर रहे हैं कि दुनिया के बड़े हथियारों के साथ आप भी उतने ही बड़े हथियार अपने घर में बना कर अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं क्या आपने कोई ऐसा इन्तजाम कर लिया है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The expression 'Mechanised Division' was used during the Second World War when they wanted to distinguish the army formation dependent on animal transport as compared to other means of transport. I think what the hon. Member says by 'Mechanised Division' is probably the Armoured Division, i.e. tanks, communication equipment and several other things that go with it. That is why in my reply I have said that I took it as Armoured Division. It is a known fact as I have mentioned before that we are manufacturing tanks in our own country and we do not hesitate to get the know-how from other countries. We got the know-how from U. K. as you know and our tank is already in service. We have also got in the Research and development Organisation a continuous process of further improvement and sophistication not only in regard to tank but also other things that go with the armoured formation.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : In the past this House had a sad experience of being kept in the dark regarding the equipment which our Defence Forces had. Information comes to us from the Institute of Strategic Studies in London. Information comes from various journals like Foreign Affairs Magazine, etc. Why does not the Government share with us information regarding defence equipment, steps the Government are taking with regard to either indigenous production or with regard to equipment for the armed forces from purchase of equipment from abroad. We have not got the foggiest idea. Large amounts of defence expenditure the House sanctions every year. How it is being spent—we do not know? The whole defence expenditure is in cold storage.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that we are manufacturing in our own country equipment including tanks.

AN HON. MEMBER : How many ?

SHRI RANGA : How long ago ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are also in the meantime trying to fill the gap by acquisition of equipment from abroad. This is going ahead on both these fronts, namely indigenous production and also acquisition from abroad. So there is nothing that is not known to this House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As you know, Gen. Thorat and Gen. Sant Singh used to be members ; Gen. Thimayya also used to be a member when he was alive.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The last meeting, I think, took place some months ago, may be six or seven months back. I could not give you off-hand the time, but the whole question of equipment is the most vital question before the armed forces and I would like to assure this House and my colleague Shri Ranga that this is a matter which is constantly under review. We go over it in a very careful manner in consultation with the Generals who are entrusted with the responsibility of looking after our defence.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When almost all the countries in the world are modernising their army in the sense that the standing cost of maintaining the army would be less and the striking power would be more effective. In that context, I would like to know whether our country, —taking into consideration even the effectiveness of the small Israeli army,—our defence forces or our Ministry or the Government has reviewed the position if so, to what extent—whether it is 80, 85 or even 90 per cent—that our army has been effectively equipped so that the power of retaliation and attack is more swift and effective than that of any of the surrounding countries which we may have to face within three or four years and to that extent what improvement has been effected.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is valid approach, that we have to get the maximum from the number and quantity ; that is precisely the line on which we are trying to give to our armed forces modern equipment from indigenous manufacture as also from acquisition from abroad, and this is the line on which we are proceeding.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Have the 303 rifles been replaced ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I hope the

AN HON. MEMBER : How many tanks ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot give the number of tanks, certainly will not. This question is put to me several times. Let me be quite frank. I am not going to give the number of tanks that have already gone into armoured formation from indigenous manufacture and how many have gone from acquisition from abroad. (*Interruptions*). I do not like this running commentary. If you have any question to ask, you ask the question and I will answer.

SHRI RANGA : My hon. friend is not willing to tell us how many tanks we are able to produce either by the month or by the year. It does not matter for us. But in the light of the question put by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee and in the light of the discussions that are taking place in the National Development Council where they are hard put to it to find resources for development purposes apart from sparing Rs. 1,000 crores every year for defence purposes alone, could the hon. Minister give us an assurance that at some convenient date, but as early as possible, he would try and convene a meeting of all the retired General's that we have, along with the people who are already in service and take counsel with them as to the various ways by which our total equipment and our forces could be so reorganised as to enable us to reduce the expenditure without, at the same time, losing the effectiveness of our defence forces ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In the National Defence Council some of the retired Generals were also associated in assessing the military matters including equipment and some of the information had been shared with them and their experience was also drawn upon.

hon. Member knows by now that our army now is equipped with semi-automatic rifles and 303 rifle is no longer the weapon : I could give this information.

**Common Advisory Committee for Film
Institute of India and National Film
Archive of India**

*518. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Common Advisory Committee for the Film Institute of India and the National Film Archive of India ; and

(b) if so, its composition and functions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It consists of the Chairman, the Secretary, Joint Secretary and 12 members. The Committee is to advise the Government on all matters pertaining to the programmes and operations of the Film Institute of India and the National Film Archive of India as may be referred to it from time to time.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether the Film Institute has so far been able to bring out the Indian Image in its totality and, if not, what is the Government going to do ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The Film Institute of India is an institution where it trains the students on the different aspects of films, and these students make short films for their study. So, it is not the work of the Film Institute to project the image of India.

SHRI R. BARUA : The Minister said that it is not the idea to project the image of India. My impression is that when an institute comes into being, it has a certain purpose. I want to know whether that purpose is to bring out the image of India in its totality—social, religious and historical ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is a broad thing. The institute has got the purpose of projecting the image of India, when its students will get trained in different aspects of films and produce films on different subjects.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में हिंदी का प्रयोग

*519. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय का दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1968 का कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 2-29-68 श्रो० एल० प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ज्ञापन के पैरा संख्या 3, 4, 5, 6 तथा 7 के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) गत अगस्त-सितम्बर के दौरान उनके मन्त्रालय, उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और संस्थापनाओं ने कितने टेण्डर, करार, ठेका लाइसेंस, परमिट और अधिसूचनाएं तथा प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन हिंदी में जारी किये हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसे श्रेणी एक के अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो न तो हिंदी जानते हैं और न ही हिंदी कक्षाओं में नियमित रूप से उपस्थित होते हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गृह मन्त्रालय के 6 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के आधार पर रक्षा संगठन के सभी सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों को सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के आगामी प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में व्यापक आदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : कम से कम प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में तो आज़ादी के बीस साल

के बाद हिंदी की प्रगति की दृष्टि से जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हुआ है। पिछले साल मुझको कुछ पत्र अपनी सेना के कुछ जवानों से आये थे। उन पत्रों में उन्होंने शिकायत की थी कि उनको अंग्रेजी अच्छी न आने के कारण उनके साथ मारपीट होती है। मैंने एक पत्र प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा था और उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया था कि हमने पूछताछ की है और हमको पता चला है कि ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। किंतु वास्तव में उनकी जो पूछताछ होती है वह उन्हीं अफसरों से होती है जिन्होंने मारपीट की होनी है और जिनको अंग्रेजी आती है। मैंने स्वयं मिलिटरी एका-उण्ट्स में काम किया है। मुझे मालूम है कि अंग्रेजी के जमाने में हर एक अंग्रेज अफसर को यहां पर जिसको रोमन उर्दू कहा जाता है वह पढ़ाई जाती थी। इसी तरह से हिंदी के बारे में भी होना चाहिए। आज भी हम देख रहे हैं कि जब हम सवाल पूछते हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि जवाब नहीं आया है या हम इनफर्मेशन क्लेक्ट कर रहे हैं। आजकल सवाल तो बहुत पहले दिये जाते हैं और काफी समय मन्त्री महोदय के पास होता है इनफर्मेशन क्लेक्ट करने के लिए। यह कह दिया जाता है कि सभा-पटल पर इनफर्मेशन लेकर दी जायगी। पता नहीं वह की भी जाती है या नहीं की जाती है। इससे कुछ भी पता नहीं चलता है। अगर अभी जानकारी मिल जाती तो बहुत अच्छा होता।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने संख्या मांगी थी अपने मूल प्रश्न में। उन्होंने जानना चाहा था कि कितने टेण्डर, करार, ठेका लाइसेंस, परमिट आदि का अनुवाद हो चुका है। इसके लिए मैंने समय मांगा है और कहा है कि जानकारी एकत्रित करके उसको सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

जहां तक हिंदी के प्रचार का सवाल है, इस सम्बन्ध में रक्षा मंत्रालय में काफी मुस्तैदी से काम हो रहा है। हमने तीनों सचिप्स में

अलग-अलग सैल बना दिये हैं, हिंदी अफसर अलग-अलग हैं। प्रस्ताव, जनरल आर्डर, क्लब, नोटिफिकेशंस आदि सभी का हिंदी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है। प्रेस कम्युनिकेशन हिंदी में जाते हैं। हिंदी में जो प्रश्न संसद में दिये जाते हैं, उनका उत्तर हिंदी में दिया जाता है। यह सही है कि कुछ कठिनाइयां रक्षा मंत्रालय में इस सम्बन्ध में अनुभव की जा रही हैं और वह टेक्नीकल शब्दों के हिंदी में अनुवाद के सम्बन्ध में है और इस कारण से हो सकता है कि जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं हुई है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : हिंदी को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से जिन को शार्टहैंड राइटर्स कहते हैं, आशुलिपि लेखक कहते हैं, उनकी संख्या भी आपने क्या कुछ बढ़ाई है और अगर बढ़ाई है तो कितनी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इसकी मैं सूचना चाहता हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : बढ़ाई है या नहीं, इतना तो आप बता ही सकते हैं।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : May I know whether it is a fact that the promotions of the persons even in the lower cadres have been subjected to the passing of a test or proficiency in Hindi and whether it is a fact that this is a handicap and discrimination to many non-Hindi persons employed in the defence services ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a fact that after 1961, officers below 45 had to undergo some examination in Hindi. In the Army it was of the standard of fourth primary class, in the Navy fifth primary class and in the Air Force, middle standard. I do not think it has stood in the way of promotion of any officer.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANABHAM : Has the Army Manual been translated into Hindi and if not, how can you withhold the promotion of officers ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a separate

question. But some of the manuals and other documents have been translated.

Pakistan's Attempts to Grab Indian Islands

*520. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports that Pakistan is now trying to grab the strategic Indian Islands of Laccadive and Minicoy ;

(b) whether a large number of Pak. infiltrators have arrived to instigate the Muslim fisherman in the islands against the Hindus ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any such report.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : हमारे देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो आज समस्याएँ हैं वे वास्तव में सरकार की असावधानी के कारण पैदा हुई हैं। समय-समय पर जिस प्रभार से शत्रु देशों ने शरारत हमारी सीमाओं में पैदा की है, उसके कारण से भी बहुत ज्यादा संकट पैदा हुआ है। आज उसी प्रकार की एक भूमिका इस हमारे सैनिक महत्व के जो द्वीप हैं, लकडिव और मालदीव, वहाँ भी निर्मित हो रही है। पता नहीं मन्त्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी है या नहीं है। वहाँ पर कुछ सांप्रदायिक ढंग के तर्कों को ले कर आज भी पाकिस्तान साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा कर रहा है और वहाँ के जनमानस में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा कर रहा है जिससे भारत के प्रति अलगाव उनके मन में पैदा हो। इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति की भूमिका में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सैनिक महत्व के द्वीपों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमने कोई सैनिक टुकड़ी उसका संरक्षण या संरक्षण की दृष्टि से नियुक्त की है या नहीं की है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is no doubt correct....

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : कृपया हिंदी में जवाब दें ताकि मेरी भी समझ में आ जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रांस्लेशन तो है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is no doubt correct that there was a time when there was tension of various types in these islands. These islands are off the coast of Kerala, a distance of 100 to 200 miles, because it is a group of islands. Our naval ships have been patrolling this area and have often visited this area. There may have been some internal tensions at sometime. I am aware of the fact that there was a time when some sort of outside influence was utilized but the situation is well under control and our naval ships often visit these areas. We have here an hon. Member representing that area and he is constantly in touch with me.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि तनाव रहा है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी यह है कि वह इस समय भी वहाँ पर पैदा कर रहा है, पाकिस्तान गड़बड़ कर रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ पर कोई संसदीय दल, संसद के कुछ सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल आप भेजेंगे ताकि वह वहाँ की जानकारी लेकर उसे इस सदन के सामने पेश कर सके ? अपनी रिपोर्ट वहाँ पेश कर सकें ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। अगर मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स कुछ मेंबरों को भेजना चाहें तो बड़ी आसानी से उनका इन्तजाम हो सकता है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let the Finance Ministry also approve of this jaunt.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know from the Defence Minister whether it has come to his notice that the Pakistan army, while doing exercises, entered Rajasthan border...

MR. SPEAKER : That has nothing to

do with the main question. Now, Shri Sreedharan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, with your permission, may I contradict this ? Otherwise, a wrong impression might be created. No Pakistani troops have entered any part of Rajasthan and it will be a sad day when that happens.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sad day for whom ?

MR. SPEAKER : For Pakistan. It cannot be for India.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Laccadive and Amindive islands have traditional connections with Kerala and most of the inhabitants of those islands have gone there from Kerala a long time back. The cause of the tension, as far as we know, is the backwardness of the area, and the Government of India have treated the rights of the people of those islands with scant respect. Only very recently the Civil Procedure Code and the other codes have been extended to these islands and the hon. Minister has stated...

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any debate now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The hon. Minister stated that there was tension. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this tension was created because of the economic backwardness and also because of the grievances of the people or because of interference by Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : So far as the internal problems are concerned, if these questions are addressed to my colleague, the Home Minister, he might be able to give more precise information. We are conscious of the pressures that at one time were sought to be built by Pakistan or by Pakistani elements. We are fully aware of this and the situation is quite under control.

फार्मों और नियमावलियों का हिन्दी अनुवाद

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*521. श्री हरबाल देवगुल :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिष्टार्थी :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री रामसिंह धरवाल :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय और उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों के कितने फार्मों और नियमावलियों का हिन्दी संस्करण तैयार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) अभी कितने फार्मों और नियमावलियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद होना शेष है ;

(ग) जिन फार्मों और नियमावलियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है उनके हिन्दी संस्करण तैयार करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है और हिन्दी संस्करण कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) उनके हिन्दी संस्करण तैयार करने में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). अब तक लगभग 1580 मानक फार्मों का अनुवाद हो चुका है और शेष लगभग 2770 फार्मों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के परामर्श से तैयार किये जा रहे हैं ।

मैनुअलों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). सभी सांघिक और असांघिक मैनुअलों को क्रमशः विधि मन्त्रालय और शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को अनुवाद के लिए भेजा जाता है । फार्मों और वर्गीकृत प्रलेखों को सम्बन्धित संगठन विधि मन्त्रालय या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के परामर्श से स्वयं अनुवाद

करते हैं। अनुवादनायक सामग्री बहुत अधिक है और इन मन्त्रालयों को अन्य सिविल विभागों का भी काम करना होता है, अतः इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी फार्मों और मैनुअलों का अनुवाद कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

Zond-5

*522. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Zond-5 was brought to Bombay with the prior permission of Government ; and

(b) if not, the circumstances in which it was brought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : After the landing of Zond-5 even Zond-6 landed in the Indian Ocean. Therefore I want to know whether there is some international agreement or convention that these spacecraft can land in any country without any permission. I would also like to know as to what happened to the proposal which we made in the United Nations asking for a declaration that the ocean floor and the sea bed should be exclusively reserved for peaceful purposes and that they should be beyond any national limits.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is an international convention that beyond the territorial waters the high seas are open to everybody. That is a convention. Then, this is a peaceful purpose. So, there is no objection. This is entirely peaceful. As to the question of the use of the ocean bed, it is being deliberated in a committee of the United Nations at the moment.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I want to know whether our country is also carrying on some research work and experiments in space flights ; if so, at what stage of scientific development our country is at the moment.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That relates to the Atomic Energy Department and a separate question may be asked.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*524. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Assembly of the United Nations has resolved to ask the Member-States to undertake during this years "a review of national legislation against the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and "to consider the enactment of new, or the amending of existing laws to bring their legislation into conformity with the principles of the Declaration" ;

(b) the action which Government have taken on this Resolution ; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). "As fundamental human rights are specially safeguarded both under our Constitution and in other enactments, it was not found necessary to undertake any special measures to implement the U.N. Resolution."

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि प्रिवेंटीव डिटेन्शन एक्ट, एसेंशल सर्विसिज वाला प्राडिनेंस या विधेयक और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की गई धारारों, जैसे धारा 107, 151 और 109, जिनके अधीन सरकार किसी को भी किसी वक्त गिरफ्तार कर सकती है, युनिवर्सल डिक्लेरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स के अनुकूल बैठते हैं या नहीं ; अगर हाँ, तो क्या वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, युनाइटेड नेशन्स, की किसी एजेन्सी द्वारा इस बात की जांच कराने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री बी० रा० भगत : हम इसकी जांच कराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) अगर हमारा कोई ऐक्ट, इंडियन पीनल कोड या क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड, हमारे संविधान के

खिलाफ पड़ता है, तो हम हमेशा अपनी जुडिशरी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, के सामने जाकर उसको चैलेंज करते हैं और हमेशा ऐसा हुआ भी है। हमारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स, जिनमें यू० एन० चार्टर में दिये गये राइट्स भी आ जाते हैं, हमारी जुडिसरी, कांस्टीट्यूशन और पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा बिल्कुल सुरक्षित है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हाल ही में जब प्रधान मंत्री दक्षिणी अमरीका गई थीं तो वहां से लौटते वक्त उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भाषण देते हुए अगले साल को बल्बें यीअर आफ पीस के रूप में मनाने का सुझाव दिया था। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के सदस्य देशों के द्वारा उनके इस सुझाव के बारे में किस किस की प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट की गई है। इस बात में क्या तथ्य है कि जो तकरीर उन्होंने वहां पर करनी थी ; कुछ लोगों द्वारा लिखा गया उसका मसौदा प्रधान मंत्री को पसन्द नहीं आया, इस लिए यहाँ से हाक्सर साहब को खास तौर पर बुलाया गया, जिसके बारे में श्री मोरारजी देसाई उनसे काफी नाराज हैं ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I can only answer the second part. It is absolutely ridiculous.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What is ridiculous about it ?

क्या रिडिकुलस है ? बताओ, इसमें क्या रिडिकुलस है ? अखबारों में जो खबर छपी है। मैंने उसके बारे में पूछा है। क्या सम्भती हो ? रिडिकुलस का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह अपने आप को क्या सम्भते हैं ?

SHRI RANGA : Though I do not know much of Hindi, instead of saying *barao*, he should have said *basalya*. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The Prime Minister is on her legs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The Prime Minister does have help, normally, every Prime Minister has it—as it happens this particular speech was not written either by anybody else or by Mr. Haksar and, secondly, Mr. Haksar was sent for quite different reasons, it had nothing to do with the United Nations speech. (Interruption)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Teach him a lesson.

MR. SPEAKER : That you can do outside, not in the House.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के पहले हिस्से का जवाब दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : The question has been answered very satisfactorily.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा है कि प्रधान मंत्री के सुझाव के बारे में, जो बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है, दूसरे राष्ट्रों की ओर से क्या प्रतिक्रिया आई है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं उस समय वहाँ पर था। प्रधान मंत्री के इस भाषण के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र में उपस्थित प्रतिनिधियों में बहुत अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया हुई। जहाँ तक सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है, कायदे के तौर पर; फार्मल रूप से, हमारे पास कोई सुझाव नहीं आया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ कहना है। कोई आदमी किसी प्रकार की बात करे तो यहाँ कायदे से बात करे। जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने जिस तरह से ब्राइम मिनिस्टर से बात की है, हम लोग उसको फील करते हैं। इनको कायदे से बात करनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सिव नारायण : यह स्लम एरिया नहीं है बम्बई का।

MR. SPEAKER : All hon. members, on the floor of the House, are expected to behave properly....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : There should be some decency.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, he is exceeding that. If he wants some decency, he should also behave in a decent way. All members, while talking, should take care not to use any offensive language. Using an offensive language does not help anybody...*(Interruptions)* I am not discussing with anybody. I am only appealing to all sections of the House not to use a language which is offensive ; that does not help anybody, that does not help to maintain the dignity of the House. Therefore, I appeal to all hon. members....*(Interruptions)* I am not arguing with anybody. As Mr. Ranga pointed out, 'बताओ' is one thing, and 'बताइये' is something else. Even Mr. Ranga, who does not know much of Hindi, has understood it. The language also may be the same, but the tone and the way in which you put it make a difference.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We agree with you, Sir.

श्री स० मो० बंनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल पूछने से पहले मुझे आपसे निवेदन करना है। आपने जो कुछ कहा, हम उसको मानते हैं कि कोई भी ऐसा शब्द हमको इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। लेकिन आप देखिये, जब भी हम कोई सवाल उठाते हैं तो यह चोघरी रणधीर सिंह और शिवनारायण जिनको हम समझते हैं कि यह कांग्रेस के सिम्बल हैं, बेलों की जोड़ी, यह गड़बड़ करने की कोशिश करते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. SPEAKER : I am really sorry. I do not think, the hon. member Shri Randhir Singh, had shown any grace or good sense by this ; after all, anybody can roll up his sleeves like this. That only shows that we are not in Parliament. It is not a good thing to do like that. I equally condemn that also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only said that it was a manifestation of the Congress symbol.

तो मेरा सवाल यह है अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि राइट टु स्ट्राइक एक ह्यूमन राइट है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am very sorry for you and not for them.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Why is he feeling sorry for you ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The right to strike is also a human right. Strike is resorted to only by human beings. I would like to know, before bringing any legislation to ban any strike whether this aspect of the question will also be taken into consideration that the human right is not taken away so easily.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Our country provides this right to strike. In the Human Rights, as declared in the United Nations, there is the right to work ; that includes the right to strike.

श्री विनूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ह्यूमन राइट्स के माने यह हैं कि हड़ताल कर दें, दूसरे के जो हक हैं उनको नुकसान पहुँचाएँ, क्या यह ह्यूमन राइट्स के माने होते हैं ? क्या सरकार, ह्यूमन राइट्स के क्या माने हैं, इसकी परिभाषा सारे देश में छपवा कर बाँटने के लिये सोच रही है कि ह्यूमन राइट्स की परिभाषा क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हमारे यहाँ विधान में फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं जिसमें ह्यूमन राइट्स भी आ जाते हैं ह्यूमन राइट्स की परिभाषा यूनाइटेड नेशंस चार्टर में है। उसको सारे देश में छपवा कर बटवाने की कोई आवश्यकता तो है नहीं। जो हमारे कॉस्ट्रिक्ट्यूशन में फंडामेंटल राइट्स हैं उसमें बेसिक ह्यूमन राइट्स की सब बातें आ जाती हैं और हमारा संविधान सारे देश में सबको मालूम है।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, this is a year of human rights, and as the hon. Minister just now said, our constitution includes fundamental rights, which are the highest grade of human rights. When we talk of human rights, it is not human rights for any particular country alone, but for the whole world. The constitution and the kind of human rights in the various countries are different. The communist country has a different kind from the democratic countries. May I know whether the Government of India will move the UNO to see that human rights, as understood all over the world, will be guaranteed to the people of Tibet, to the minorities in East Pakistan and to the people in South Africa where they do not get any human rights? Have we got any duty towards those people or not; if we have a duty, what have we done about that so far?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Our position in regard to human rights in respect of the countries which the hon. Member has mentioned has been made known. We support these rights. Everywhere, where there is suppression of human rights we say that human rights should be restored. We have supported it in the UN as well.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What have you done for restoring basic human rights in East Pakistan and Tibet? Have you done anything? Let us know something about that.

हिन्दी कार्यक्रम के प्रसारणों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

*526. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से प्रसारित हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितनी शिकायतें सच साबित हुई हैं ?

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

ints and suggestions are received with respect to other categories of programmes of AIR, complaints about Hindi programmes broadcast from Delhi Station have been received from time to time.

(b) All complaints and suggestions are carefully examined and wherever necessary and possible, suitable action is taken to effect improvement in the programmes.

(c) Many a time these complaints are based on subjective reactions of listeners, and sometimes they are based on insufficient information. There are also occasions when the complaints are justified, and action is therefore taken to remove them. A complaint about Hindi talks which the Hon'ble Member had made some time back is being looked into.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, वैसे अच्छा तो यह होता कि शिकायतें किस प्रकार की हैं इसके संबंध में भी आप सदन को कुछ जानकारी देते लेकिन नहीं कहा जा सकता कि क्यों जानबूझ कर के आप शिकायतों के प्रकार से सदन को अपरिचित रखना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इन शिकायतों में कुछ ऐसी भी शिकायतें आई हैं कि आकाशवाणी से जो हिन्दी की कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं उनमें कुछ विशेष व्यक्ति, कुछ समाचार-पत्रों के विशेष संपादक, कुछ संसद के विशेष सदस्य इन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जानबूझ कर, क्या ऐसी भी कोई शिकायत आप को मिली है और क्या पिछले छः महीनों के कुछ आंकड़े इस संबंध में आप ने एकत्रित किए हैं ? यदि किए हैं तो उससे किस परिणाम पर आप पहुंचे ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The complaints are of three kinds : (a) Listeners' complaints about the insufficiency of Hindi programmes; (b) complaints about the quality of specific items; and (c) complaints regarding the choice of talkers and participants, about which my hon. friend has referred to. Sir, we get numerous letters and it will please my hon. friend to know that upto the 31st October, of all the letters received, only 61 contained criticisms and suggestions. Now, so far as the names

of talkers are concerned I have compiled a list from 13th May 1968 upto October 1968. It is a long list...

MR SPEAKER : You may lay it on the Table.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will place it on the table. If that list is looked into I am sure he will be satisfied with that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या यह सत्य है कि आकाशवाणी से जो हिन्दी की वार्त्ताएं या या हिन्दी के दूसरे कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं, वह उतने ही पुराने और वैसे ही घिसे पिटे हैं जो पन्द्रह वर्ष पहले प्रसारित होते थे ? तो समय के साथ साथ इन कार्यक्रमों में नवीनता लाने के लिए या इनको लोकप्रिय बनाने के संबंध में भी आप ने किसी प्रकार के सुझाव किसी समिति से लिए हैं या जनता के सुझाव प्राप्त किये हैं ? वह कार्यक्रम अधिक से अधिक लोग सुनने के लिए उत्सुक रहें, क्या इस प्रकार की भी कोई योजना आप ने बनाई है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : विचार गोष्ठियां और जो जो नये नये कार्यक्रम शुरू हुए हैं, प्रकाशवीर जी को उनके बारे में पता है, एड-वाइजरी कमेटी में भी उनका जिक्र किया गया है। आपने तो इस बारे में पूरी जांच भी की है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस समय मैं सदन की ओर से पूछ रहा हूँ।

भारत-जापान सम्बन्ध

*527. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान जापान से और अधिक प्रच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार जापान से और अधिक व्यापार बढ़ाने और अन्य मामलों में भी और

प्रच्छे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : (क) से (ग) . भारत और जापान के बीच आपसी संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने को प्रक्रम पिछले वर्ष जारी रहा। दूसरी बातों के अलावा, इसमें मंत्रियों और दूसरे व्यक्तियों की यात्राएं तथा सरकारी और-नौ सरकारी स्तरों पर लाभदायिक विचार-विमर्श भी शामिल है। सरकारी स्तर पर प्रति वर्ष जो विचार-विमर्श होता है उससे अपने दोनों देशों के आपसी सम्बन्धों की निरन्तर समिक्षा करने का तथा उन्हें और सुदृढ़ करने का मौका मिलता है। उम्मीद की जाती है कि तथ्यों की जांच करने वाला एक दल जापान से जल्दी ही भारत आएगा और इस बात का पता लगाएगा कि भारत से जापान को और किन-किन चीजों का निर्यात किया जा सकता है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूस और जापान का जो मुद्दा हुआ है, जिसमें रूस जापान को रा-मैटीरियल देगा और जापान उनके साइबेरिया के हिस्से का इण्डस्ट्री-यल डवेलपमेंट करेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप भी उन के साथ कुछ ऐसा मुद्दा करेगे, जिसमें आप उनको रा-मैटीरियल दें और जापान, चूंकि उन की फिशिंग इंडस्ट्री काफ़ी डवेलपमेंट है, हमारे कोस्टल डवेलपमेंट के लिये कुछ काम करें—इसके लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० मगत : उनका रूस के साथ जो व्यापारिक समझौता हुआ है, वह तो उन दोनों के फायदे के हिसाब से है, यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसी के अनुसार हमारा भी हो। लेकिन अभी जो बातचीत चल रही है—जापान में औद्योगिकरण काफ़ी ऊंचे स्तर पर पहुंच गया

है, हमारे वहाँ के औद्योगीकरण की भी डिफरेंट स्टैजें हैं, आज उन की कई चीजों की माँगों को, जिनमें हमारी मशीनरी की माँगें भी हैं, पूरा कर सकते हैं। इस काम के लिये जो मिशन वहाँ से आनेवाला है, वह सिलैक्टेड इंस्टीट्यूट में जा कर यह पता लगायेगा कि किस किस क्षेत्र में हमारी चीजें कम्पेटिटिव हैं, किस किस के लिये मार्केट है, इन सब बातों की खोज करने के बाद निर्यात होगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नवीकरण की आज जो स्पीड रही है, हमेशा यही रहनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Thanks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We had also co-operated with you.

MR. SPEAKER : That is true. Otherwise, how could I function here ?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Death of A Worker In Noonmati Refinery

S. N. Q. 8. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 13th November, 1968, a worker died instantaneously at the Noonmati Refinery Gauhati as a result of the explosion of the gas compressor;

(b) whether Government have investigated the causes of this accident; and

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) General Manager of the refinery had the matter investigated through a enquiry Committee.

(c) No, Sir, as it was found to be a case of pure accident.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : This is not the first time that this kind of acci-

dent has happened. It seems that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is also competing with the Railway Ministry in regard to accidents. Every year people are killed in so many refineries. At least in the Gauhati and Noonmati refinery every year one or two people are killed.

On the 13th November, there was a technician working on the gas compressor machine. The technician was moving round about smoking some *birls* or cigarettes. But the helper who used to help the technician was inside the gas compressor. He was not fit for doing that particular job. I had been to Gauhati and it is after I have seen the place that I am saying this. The helper did not know how to read the meter also. When he was filling up the gas suddenly the cover blew up because of the gas pressure, and instantaneous death resulted.

The hon. Minister has said that the general manager has conducted an inquiry. I am afraid they have taken the matter very lightly. Last year also, there was a similar accident. I submit that the matter should not be treated lightly by Government. I want to know whether Government will institute a high-powered inquiry into the accident, because from my personal knowledge I know that it was the duty that was given to the technician concerned that had resulted in that particular accident.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am sorry that various insinuations have been made by the hon. Member. I do not want to go into them because, after all, in this case we are also equally sorry that human life has been endangered. But the facts are that this compressor was being tested and there was a technical man also. The helper was just holding it but suddenly it burst and the cover blew up at a speed of 120 m. p. h. Then, the accident happened. Immediately, from the side of the refinery, a high-level committee consisting of the Chief Process Engineer, Chief Maintenance Engineer and Engineer (Power and Utility) and Fire Marshal had been constituted and they did go into it and they came to the finding that it was an accident. In these circumstances I do not think that any further inquiry is called for. But we shall take what ever remedial measures

we can take. Actually, a sum of money which is due under the Workmen's Compensation Act is deposited, and everything possible is being done.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : If the officers of the refinery make an inquiry, naturally they will try to hush it up and they will hide the real things. Every now and then these accidents happen and there are departmental inquiries, but the real truth does not come out.

So, my first question has not been answered. I want to press that Government should make an inquiry through some outside agency so that the truth will come out.

My second question is this. Government have not yet given sufficient compensation. May I know whether Government propose to give sufficient compensation beyond what the Act provides for? The Act provides for an amount of only Rs. 500. After all, that man who died was drawing a salary of Rs. 80 or so only and so he may not get much. May I know whether in these circumstances Government will pay at least Rs. 5000 to the family of the person who was killed in that accident?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Government have no reason to believe that any further inquiry is necessary in this case. As regards the quantum of compensation whatever is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act will certainly be paid.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : He will only get about Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. I want to know whether Government would give least Rs. 5000 to the family of that person?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : My hon. friend would be happy to know that we have actually deposited more than what he wants. We have deposited Rs. 8000.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय कालिता साहब ने जो सवाल उठाया था, उसका जवाब इन्होंने नहीं दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो घादमी मरा है—जब कम्प्रेसर टेस्ट हो रहा था, उसमें जो गैस भरी जा रही थी

क्या वह गैस मीटर को पढ़ नहीं सकता था। अगर यह बात सच है तो क्या आप की जांच में यह बात भी आई है कि वह ज्यादा गैस भरे जाने के कारण फटा है या कम्प्रेसर एकाडिंग टु स्पेसिफिकेशन नहीं था, वह कमजोर था, इस वजह से फटा आप इस में किस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The helper was only holding the gas compressor. The actual testing was being done by Shri Roy; Shri Roy was the technician and it was he who wanted to check the pressure on the pressure gauge and bring up the pressure. It was he who had been on that job; the helper was only holding it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : उस को कितने प्रेशर पर चेक किया गया, जितने प्रेशर के लिये वह डिजाइन्ड था, क्या उससे ज्यादा गैस भर गई थी या कम्प्रेसर वीक था इस वजह से फटा?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The inquiry Committee had gone into it and had held that it was due to the bursting of the Compressor. What more could I say on that point?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I am very sorry to hear this. From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that he is not very serious or he has not studied the matter in detail. He has said that one Mr. Roy, a technician, was supervising the work but the helper was not a fit man for doing that work and he had actually died. Therefore I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this accident was the first of its kind or other similar accidents had happened before. If this is the first case, then I shall be satisfied with his answer, but if it is not, then a thorough inquiry by an outside agency is inevitable to stop recurrence of such accidents. Will the Minister agree to the proposal to hold an inquiry by an outside agency?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am not aware that there has been an identical accident like this earlier.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the Inquiry Committee has described this as an accident, there must be some material reasons behind the accident also. Have those material reasons been inquired into and was Shri Roy, the technician, who was responsible for testing this gas and the compressor present at that particular moment when the gas compressor exploded and killed this unfortunate man ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Yes, he was present.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Was Shri Roy injured ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about the material reasons ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If the House would like to know, I will read out the report, because it is a technical matter.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Please reply 'yes' or 'no' to the question whether Shri Roy sustained injury.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am replying to the point raised by Shri Hem Barua.

SHAI HEM BARUA : If Shri Roy was present there, how was it that he escaped injury, and was not killed, when the other person on the spot was killed ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Shri Roy was carrying on the test...

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Before studying the report, he comes here to reply to the question and now he says he is going to read it.

MR. SPEAKER : All this is irrelevant.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This is from the report :

"Shri Roy, technician, was carrying out the test under the supervision of Shri K. C. Das, Chargeman. Shri Roy went to check the pressure on the pressure gauge and to bring up the pressure. He opened the carbon dioxide cylinder valve and suddenly he heard a sound

like an explosion. His two right hand fingers were injured and he felt the sensation of something heating his arm. The room, according to him, was full of gas and he found helper, Shri C. K. Talukdar, fatally injured. He was in a very shocked and confused state. Two workers of the electrical department on hearing the sound went inside the room and also reported the accident to an Assistant to engineer of the Electrical department.

"On the basis of this evidence, the Inquiry Committee has come to the conclusion that the cause of the accident was due to (i) bursting of the compressor of a room air-conditioner ; (ii) the compressor cover which weight 3.3 kg. had flown at about an angle of 45 degrees probably due to connecting wires which changed its course. On a rough calculation, it was found that even at 50 PSI pressure, the cover would fly off at the velocity of 120 miles per hour. The cover hit Shri Talukdar causing his instantaneous death.

"The Inquiry Committee also examined Shri Das, Chargeman, referred to above, in detail and also the statement of Shri Roy was taken in arriving at the above conclusion."

"Normal safety precautions were taken."

SHRI HEM BARUA : How is it that the technician who opened the gas compressor was not killed but the helper who was supposed to be nearby was killed ? This is mysterious.

MR. SPEAKER : We do not desire that two people must die. The Minister has given whatever information is available.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fort Built by Naga Undergrounds

* 512. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground Nagas have built a large fort at

Opla Hill at Ingounga Zeliangrong area of Nagaland-Manipur border ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action which Government propose to take against the evolution of tribal uprising even now so that the problems can be solved once for all ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURINDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have made enquiries but there is no confirmation of any report to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Various measures have been taken by the State Government and the Security forces to safeguard security and maintain law and order, such as strengthening administrative centres, increasing vigilance on the border and augmenting armed police. It will be appreciated that it is not possible to indicate details of the measures taken.

श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिये आवेदन पत्र देने वाले भारतीय

516. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

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

(क) 1964 के भारत-श्रीलंका करार के अन्तर्गत श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिए वर्ष-वार आवेदन पत्र देने वाले भारतीयों की संख्या कितनी है और इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को नागरिकता दी गयी थी ;

(ख) अब तक कितने व्यक्ति भारत लौटे हैं ; और

(ग) कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी अनिश्चित हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय होने की संभावना है ?

वंशेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ग) . श्रीलंका की नागरिकता के लिए 1 मई 1968 को प्रार्थना-पत्र मांगे गए थे। अब तक 225

व्यक्तियों को श्रीलंका की नागरिकता प्रदान की जा चुकी है और करीब 12,000 प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर अभी विचार किया जाना है। श्रीलंका सरकार ने हमें सूचित किया है कि अनिश्चित प्रार्थना-पत्रों पर भी जल्दी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(ख) अक्टूबर 1968 के अखिर तक करीब 6,500।

Raising of Funds by Underground Nagas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that underground Nagas tried to strengthen their organisation by raising funds from the innocent villagers on the false pretext of arriving at an honourable negotiated settlement with Government of India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they imposed fines on the villagers who resented their orders and cases of kidnapping and recruiting young boys were also not uncommon during the last two years ;

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

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURINDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There have been reports of such instances.

(c) and (d). Such activities are unlawful and also constitute a breach of the Agreement on Suspension of Operations.

The State Government and the Security forces are taking all possible measures to prevent such breaches of law and order, and of the Agreement. Their efforts have resulted in a decrease in such activities of late.

Film Finance Corporation of India Ltd.

*523. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital

of the Film Finance Corporation of India Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the amount of loan which the Company owned to the Central Government, banks or other parties separately as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(c) the amount which has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years ; and

(d) the working results of the last three years and what was the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

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

	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital
	Rs.	Rs.
1960-61	1,00,00,000	20 00,000
1967-68	1,00,00,000	50,00,000

(b) To Central Government Rs. 48,45,631

To Banks and other parties Nil.

(c) Rs. 6,55,406

(d)	Profit	Loss
	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	—	2,45,083
1966-67	—	5,44,359
1967-68	3,414	—

The nominal profit of Rs. 3,414 during 1967-68 is notional since the Corporation has decided not to write off any loan without fully exhausting all avenues for recovery.

The losses have been mainly due to the failure of some of the loanees to repay the Corporation's loans, which had to be written off as bad debts.

The estimated receipts for 1968-69 are Rs. 3,87,500 and the estimated expenditure is Rs. 5,54,150.

Defence Aid from Abroad

*525. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from where India is getting the most modern types of weapons of Defence and help in their production indigenously with regard to our requirements of Navy, Air Force and the Army ;

(b) whether the reported readiness of the U. S. S. R. to supply some arms to Pakistan has or is going to neutralise the assistance in Defence equipments being received by India ; and

(c) if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) It is not in the public interest to give this information.

(b) and (c) Accretion to the armed strength of Pakistan, from whatever source it might be, will add to our responsibilities in maintaining the security of the country but efforts would continue to be made by us to deal with threats arising out of the situation.

जैसलमेर में फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज

*528, श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जैसलमेर जिले के मावा-कलां, एटा, रामदेवरिया, गोमात और अन्य ग्रामों के और पोखरन तहसील तथा वालाना ग्राम के निवासी विस्थापित कर दिये गये हैं क्योंकि उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों को फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राजस्थान नहर के क्षेत्र में बसाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनके कच्चे तथा पक्के बकामों के लिए प्रतिकार देने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जैसलमेर जिले के बहुत से गांवों में, जिनमें मावा कलां, रामदेवरिया और गोमाल शामिल हैं, निजी भूमि को फील्ड फायरिंग रेंज के लिए ले लिया गया है। एटा और बालाना गांवों में इस हेतु अभी भूमि नहीं ली गई है।

(ख) यह मामला राज्य सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ग) और (घ). भूमि अधिग्रहण प्रायुक्त राजस्थान भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम में निहित व्यवस्थाओं के लिए अनुकूल मुआवजा निर्धारित करता है और उस मुआवजे की अदायगी करता है। मकानों के लिए भी मुआवजा दिया जाता है। प्रायुक्त ने अभी तक कुल लगभग 75 लाख रुपये की अदायगी करने की घोषणा की है। मकानों के लिए कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है इस संबंध में अलग से आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

गैर-हिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिये हिन्दी में प्रसारण

*529. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-हिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों के लिए हिन्दी में कितने समय के कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण किया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में श्रोताओं की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना विवरण 1 तथा 2 में दी गई है जो सदन की मेज पर रख दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या LT-2501/68]

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में काश्मीर का प्रश्न

*530. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बे० कु० दासचौधरी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा :

श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :

क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर के प्रश्न को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पुनः उठाने की घोषणा की है ; और

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

वंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). बताया जाता है कि पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि काश्मीर के मामले को किसी उपयुक्त समय पर सुरक्षा परिषद् में औपचारिक रूप से उठाने का विचार है। भारत का यह पक्का विचार है कि इस प्रकार के किसी कदम से कोई रचनात्मक उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

Discussions on Kachchativu Island

*531. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussion have been held by Government on the Kachchativu issue with the Government of Ceylon ;

(b) the progress made in the discussions ;

(c) whether the Government of Tamilnadu was consulted in the matter ;

(d) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a White Paper putting the case of India on Kachchativu issue with such documentary evidence as is in their possession ;

(e) if not, the reason therefor ;

(f) whether the Government of Ceylon have been told by Government that the former should desist from sending to the Island its police, naval units, aeroplanes, army, Government officers and the like ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURINDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (g). The Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India exchanged views on matters of common interest in the Palk Day and Gulf of Mannar including territorial waters, delineation of median line, fishing rights and sovereignty over Kachchativu. They informally explored the possibilities for fruitful collaboration between the two countries in this area and agreed that discussions of these matters should continue. Government of India propose to continue with these discussions in a spirit of friendly co-operation between India and Ceylon. Consistently with this approach, Government do not consider it necessary to lay on the Table of the House a White Paper on Kachchativu. Government have been in touch with the Government of Tamilnadu on this matter.

नागालैंड में ग्रामीण सुरक्षा व्यवस्था

*532. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री अट्ठाकर सूफकार :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मिजो क्षेत्र की भांति नागालैंड में भी ग्रामीण सुरक्षा व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) वर्तमान सुरक्षा व्यवस्था ही पर्याप्त समझी जा रही है ।

भारत और नेपाल के सम्बन्ध

*533. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और नेपाल के आपसी संबंध हाल में और मजबूत बनाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दोनों देशों के आपसी संबंधों को और सुधारने के लिए नेपाल स्थित भारतीय दूतावास ने सरकार को कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ज्योरा क्या है तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). विदेश स्थित हमारे मिशनों और केन्द्रों पर भारत के हितों की रक्षा करना तथा संबद्ध देशों के साथ संबंधों को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करने की जिम्मेदारी है। इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाने में, मिशन और केन्द्र प्रमुख अक्सर प्रस्ताव पेश करते हैं जिन पर विदेश मन्त्रालय सावधानीपूर्वक विचार करता है। यह एक ओर मिशनों और केन्द्रों के बीच और दूसरी ओर सरकार के साथ गोपनीय विचार-विनिमय करने की सतत प्रक्रिया का ही अंग है।

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

*534. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has designed a new fighter aircraft to be taken up as a successor to the planes being produced at present ;

(b) if so, the progress which has been made in this regard ; and

(c) the measures which are being taken to step up the manufacturing capacity for planes for defence purposes in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A proposal to develop a new military aircraft to meet the future needs of I.A.F. is under consideration. The problems connected with it are being examined.

(c) Within the resources available, every effort is being made to step up indig-

genous production of aircraft needed for defence purposes. The Government has also set up a Committee to review the entire field of aeronautics in India and to make suitable recommendations.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

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

(a) the total number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who were to be demobilised and how many of them are engineers and how many were of the Medical Profession at the end of October, 1968 ;

(b) how many have been demobilised of each category and how many remain for demobilisation, categorywise ; and

(c) the shortage of engineers and Medical men on the regular side and how it is going to be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The figure of Emergency Commissioned Officers released up to the end of October 1968 is 3389. Of these, 6 were engineers and 341 medical officers. Since it is difficult to predict the performance of ECOs when being assessed for grant of Permanent Commissions, it is not possible to indicate future releases.

(c) The shortages are—

(i) Engineers and non-Engineers in the technical corps of the Army	} 12½% (Separate figures for Engrs. are not available)

(ii) Medical Officers in the Army Medical Corps.	... 34%
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A statement containing the measures being taken to fill up the shortages is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO FILL UP THE SHORTAGES OF ENGINEER AND DOCTORS

Engineers

- (i) Grant of Permanent Commission to a larger number of engineering

graduates from the open market annually through the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun (200 per year as against 90 per year till now).

- (ii) Introduction of a scheme for grant of 5 years S.S.C. (Technical) to engineering graduates from the open market through the Officers' Training School, Madras (about 350 per year). The first training course under this scheme is expected to start in October, 1969.

NOTE : The non-engineers in the Technical Corps who are already holding Permanent Commission or will be granted Permanent Commission hereafter will be brought to engineering degree standard by training on long degree engineering course at Army Training Establishments or by detailing them to selected civil colleges/institutions for completing degree engineering courses.

Doctors :

- (i) Grant of commission to stipendiaries from the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.
- (ii) Grant of direct Permanent Commission to open market candidates.
- (iii) Secondment of State Government's Doctors to the Army Medical Corps.
- (iv) Selection of final year MBBS students for grant of SSC under the University Entry Scheme.

Indian Atomic Scientists

*536. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6258 on the 28th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the nature of steps taken by Government to highlight and appreciate the merits of the Indian atomic scientists who independently designed and built up the Plutonium Plant at Trombay ;

(b) whether this work of the Indian atomic scientists received international attention ; and

(c) if so, the nature and facts about such comments ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Recognition to a number of scientists who were involved in the designing and setting up of the Plutonium Plant in Trombay has been accorded through merit promotions. The Project Engineer Shri Sethna, was awarded Padma Bhushan in January 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Distinguished visitors to Trombay have commented favourably on the achievement of Indian Scientists in setting up a Plutonium Plant entirely by themselves. In international conferences, scientists, engaged in similar projects in other countries, have expressed appreciation of this unique achievement, particularly the time taken to set up the plant and its low cost, in the background of the technological development of the country and the availability of limited information.

केरल में औद्योगिक संबंधों के बारे में औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम-वाय-कार्य मन्त्री का वक्तव्य ।

*537. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :

श्री नायनार :

श्री प० गोपालन :

श्री अ० कु० गोपालन :

श्री चक्रपाणि :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद द्वारा दिये गए इस वक्तव्य के बारे में केरल सरकार से कोई विरोध पत्र मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि "यदि केरल में श्रमिक समस्या के बारे में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ तो वहां से बहुत से कारखानों को हटाया पड़ेगा" ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ज्वीरा क्या है ;

श्री

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केरल सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या रवैया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). केरल सरकार से औपचारिक तौर पर कोई विशेष पत्र नहीं मिला । हां, केरल सरकार के श्रम मन्त्री से प्रधान मन्त्री को एक तार मिला है जिसमें श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद के उन बयानों के खिनाफ शिकायत की गई जो उन्होंने केरल राज्य में मजदूरों की स्थिति के बारे में दिये थे । राज्य मन्त्री के अनुसार, श्री अहमद ने जो कुछ कहा उसमें, "निराधार प्रचार" था और वह संविधान की दृष्टि से अनुचित था ।

9 अक्तूबर 1968 को जारी किये गये वक्तव्य में केन्द्रीय मन्त्री ने उस वक्तव्य का स्पष्टीकरण किया जो उन्होंने केरल में मजदूरों की स्थिति के बारे में दिया था ।

मन्त्री महोदय के कहने की मंशा यह थी कि हिंदुस्तान मशीन टूलज एकांश में जो श्रमिक स्थिति गम्भीर हो गई थी, उस पर प्रकाश डाला जाए और सतर्क रहने के लिए कहा जाए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पक्के और ठोस कदम उठाए जा सकें कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने, जिनमें पर्याप्त पूंजी लगाई गई है, अच्छी तरह से काम करते रहें और राष्ट्र हित में ज्यादा उत्पादन करें ।

Commercial Broadcasts

*538. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

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

(a) the total revenue collected so far from the commercial broadcasts over the All India Radio, Bombay ;

(b) whether the commercial broadcasts have been extended to Calcutta also or any other Station ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the anticipated revenue therefrom ; and

(d) if not, when it will be introduced in Calcutta and Madras ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Bombay Centre of the Commercial Broadcasting Service earned a gross income of Rs. 43,54,892 during eleven months ended September, 1968.

(b) So far, Commercial Broadcasts have been extended only to Calcutta from 15th October, 1968.

(c) Only spot advertisements for a duration of 75 minutes per day are accepted in Calcutta, as in Bombay. The rates charged for advertisements from Calcutta are also the same as for Bombay. The Service from Calcutta is expected to yield a gross revenue of Rs. 52,00,000.

(d) It is hoped to introduce this service from Madras in the near future.

Post-War Reconstruction Fund

*539. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Post-War Reconstruction Fund ;

(b) the purpose of the Fund ;

(c) the other rehabilitation Funds which are with Government for Ex-servicemen ;

(d) whether it is a fact that no rules have so far been framed regarding the disbursement of these Funds ; and

(e) how many representatives from the Defence Services or from amongst Ex-Servicemen are there on the Committees managing these Funds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The following Funds have been created by the Government for the rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen including non-combatants (enrolled) and their dependants/families :

(i) Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund ; and

(ii) Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

The Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund has separate units in States and Union Territories and also a Central unit. The purpose of this Fund is to execute schemes for the benefit of ex-Servicemen who served in the ranks or as non-combatants in the Defence Services during World War II and thereafter, as also for the advantage of their dependants and future generations of their families.

(d) Rules exist for the administration and management of all these Funds.

(e) *Post War Services Reconstruction Fund*

The Managing Committee of each State/Union Territory unit has at least one Service officer nominated by the Chiefs of Staff Committee. The Governor/Administrator can nominate three other members and in many cases, these are ex-servicemen. There are 5 Service officers on the Managing Committee of the Central unit.

Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen

The Central Managing Committee has 4 Service officers and 2 Ex-Service officers. The State/Union Territory Committees have one Service officer and two Ex-Service officers each.

आकाशवाणी में लद्दाखी सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम

*540. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लद्दाख और देशके शेष भागों के बीच भावनात्मक एकता और सद्भाव बनाने के विचार से, आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से लद्दाखी जनता की प्रच्छी और व्यापक सांस्कृतिक एवं सामाजिक गतिविधियों और रस्मों, नृत्यों, विवाह, चायपान शुभ और शानदार गोष्ठा के बारे में कभी कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें जुलाई, 1963 से आकाश-वाणी, दिल्ली से प्रसारित लद्दाखी संस्कृति के कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा दिया हुआ है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—2502/68]

Shooting of Indian Films Abroad

3180. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent in shooting of Indian Films abroad including the foreign tours made by Film Directors, Producers and Actors, Actresses in this connection during 1966, 1967 and end of October, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the Film people who made tours to foreign countries during the above period ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Indian films during the above period and the names of such films ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that Indian Film Producers choose Indian Tracts and spots, in preference to foreign ones for shooting of their films to minimise drain on exchange resources ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिले

3181. श्री डॉ० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के आठों पहाड़ी जिलों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा औद्योगिक पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में इन जिलों के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष अनुदान नियत करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का विचार रखती है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). उत्तराखण्ड डिवीजन के तीन पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए पहले ही अलग विकास योजना है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा चौथी योजना अवधि के लिए भी इसी प्रकार की योजना तैयार की जायेगी । जहां तक बाकी पहाड़ी जिलों का सम्बन्ध है चौथी योजना प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय उनकी विशेष आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा जा रहा है । इन प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है । केन्द्रीय सहायता जो कि समस्त राज्य योजना के लिए होगी, इन आवश्यकताओं को स्वभावतः ध्यान में रखेगी ।

Permission to Pakistanis to go Ashore to Indian Ports

3182. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nationals of Pakistan are allowed to go ashore into the port cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. with temporary permits from Pakistan and other ships anchoring at Indian ports ; and

(b) if so, the number of such Pakistanis allowed to land on temporary permit during the last year, portwise ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. With effect from September 1968, Pakistani nationals are not being allowed to go ashore a

Indian seaports unless they are in possession of valid Indian visas.

(b) The number of Pakistani nationals allowed to land on temporary permits at Indian seaports during 1967 is as follows :

(1) Bombay seaport	860
(2) Madras seaport	33
(3) Visakhapatnam seaport	141

Information in respect of Calcutta seaport is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Pak. Infiltrators and Naga Hostiles in Indian Army Uniforms

3183. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Pakistani infiltrators wearing Indian Army uniforms have been detected on the Kashmir border ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several Naga hostiles wearing Indian Army uniforms have also been captured and if so, the number of such Nagas captured ;

(c) whether Government have started investigations to find out how over a lakh of army uniforms were smuggled out of India and the culprits who did this ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As already stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 446 on 13th November, 1968, Government have no information on the reported smuggling of the uniforms.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts of Draughtsmen and Tracers in A.I.R.

3184. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1426 on the 5th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the total number of posts of Draughtsmen and Tracers still lying vacant in A.I.R. ;

(b) the reasons for keeping permanent posts vacant ;

(c) the total number of representations received upto now to fill up the posts ;

(d) whether it is a fact that trained and qualified persons in the Department are suffering due to not filling up of these posts ; and

(e) if so, the action likely to be taken in the near future to fill up these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) One post each of Draftsman Grade I and Grade II and six posts of Tracers are still lying vacant in All India Radio ;

(b) The posts are lying vacant as the sanctioned strength of Class III technical posts (including those of Draftsman and Tracer, but excluding Engineering Assistant) is being reviewed ;

(c) Eleven.

(d) and (e). These posts will be filled, if necessary, after the review is completed. The inconvenience, if any is unavoidable.

Working Hours for Class III Staff of A.I.R.

3185. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1497 on the 21st February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the working hours of Class III staff (Technical) in shifts have since been finalised ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time likely to be taken to finalise them ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. It is not possible to state exactly when a final decision will be taken. Efforts are

being made to take a decision as early as possible.

Internal Committee on A.I.R.

3186. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 154 on the 13th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether decisions have been taken on the recommendations made by the Internal Committee on A.I.R. ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to implement the same ?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Internal Committee relate to a number of categories of Class III technical posts in A.I.R. and require detailed scrutiny with a view to meeting the points of view of both Government and the Class III technical employees of A.I.R.

(c) The matter is still under examination. It is not possible to state exactly when a final decision will be taken. Efforts are being made to take a decision as early as possible.

Publications Issued by Foreign Embassies

3187. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 417 on the 13th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the publications, issued by foreign mission in India, which are not registered, enjoy postal concession allowed to registered Indian publications ;

(b) the possible impact of the foreign propaganda contained in these publications on our people ;

(c) the names of countries where our foreign Missions publish similar publications, with names of publications and the approximate circulation in each case ;

(d) if we are not publishing any periodicals, then reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether we are permitted to distribute similar periodicals in Pakistan and if so, to what extent ?

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

(b) It is unfortunately not possible—nor is it desirable—to disclose the Government's assessment of their impact, if any.

(c) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2506/68].

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. Recently the Pakistan Government stopped our Missions from circulating Indian periodicals and allowed distribution of official bulletins of the Missions only.

Per Capita Income in Tripura

3188. SHRI KIRIT VIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present *per capita* income in Tripura, how it has increased over each of the last three Five Year Plans and how these figures compared with corresponding all-India figures at the beginning and end each of these Plans ;

(b) the average annual rate of growth realised through planned development in Tripura under each of the last Three Five Years Plans and the average annual expenditure incurred on such planned development in that Union Territory under these Plans and how these figures compared with the all-India figures ; and

(c) the States/Union Territories in which the *per Capita* income had declined during the last 16 years of planned development, to what extent in each case and the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Estimates of *per capita* income of the Union Territory of Tripura are not available. Nor are reliable comparative estimates available by States and Union Territories.

The comparative figures of *per capita* Plan outlays for all the States and Union Territories taken together, with those for the Union Territory of Tripura are indicated below and will show that in the last two Plan periods, Tripura had an appreciably larger *per capita* Plan allocation than the all-India average :

	All States and Union Territories taken together	Tripura
First Plan	40	25
Second Plan	54	82
Third Plan	100	146

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पनडुब्बियों,
विमान वाहक जहाजों तथा युद्धपोतों
का निर्माण

3189. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या प्रति-रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नौ सेना के
विकास के मामले में गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है
और चौथी योजना की अवधि में भी देश में
पनडुब्बियों, विमान वाहक जहाजों तथा युद्ध-
पोतों का निर्माण सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा ;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस गतिरोध को दूर
करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही
है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री
ब० ना० मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). नौसेना
के विकास में कोई गतिरोध पैदा नहीं हुआ है ।

देश में प्लीट टग के अतिरिक्त जिन युद्ध-
पोतों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है उनमें
फिगेट, माइनस्वीपर, सीबर्ड, डिफेन्स बोट तथा
सैडिता क्राफ्ट शामिल हैं ।

Demarcation of Boundries on Tripura-East Pakistan Borders

3190. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN : Will the Minister of EX-
TERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to
the reply given to Unstarred Question No.
10139 on the 8th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any area on Tripura-East
Pakistan borders which still remain to be
demarcated is under dispute between India
and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, which ones and the steps
being taken to resolve the dispute ;

(c) the further progress made in the
demarcation of the boundary between Tri-
pura and East Pakistan so far and the
precise length and particulars of the bound-
ary which still remain to be demarcated ;
and

(d) the further steps which are to be
taken in that direction and by what time
the demarcation work is likely to be com-
pleted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EX-
TERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA
GANDHI) : (a) and (b). At present the
known disputes are :

(i) The boundary along the River
Fenny ; and its upper reaches ;

(ii) the determination of the land
appurtenant to the railway line
at Bhagalpur which, it was
agreed between the Prime Minis-
ters of India and Pakistan in
September 1958, would be given
in perpetual right to Pakistan ;

(iii) a small area in the villages of
Sibpur and Gaurangala :

It is hoped that as many of these disputes
as possible will be settled in the course of
demarcation. In regard to others, especially
item (i), the Pakistani side has been re-
quested to furnish certain records in accord-
ance with the decisions reached between the
Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in
October, 1959.

(c) The total length of the Tripura-East
Pakistan boundary is approximately 536
miles divided into three sectors. Out of
this, boundary pillars have been erected

over a length of 227 mles. The sector-wise details regarding the boundary still remaining to be demarcated are as under :—

	*Approx. length of boundary	Length over which boundary pillars have been erected
(i) Tripura-Sylhet	188 miles	41 miles
(ii) Tripura-Comilla-Noakhali	206 miles	186 miles
(iii) Tripura-Chittagong/Chittagong Hill Tracts	156 miles	Not yet started

(d) The Directors of Land Records of the two sides are meeting periodically to expedite the work as far as possible.

इन्दौर जिले में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए भूमि

3191. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्दौर डिवीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) में राज्य गृह निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का नियतन करने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस समय इस मामले की स्थिति क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। सूचना के उपलब्ध होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

उद्धू तथा हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को दिए गये विज्ञापन

3192. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रकाशित होने वाले

उन उद्धू दैनिक तथा सप्ताहिक पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जो सरकार की अनुमोदित सूची में शामिल हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को प्रतिमास कितने-कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं; और

(ख) सरकार की अनुमोदित सूची में शामिल हिन्दी दैनिक तथा सप्ताहिक पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को विज्ञापनों से प्रतिमास कितनी प्राय होती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय उन सब समाचार पत्रों का आवश्यक विवरण रखता है जो सरकारी विज्ञापन मांगते हैं। यह सूचना विशिष्ट विज्ञापनों को रिलीज करने के लिये समाचारपत्रों के चयन के लिये इस्तेमाल की जाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश से प्रकाशित होने वाले निम्न-लिखित हिन्दी तथा उद्धू दैनिक तथा सप्ताहिकों को 1967-68 में सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये गये :-

	हिन्दी	उद्धू
दैनिक	25	2
सप्ताहिक	7	

अलग-अलग समाचारपत्रों को रिलीज किये गये विज्ञापनों का विवरण और उनको कितना घन दिया गया, यह सूचना विज्ञापन और दृश्य

*The precise length of the sector would be known only after the demarcation has been completed.

प्रचार निदेशालय तथा पत्रों के मध्य गोपनीय समझी जाती है। बिना दूसरे पक्ष की सहमती के ही पक्ष की ओर से सूचना देना अच्छी व्यापार की नीति न होगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

3103. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा डिवीजन में एक आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस मामले में कब निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

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

(ख) सबाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). प्रस्ताव आकाशवाणी की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल है, जिसे अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

N.C.C. Cadets of G. B. Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi

3194. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an N.C.C. truck carrying about seventy Cadets of G. B. Pant Polytechnic, Okhla, New Delhi overturned at the turning of Moolchand Khairati Ram Hospital, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi on the 21st September, 1968 injuring several cadets, some of them seriously ;

(b) whether, on the demand of the students of the college, a Court of Enquiry was set up to go into the causes of the incident ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A 3 ton lorry of the National Cadet Corps, carrying 32 Cadets of 4 Delhi E.M.E. Coy, N.C.C., over-turned near the Moolchand Khairati Ram Hospital on the 21st September, 1968. Some cadets received minor injuries and were removed to the Safdarjang Hospital. Except two Cadets, all others were discharged from the Hospital on the same day. One of the other two cadets was discharged on the 22nd September, 1968 and the other was kept under observation and, discharged on the 27th September, 1968.

(b) and (c). A Court of Enquiry was ordered by the N.C.C. Group Commander. Its report is awaited by the Government.

Publications of Journals by Political Parties

3195. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many journals (dailies, weeklies, monthlies, etc.) are published in the country by the Centrally recognised political parties ;

(b) what are their financial assets, separately ;

(c) whether Government give any kind of help to these journals ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Sixty-six.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It is not the policy of Government to give any financial assistance to such journals. They are allotted newsprint according to the policy laid down by Government from time to time and are also eligible for receiving Government advertisements if they fulfil the criteria kept in view for the purpose.

Foreign Films Screened in West Bengal

3196. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6312 on the 28th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the acquired information regarding foreign films screened in West Bengal has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement as Annexure I is laid on the Table of the House, [*Placed in Library. See No LT-2507/68*]. A list of feature films which were refused certificates by the Central Board of Film Censors during the period 1.1.1968 to 31.7.1968 given as Annexure II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2507/68*].

Absorption of Officers of Information Service in Indian Foreign Service

3197. **SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to absorb the Officers of the Information Service of his Ministry in the Cadre of the Indian Foreign Service ;

(b) if so, the percentage reserved for these Information Officers in the I.F.S. cadre ; and

(c) what would be the method of selection for such absorption ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, subject to their eligibility and suitability.

(b) Up to 6% of the cadre posts in the IFS as determined in accordance with the statutory rules.

(c) Evaluation of the confidential reports and interview by a Selection Committee.

Trade with German Democratic Republic

3198. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) the growth rate of trade, both import and export, with the German Democratic Republic as compared to a decade ago, its trends and further prospects ;

(b) whether the German Democratic Republic has taken any stand hostile to India's national interest ;

(c) whether the fact of the German Democratic Republic being a sovereign State with unchallenged control and effective authority over its territory is recognised by Government ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not having diplomatic relations with the Government of that country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) India's imports from the German Democratic Republic have increased at a rate of 105% per annum between 1960 and 1967 (from Rs. 26 million to Rs. 219 million), and exports to the German Democratic Republic in the same period registered an increase of 57.14% per year (from Rs. 39 million to Rs. 192 million). The German Democratic Republic supplies capital goods, machinery, machine tools, chemicals and fertilizers, while the Indian exports to the German Democratic Republic consist not only of traditional items but an increasing proportion on engineering, chemical and consumer goods. Further prospects of trade between the two countries are good.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government's policy in regard to the nature and extent of relationship with the German Democratic Republic and the question of its recognition have been repeatedly stated in this House. There has been no change in Government's policy in this regard.

Rabindra Nath Tagore's Relics in East Pakistan

3199. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any reply from the Government of East Pakistan about the preservation of Rabindra Nath Tagore's relics in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Government of East Pakistan have stated that the allegations regarding the use of the first floor of the Poet's house 'Kacharibari' at Shahjadpur as a dak bungalow, the use of Poet's study as a public lavatory and damage/loss of furniture, objects of art and other articles, are not based on facts. According to them the building, the library, the furniture and other articles are being properly looked after and maintained.

चीनियों द्वारा सीमा का अतिक्रमण

3200. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1968 में एक चीनी उच्च सेना अधिकारी ने जालेपा के निकट भारतीय सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके पास से

बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चीनी मुद्रा तथा कुछ घड़ियां पकड़ी गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). इस सूचना को देना जनहित में न होगा ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सीमा का उल्लंघन

3201. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अगस्त, 1968 से लेकर अब तक पाकिस्तान तथा चीन द्वारा भारत की समुद्री, स्थल तथा वायु सीमाओं का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सीमाओं का उल्लंघन करने के आरोप में कितने पाकिस्तानी तथा चीनी नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ग) उनमें पाकिस्तान तथा चीन के कितने सैनिक अधिकारी हैं तथा कितने सैनिक हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में सीमा पार करने वाली कितने मोटर गाड़ियों को सरकार द्वारा पकड़ा गया तथा कितने व्यक्ति तथा कितनी मोटर-गाड़ियां पाकिस्तान तथा चीन को वापिस की गई ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण संगलन है ।

विबरण

पहली अगस्त, 1968 से 30 नवम्बर, 1968 तक पाकिस्तान और चीन द्वारा किए गए सीमा उल्लंघन की घटनाएं ।

पाकिस्तानी और चीनी सशस्त्र फौजों द्वारा किए गए उल्लंघन	सीमा का अतिक्रमण करते हुए पकड़े गए अतिक्रमणकारी	ऐसी गाड़ियों की संख्या जो हमारी सीमा के अन्दर आए और धरे गए ।
भूमि हवाई समुद्री	975 *	कुछ नहीं
19 7 कुछ नहीं	(इसमें पाकअधिकृत कश्मीर के दो सैनिक शामिल हैं)	

* पकड़े गए अतिक्रमणकारियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाही की गई है ।

डिसोई घाटी में नागा शिविर

Allegation Against Union Deputy Finance Minister

3202. श्री हृदय चन्द्र कछवाय :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

3203. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI S. A. AGADI :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an allegation made against the Union Deputy Finance Minister, in the Rajasthan Assembly to the effect that he had taken unauthorised possession of a plot of land in Bhuswat Village, Bharatpur District;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into this allegation; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the State Government the allegation was found to be baseless.

Foreign Service Inspectors' Recommendations on Indian Missions Abroad

3204. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3029 on the 6th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the recommendation of the Foreign Service Inspectors on Indian Missions abroad have been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed for the delay ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes. Amongst other things, the Foreign Service Inspectors had recommended reduction of staff and rationalisation of work in the High Commission of India, London. Out of the 253 posts recommended for reduction, 143 posts have

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री तह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि छिपे नागाओं ने भ्रगस्त और सितम्बर 1968 में आसाम शिवसागर जिले में डिसोई घाटी में नये शिविर स्थापित कर लिए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छिपे नागाओं के पास पाकिस्तान, चीन, इंग्लैंड तथा कुछ अन्य देशों से प्राप्त स्वाचालित हथियार तथा तीन राकेट हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार नागाओं द्वारा शिविर स्थापित किये जाने की कार्यवाही को उनके साथ हुए समझौते का उल्लंघन समझती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस बारे में जानकारी है कि 'डिसोई वाली रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट' क्षेत्र में छिपे नागाओं के कुछ शिविर हैं, जिनमें याकुता और पोबोकोतो गाँवों के बीच में स्थिति शिविर भी शामिल हैं जो कि भ्रगस्त, 1968 में स्थापित किया गया था। बताया जाता है कि इन छिपे नागाओं के पास कुछ स्वाचालित हथियार भी हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उनके पास राकेट भी हैं।

(ग) और (घ). कार्यवाही बंद रखने से संबंध समझौते के अन्तर्गत असम के क्षेत्र नहीं आते। इन शिविरों में से एक पर हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने घावा बोला था लेकिन वह खाली पाया गया था। इस क्षेत्र में गैर-कानूनी कार्य-वाहियों को रोकने के लिए कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

been abolished so far. The remaining posts, a substantive number of which are under the jurisdiction of other Ministries/Departments are under scrutiny by the various Ministries/Departments concerned.

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

Jobs for Indian Students in U.N.O.

3205. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Embassy in Washington have been receiving regularly intimations from Indian students there desiring to work in U.N.O. during the vacations;

(b) if so, how many students have been provided jobs in U.N.O. through the Embassy; and

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

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.

Air Officers Commanding-in-Chief Conference

3206. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day Conference of Air Officers Commanding-in-Chief of the five Air Force Commands and the principal staff officers of Air Headquarters took place in New Delhi on the 3rd of September, 1968; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Conference was held to discuss Air Force problems pertaining to operations, administration maintenance, etc.

बोहरा सम्प्रदाय के प्रमुख का तेजानिया का दौरा

3207. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने तेजानिया में, भारत उच्चायुक्त को कोई निदेश दिये थे कि बोहरा सम्प्रदाय के धार्मिक प्रमुख सैयदाना बुरहानुद्दीन साहेब का उनकी भ्रमस्त, 1968 की तेजानिया की यात्रा के समय हवाई भ्रष्टे पर स्वागत करें और उच्चायोग की कार में उनको तेजानिया का दौरा करायें; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित उच्चायुक्त की कार्यवाही के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अग्र्य शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) भारतीय हाई कमिशनर ने बोहरा समाज के नेताओं के आग्रह पर हवाई भ्रष्टे पर पवित्र पावन सैय्यदेन बुरहानुद्दीन की भ्रमवानी की थी । किसी मिशन प्रमुख पर अपनी सरकारी कार में अपनी मर्जी के किसी भ्रादमी को ले जाने पर भी कोई पाबंदी नहीं है । ये तो शिष्टाचार की छोटी-छोटी ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी हमारे विवेक-स्थित प्रतिनिधियों से प्रत्याशा की जाती है । इसलिए, इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Crash of I. A. F. Plane at Santa Cruz

3208. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a I.A.F. Plane crashed at Santa Cruz airport on the 16th September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details of the accident and the number of persons killed ; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to inquire into the causes of the accident ?

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

(b) When the aircraft was coming in to land at the airport, the engine flamed out. The aircraft crash-landed short of the runway. No one was killed as a result of the accident.

(c) Yes, Sir.

थोरियम की कमी

3209. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थोरियम की जिसका प्रयोग परमाणु बिजली घरों में ईंधन के रूप में किया जाता है, कमी के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर परमाणु बिजली पर स्थापित नहीं किये जा सकते, जबकि सरकार को अल्वाये कारखाने से निःशुल्क थोरियम उपलब्ध होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो परमाणु बिजली घरों के लिये थोरियम की भावी मांग को पूरा करने का ऐसा एक कारखाना स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) जी नहीं। इसके अतिरिक्त थोरियम को खनिज मिश्रित रेत से निकाला जाता है तथा यह धातु निःशुल्क उपलब्ध नहीं होती।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

3210. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि प्रति

व्यक्ति आय के अखिल भारतीय आंकड़े वर्ष 1950-51 में 275 रुपये से वर्ष 1966-67 में बढ़ कर 313 रुपये हो गये हैं ; किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय कम हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय आय में उत्तर प्रदेश का भाग उक्त अवधि में 15.17 प्रतिशत से घट कर केवल 12.9 प्रतिशत रह गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में समुचित औद्योगिक विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष योजनाएं आरम्भ की जा रही हैं तथा इसके लिये सरकार क्या वित्तीय व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में आय के तुलनात्मक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) 13 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 61 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

नोबोस्ती के साथ समाचारों का आदान-प्रदान

3211. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या एक रूसी समाचार एजेंसी 'नोबोस्ती' भारतीय प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो से प्राप्त सभी समाचार रूसी समाचार-पत्रों की भेजता है ; और

(ख) अब तक सोवियत संघ में ऐसी कितनी प्रतिशत सामग्री प्रकाशित हुई है, और भारत में रूस की कितनी प्रतिशत समाचार सामग्री प्रकाशित हुई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : (क) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय-नोबोस्ती

करार में फीचर लेखों, पृष्ठभूमि सामग्री तथा फोटोग्राफों के विनिमय की व्यवस्था है, समाचारों के विनिमय का नहीं। उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर नोवोस्ती में पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई कुछ सामग्री का अनुवाद किया है, और प्रतियां बनाई हैं तथा सोवियत प्रेस को भेजा है, सभी सामग्री नहीं। करार में यह नहीं है कि नोवोस्ती सामग्री भेजेगा।

(ख) नोवोस्ती ने यह सूचित किया है कि वह पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सामग्री को इंटरनेशनल इनफार्मेशन बुलेटिनों जिसको नोवोस्ती द्वारा सोवियत समाचार पत्रों को भेजा जाता है, में बराबर शामिल कर रहा है। नोवोस्ती में छपे लेखों तथा प्रेस कलिफिंगों को भेजने की पेशकश भी की है इनके प्राप्त होने पर यह पता किया जा सकेगा कि पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सामग्री रूस में कितने प्रतिशत छपती है। जहां तक रूस की समाचार सामग्री भारत में कितने प्रतिशत छपी है, इसका प्रश्न है, पत्र सूचना कार्यालय नोवोस्ती या अन्य किसी सोवियत एजेंसी से प्राप्त सामग्री को परिचालित करती और प्रतएव, मांगी गई सूचना सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

भारत में पत्रकारिता पर विदेशी प्रभाव

3212. श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशी घन इत्यादि के द्वारा भारत में पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). इस बारे में रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आई है और मामले की जांच हो रही है।

छावनी अधिनियम का संशोधन

3213. श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 28 अगस्त, 1968 के तारंगित प्रश्न संख्या 748 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 में व्यापक संशोधन कब किये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) उसकी सविस्तार रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) छावनी अधिनियम 1924 के व्यापक संशोधनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है और एक विधेयक, जिसमें सभी संशोधन समाविष्ट होंगे, क्या शीघ्र संसद में पेश किया जाएगा। यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि वह विधेयक किस तारीख को पेश किया जाएगा।

(ख) छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में जिन संशोधनों का प्रस्ताव है उसमें से कुछ में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है :

(1) राज्य के नीति निर्देश सिद्धांतों के अनुसार निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना।

(2) छावनियों को लोकतंत्रीय रूप देने के संबंध में जारी किए गए पूर्व कार्यकारी आदेशों को सार्वधिक रूप देना।

(3) सैनिक केन्द्रों के रूप में छावनियों की प्रकृति के अनुसार छावनी प्रशासन को और लोकतंत्रीय रूप देना।

(4) अधिनियम की कुछ धाराओं में जो

दोष भदालती उद्घोषणाओं से सामने
आए हैं उन्हें दूर करना ।

- (5) ढषिनियम के ढनुकूल कार्य करते हुए
जो कठिनाइयां ढनुभव की गई हैं उन्हें
दूर करना ।

**Counter-Acting Anti-Indian Pakistani
Propaganda in Foreign Countries**

3214. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the misunderstandings
regarding India created by Pakistani pro-
paganda during the Indo-Pak conflict of
1965 in many countries of the World have
since been removed by propagating real
facts ;

(b) what are the reasons that contact
tours of Members of Parliament and other
distinguished people by way of cultural and
study trips encouraged by the late Prime
Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri have
either been given up or curtailed to a
negligible minimum ; and

(c) whether propagating of Indian points
of view on controversial topics and for
countering the anti-Indian propaganda by
Pakistan is still being continued and if so,
in what manner ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTER-
NAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA
GANDHI) : (a) It is the continuing effort
of the Government and a considerable
measure of success has already been achiev-
ed.

(b) Delegations comprising Members of
Parliament are organised under direction of
the Presiding officers of the two Houses
whose advice will no doubt be sought as
and when occasions arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India
have taken prompt measures to counter
Pakistan's false allegations and misrepresen-
tations by keeping the foreign Government
and information media informed of the
facts, by suitably briefing foreign missions
and correspondents in India and through
the utilisation of such publicity channels as
are available to Indian missions abroad in

accordance with diplomatic customs and
practice.

Rare Atomic Minerals in Orissa

3215. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state :

(a) the further steps which have been
taken to utilise the rare atomic minerals
which were found in Gopalpur area in
Orissa ;

(b) whether details and full surveys
have been completed by now ; and

(c) if so, the results of the detailed
surveys conducted so far in Orissa for
locating rare atomic minerals ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF
PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTER-
NAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA
GANDHI) : (a) to (c). As indicated in
answer to Unstarred Question No. 1422
answered in the Lok Sabha on February 21,
1968, systematic surveys for atomic minerals
are continuing in Orissa and action to
utilise the minerals found will be taken on
completion of the surveys and the evalua-
tion of the results thereof.

Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.

3216. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state :

(a) when the Garden Reach Workshop
Ltd., was set up and what were its aims
and objects ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up
units according to project reports, produc-
tion and development have been achieved
and if so, when and how and if not, the
reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration
was involved in the sitting up of the Work-
shop and if so, the names of the countries
which collaborated and how much foreign
exchange as aid was received ;

(d) the items which the Workshop is
producing at present and the extent of
production and whether these products are
up to international standards ;

(e) the figures of production and sale

during the last three years and how much of this production was exported ; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the Corporation is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Garden Reach Workshops has been in existence since 1890. It was set up as a Repair Yard by a group of British Shipping Companies and incorporated as a Limited Company in 1934. The Company was purchased by the Government as a running concern in April, 1960.

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

(d) the Company has the following lines of production :

- (i) Repairs to ocean-going vessels and inland water crafts.
- (ii) Construction of inland, harbour and coastal craft.
- (iii) Manufacture of EOT Cranes, Deepwell Turbine Water Pumps, Mine Haulages, Road Rollers, Air Compressors.
- (iv) General Engineering jobs.
- (v) It is also setting up a plant to manufacture Marine Diesel Engine.

The value of production of each line in 1967-68 was as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
New Construction	250.21
Repairs to Ships	211.38
Cranes	27.60
Road Rollers	Nil.
Air Compressors	11.00
Deepwell Turbine Pumps	70.37
Haulages/Hoists	9.04
General Engineering	51.15

The products are upto International standards.

(e) The value of production and sale during the last three years are as under :

	In lakhs of rupees		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Value of production	365.44	481.74	628.56
Sales	319.89	369.79	656.25

During these years the Company did not export any of its products but earned foreign exchange by repairing foreign ships to the extent shown below :

1965-66	Rs. 7.76 lakhs
1966-67	Rs. 13.38 ..
1967-68	Rs. 3.47 ..

(f) There are no special difficulties apart from the day to day problems of such a Company.

Praga Tools Ltd.

3217. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Praga Tools Ltd. at the time of its setting up and at what figures these stood as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the amount of loan which the company owed as on the 31st March, 1968 to the Central Government banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount which has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three year ; and

(d) what are the working result of the last three years, the extent of profit and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Praga Tools Limited was originally incorporated as a Joint Stock Company in the private sector on 28-5-1943. The authorised and paid up capital of the Company as on 31-10-1944 (the date of closing of the first year of Annual Account) and 31-8-1968 was as under :

	As on 31-10-1944	As on 31-3-1968.
(Rupees in lakhs)		
(i) Authorised Capital	100.00	300.00
(ii) Paid-up Capital	23.82	245.54
(b) As on 31-3-1968, the Company owed the under-mentioned amounts as loan :		
(i) Loan from Central Government		174.72

(ii) Cash Credit arrangement with Bank. 60.49

(iii) For supplies on deferred terms under French Credit. 28.00

(c) The following amount was paid by the Company as interest during the last three years :

(Rupees in lakhs)

1965-66 1966-67 1967-68

(i) Interest on loans from Government of India 6.99 9.17 9.78

(ii) Interest on Cash Credit Account with a Bank 4.33 5.61 6.65

(d) The Company's working results for the last three years are given as under :

(Rupees in Lakhs)

1965-66 1966-67 1967-68

(i) Profit 3.48 — —

(ii) Loss — 22.01 11.81

The following were the main causes for the loss during the last two years :

(1) General recession in the machine tools market.

(2) Non-availability of quality castings.

(3) Labour non-cooperation and deliberate slow down of production.

As regards the estimate for 1968-69, the Company's revised budget for the year envisages a production of the order of Rs. 200.01 lakhs. If this level of production in fact materialises and the sales are also satisfactory, the Company expects to show a profit in the current year. However, production in the Company so far during this year has been unsatisfactory due mainly to difficulties with labour. The sales have also not yet picked up to the desired level. In view of those uncertainties it is difficult to give a correct estimate in regard to the margin of profit or loss for the year just at this stage.

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

3218. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Bharat Earths Movers Ltd. at the time of its setting up and at what figures it stood on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) how much amount of loan the Company owed as on the 31st March, 1968 to the Central Government banks or other parties separately ;

(c) the amount which has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years ; and

(d) the working results for the last three years, the extent of the profits and if loss was incurred, the main causes for the loss and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. was set up on 11th May 1964 with an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 7.50 crores. The paid up Share Capital of the Company as on 31st March 1965 i.e. at the close of the first Accounting year since inception, was Rs. 50 lakhs. The Authorised Share Capital and paid up Share Capital as on 31.3.1968 was as under :—

Authorised Capital	Rs. 10.00 crores
Paid up Capital	Rs. 899.80 lakhs.

(b) The Company owed the following amounts on account of loans as on 31st March, 1968 ;

(i) Loans from the Government of India.	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
(ii) For supplies under Belgian Suppliers' Credit arrangements	Rs. 305.33 lakhs

(c) Information regarding the interest paid or payable by the Company for the

last three years is as under :—

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
(i) On Govt. of India Loans	—	—	Rs. 4,56,242.00
(ii) On overdraft from State Bank of India against Cash Credit facility.	—	Rs. 75,768.00	Rs. 2,85,714.00
(iii) On deferred Credit Supplies.	—	—	Rs. 10,43,074.00

(d) The Working results for the last three years are as under :—

	1965-66	(Rupees in lakhs) 1966-67	1967-68
(i) Sales (including spares)	517.43	565.92	1392.69
(ii) Profit before tax	39.77	43.30	215.51
(iii) Tax provision	8.00	11.00	115.00
(iv) Profit after tax Dividend	31.77 —	32.30 —	100.51 26.99

Note I—The profit of Rs. 215.51 lakhs for the year 1967-68 includes an amount of Rs. 109.47 lakhs in respect of arrears of profit on Sales of Railcoaches during the previous years.

Note II—As no loss was incurred by the Company during any of the three years, the question of furnishing the main causes for loss does not arise.

The estimate for 1968-69 is as under :

Sales About Rs. 2000 lakhs
Profit before Tax About Rs. 135 lakhs.

Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

3219. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project report and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration

was involved in the setting up of the Corporation and if so, the names of the countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange, as aid was received ;

(d) the items which the Corporation is producing at present and the extent of production and whether these products were upto international standards ;

(e) the figures of production and sales during the last year and how much of this production was exported ; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the Corporation is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Uranium Corporation of India Limited was set up in October 1967, to mine, recover, separate, treat, refine, dress, manufacture, import, export, and deal with the prescribed and radioactive substances as defined in the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953.

(b) The sinking of the mine shaft was

completed in March 1967 and the erection of winders in October 1968 against the target of March 1966. The delay was mainly due to difficulties in securing foreign exchange for imported equipment. The targeted date for the completion of the Mill was 1966. The erection of the Mill plant was however completed in March 1967. The delay in this case, was mainly due to difficulties in securing foreign exchange for the import of equipment. Production on limited scale commenced only in May 1968. It will take some more time for the Plant to reach its full rated capacity.

(c) No foreign collaboration was involved.

(d) The Corporation is extracting uranium ore and processing it in the Mill to produce uranium concentrates containing Uranium Oxide. The value of uranium concentrates produced from May 1968 to October 1968 was Rs. 70 lakhs. The products are of International standard.

(e) The Plant went into commercial operation only in May 1968. No sales or exports were made during the last year.

(f) There are no special difficulties.

“सपाई इन रोम” फिल्म

3220. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान “सपाई इन रोम” चलचित्र के उस भाग की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें भारतीयों को मूर्ख कहा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा ऐसे शब्दों का अनुमति दी जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हाँ। एक प्रेस टिप्पणी के द्वारा जो नागपुर पत्रिका (एक हिंदी पत्रिका) के कालम “श्रव्य दृश्य कलाएँ” में छपी थी, जिसमें फिल्म “सपाई इन रोम” के कथोपकथन “इसीलिए हिन्दुस्तान को बेवकूफों का मुल्क कहा गया है” की आलोचना की गई थी।

(ख) उक्त कथन भारत के शत्रु खलनायक ने निराश हो कर भारतीय वैज्ञानिक के लिए कहा गया है जो गुप्त फारमूले को बताने के लिए किसी भी प्रलोभन के सामने नहीं झुकता और खल नायक के हाथों सभी यातनाओं को सहता है। कथोपकथन का अभिप्राय तुलना द्वारा खलनायक की बुराईयों के मामले में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक के अच्छे गुण को बताना है।

Atomic Reactors in Pakistan

3221. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have details of the kind of atomic reactor which the Russians propose to put up in Pakistan ;

(b) whether this matter was discussed between the representatives of U. S. S. R. and Indian Governments during their meetings in Delhi in mid-September, 1968 ;

(c) whether Pakistan's capacity to produce nuclear bomb will increase as a result of the help to that country ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Under an agreement signed on April 13, 1968, the Soviet Union will prepare a feasibility report for setting up a nuclear power station at Rooppur in East Pakistan.

(c) and (d). According to our information, Pakistan does not possess nuclear capability. The agreement to set up the nuclear power plant is a commercial transaction involving development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Second Conference of U.N. of 1975

3222. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri B. K. Nehru, the then Ambassador of India to the United States participated in the “Second Conference of the United Nations

of 1975" held in Burenstock, Switzerland on the 28th July, 1967 ;

(b) whether Government have received a copy of the statement issued by the participants in this conference ;

(c) if so, whether Government have given any consideration to the proposals contained in the statement ;

(d) if not, why ; and

(e) whether Government propose to lay the statements issued by the participants including the names of the other participants in the conference on the Table ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri B. K. Nenru, who was then India's Ambassador to the USA, participated in this Conference in his personal capacity. This was not a UN Conference. It was sponsored by the Stanley Foundation and attended by distinguished statesmen and students of international affairs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposals contained in it concern the functioning of the UN and the Government have taken note of them.

(e) A copy of the text of the statement and a list of the participants in the Conference are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2508/68].

पाकिस्तान के साथ कुछ बस्तियों का तबादला

3223. श्री रघुवीर सिंह झास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच कुछ बस्तियों के तबादले के सम्बन्ध में कोई अग्र-तर कार्यवाही की गई है ;

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

(ग) पाकिस्तान में स्थिति भारतीय

बस्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, प्रद्यु शक्ति मन्त्री, योजना मन्त्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). संविधान (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1960 और अधिशुद्धित (विलयन) अधिनियम 1960 के अन्तर्गत हस्तांतरण के पहले इन बस्तियों का सीमांकन जरूरी है। पाकिस्तान के सर्वेक्षण अधिकारी इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि बेरूबाड़ी संघ संख्या 12 का सीमांकन भी नेहरू-नून करार के अन्तर्गत घाने वाले किसी भी क्षेत्र के सीमांकन के साथ ही किया जाना चाहिये। कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट के एक निर्णय के कारण बेरूबाड़ी संघ का सीमांकन रुक गया है। इस निर्णय के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की गई है और इसके फैसले का इंतजार है।

पाकिस्तानी बस्ती, डाहाग्राम में मौजूदा पुलिस दल की बदलने के लिए भारत के राजी हो जाने के बदले में पाकिस्तान सरकार भारतीय बस्ती, सालबाड़ी में एक पुलिस दल तैनात करने के लिए तैयार हो गई है।

Atomic Energy Plant, Kalpakkam (Madras)

3224. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the scheduled date for completion of the atomic energy plant in Kalpakkam near Madras ;

(b) whether the work on such construction is progressing according to the schedule ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the plant is being developed principally with Indian technical know-how ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) End of 1973.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Training of Fighter Pilots

3225. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken to train up a larger number of fighter pilots in consonance with a larger fleet of fighter aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Steps are being taken to train the requisite number of fighter pilots to meet the requirements of the I. A. F. It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

चीन द्वारा सीमा क्षेत्र में प्रचार

3227. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन के साथ लगने वाले सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में चीनी रेडियो तथा चीन के भारतीय एजेंटों द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध बहुत गन्दा प्रचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चीन के प्रचार के कु-प्रभाव को निष्प्रभाव करने तथा इन क्षेत्रों की जनता को इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक स्थिति से अवगत कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) चानी प्रचार का खण्डन आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों का वैदेशिक और घरेलू सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रसारित समाचारों, समाचार समीक्षाओं और वार्ताओं में किया जाता है। कलकत्ता में अधिक शक्तिशाली मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर के चालू होने पर

नेपाली और तिब्बती की वर्तमान सेवाओं को मजबूत बनाना एवं उनका विस्तार करना और अन्य भाषाओं में नई सेवाएं चालू करना सम्भव होगा ।

राष्ट्र के विकास में फिल्मों का योगदान

3228. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि राष्ट्र के विकास में चलचित्रों का योगदान महत्वपूर्ण होता है ;

(ख) भारत में वर्ष 1967 में कुल कितने चलचित्र बनाये गए ;

(ग) ऐसे चलचित्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने सरकार की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की सफलताओं में तथा उनके उद्देश्यों के प्रचार के लिए कोई योगदान दिया ; और

(घ) चलचित्र निर्माताओं को भविष्य में ऐसे चलचित्र बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) 1967 में केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने 333 कथा चित्रों को और 826 छोटी फिल्मों को जिनमें ट्रेलर भी सामिल है, प्रमाणित किया ।

(ग) फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई ऐसी फिल्मों की संख्या 15 है । फिल्म उद्योग द्वारा तैयार की गई फिल्मों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) सरकार ने फिल्मों के राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देने का सिलसिला जारी किया है और फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थापना की गई है ताकि उच्च कलात्मक और बढ़िया तकनीक स्तर तथा सप्ताजिक और शैक्षणिक मूल्य की फिल्में बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले ।

Documentary Film on "Bankli" Village in Rajasthan

3229. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been made to his Ministry to have a documentary film made on "Bankli", a Village in Pali District in Rajasthan, which has been awarded prize for best village in India on the Independence Day 1968; and

(b) if so, the decision taken and the time by which the film will be ready ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion had been made by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) In order to focus public attention urgently, such events are featured in the weekly newsreels. The Bankli village has already been covered and is scheduled to be featured in the Indian News Review No. 1052 to be released on the 6th December, 1968 in cinemas all over the country. A full length documentary film is not feasible.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पख्तूनिस्तान का मामला

3230. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :

श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री एस० आर० बामानी :

क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफगानिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभा के हाल के सत्र में पख्तूनिस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता का प्रश्न उठाया था, तथा पख्तूनिस्तान के स्वतन्त्रता आंदोलन का समर्थन किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि द्वारा क्या दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया था ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : तेईसवीं महासभा के पूर्वाधिवेशन के

अपने सामान्य वक्तव्य में अफगानिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने पख्तूनिस्तान के प्रश्न का जिक्र किया था और पाकिस्तान सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि वह लोगों के आत्म निर्णय के अधिकार के आधार पर इस प्रश्न को निपटा दें ।

(ख) हमारे प्रतिनिधि ने न तो पूर्वाधिवेशन के अपने सामान्य वक्तव्य में और न संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के किसी अन्य मंच पर, इस प्रश्न का जिक्र नहीं किया था । यह प्रश्न महासभा की कार्यसूची में शामिल नहीं है ।

आपसी विवादों को हल करने के लिए पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत

3231. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत तथा पाकिस्तान दोनों देशों के विदेश मन्त्रियों ने अक्तूबर में हुए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की महासभा के सत्र में दोनों देशों के आपसी झगड़ों को बातचीत द्वारा हल करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है तथा इस तरीके से किन-किन विवादों को हल करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच सभी विवादों को निपटाने के उद्देश्य से पाकिस्तान के साथ बिना शर्त बातचीत करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कई बार कहा है । पाकिस्तान के साथ सम्बन्ध सामान्य करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव रखे हैं उनमें ये भी शामिल है ; व्यापार फिर शुरू करना, सभी सीमा पड़ताल-चोकियों को फिर खोलना, ज्वट की हुई सारी सम्पत्ति की

वापसी, ग्रंथालय उद्घाटन फिर शुरू करना, सांस्कृतिक तथा अन्य प्रकार के सम्बन्ध बढ़ाना आदि। विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अपने वक्तव्य में इस तथ्य का उल्लेख किया था। पाकिस्तान के विदेश मन्त्री ने यह भी कहा था कि पाकिस्तान सरकार भी सभी विवादों पर बातचीत करने की इच्छुक है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने उपर्युक्त हमारे किसी भी प्रस्ताव का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

**Circulation of Amrita Bazar Patrika
Calcutta During the Last Strike Period**

3232. SHRI JYOTIROMY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the time of strike by newspapermen of a number of Newspapers throughout India, the circulation of Amrita Bazar Patrika, an English daily published from Calcutta, went up substantially;

(b) if so, the average daily circulation of this paper before and after commencement of strike by newspapermen;

(c) the daily or weekly news-print quota allotted to this paper before the Commencement of the strike; and

(d) how this paper secured additional newsprint quota to meet its increased circulation ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a), (b) and (d). The Government will have the information about this only when the Registrar of Newspaper will collect the data at the end of the year.

(c) Newsprint is allocated to newspapers on annual basis. The entitlement of this paper in the current year worked out to 4,307,70 metric tonnes.

Reading Space in Newspapers

3233. SHRI JYOTIROMY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to rules, the daily newspapers are supposed as set

apart two-third of their space for reading matters;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that Amrita Bazar Patrika, an English daily, published from Calcutta, in contravention of those rules, generally sets apart more than one-third of its space for advertisements and less than two-third for reading matters; and

(c) if so, the action which has been or is being taken by Government on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a). No such rule is in force.

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

'Today in Parliament' Programme of A.I.R.

3234. SHRI JYOTIROMY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons/journalists who were invited to submit scripts for the programme 'Today in Parliament' during the last session of Lok Sabha;

(b) the amount paid to each for the services rendered ; and

(c) the list of person/journalists employed for participation in the programme "Spot-light" and amount paid to each during the period from January to August, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of persons invited to write scripts for "Today in Parliament" during last Session and the amount of fee paid to each of them for services rendered (Statement I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2509/68]

(c) Another statement indicating names of persons/journalists who participated in the "Spotlight" programme during the period from January to August 1968 and the amounts paid to each (Statement II) is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2509/68]

Permission to Employees of A. I. R. for Writing Books

3235. SHRI JYOTIROMY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the employees of the All India Radio is regularly writing books under a pen name ;

(b) whether there are any other such employees and if so, their names and whether they have been allowed to write books for commercial purpose; and

(c) if Government have not allowed anyone to write books for commercial purpose, how could some employees go on doing the same regularly and in a systematic manner ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

तीस्ता नदी पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा बांध का निर्माण

3236. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :
श्री देवेन मेन :

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

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार तीस्ता नदी पर अपने क्षेत्र में बांध बना रही है ;

(ख) जिस भारतीय क्षेत्र से यह नदी गुजरती है उस पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, प्रमुख शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) हमने सुना है कि वे ऐसा करने का विचार कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) इससे भारतीय प्रदेश में पानी भर जाएगा ।

(ग) पूर्व पाकिस्तान में, तिस्ता नदी पर बांध बांधने का हमने विरोध किया है जिससे भारतीय प्रदेश जल मग्न हो सकता है ।

Diplomatic Relations with Countries

3237. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few countries with whom India has got no diplomatic relations, approached Government to establish diplomatic relations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

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

Manufacture of Transistor Sets

3238. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the transistor sets manufactured in India are of inferior quality as a result of which a large number of these sets are being smuggled into India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of Indian transistors ?

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

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

Code of Conduct for Ministers

3239. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced 'the Code of Conduct' imposing on each Minister and Deputy Minister to submit a

return of his assets and liabilities periodically to the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, the Ministers and Deputy Ministers who have been submitting their assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister keeping in view 'Self Code of Conduct' ; and

(c) the other measures which have been adopted by the Central Government ?

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

A Code of Conduct for Ministers was framed by the Government in 1964, and was laid on the Table of the House on the 18th November, 1964. As required therein, all Central Ministers, including Deputy Ministers, have been submitting returns of their assets and liabilities to the Prime Minister.

(c). No additional measures are considered necessary.

A. I. R.'s Coverage of Prime Minister's Tour Abroad

3241. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism made by Shri J. B. Kripalani in his review appearing in the Patriot of the 19th October, 1968 regarding the tardy manner in which the A. I. R. covered the foreign visits of the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, whether effective steps have been taken to improve the coverage of such programme by A. I. R. in future ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The criticism in question is valid only to a limited extent. However, constant effort is made to improve the news coverage of AIR by undertaking periodical reviews.

Use of Computer in the National Sample Survey Work

3242. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computer in the National Sample Survey Work ;

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

(c) the reasons for installing the computer ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). A proposal to supplement conventional tabulation machines by electronic computers for comprehensive and speedy analysis of National Sample Survey data is under consideration. It may not be necessary to instal a computer exclusively for this purpose.

Installation of Computer in Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

3243. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees likely to be declared surplus due to the installation of a computer in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta ; and

(b) whether the surplus employees will be provided with alternative jobs ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Every effort will be made to safeguard the interests of existing personnel and to ensure that none of them is deprived of employment as a result of the installation of a Honeywell

H-400 computer in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta.

Indian Statistical Institute

3244. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH :**
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to offer a new survey research project to the Indian Statistical Institute :

(b) if so, the details of the project ;

(c) the total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred ; and

(d) the reasons for offering new project ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The Indian Statistical Institute has suggested that if the National Sample Survey work at present being done by it is entrusted to another organisation, it should be provided with adequate funds to maintain a strong Project Wing for taking up a variety of surveys, with emphasis on improving the designs and efficiency of surveys and developing new methods and techniques. The Institute has been asked to prepare a detailed scheme with its financial implications for the consideration of Government.

Indian Statistical Institute

3245. **SHRI MOHAMMAD**
ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deshmukh Committee appointed by the Indian Statistical Institute Council to go into the affairs of the Indian Statistical Institute has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ;

(d) whether the recommendations regarding improvement in the functioning

of the Indian Statistical Institute have been implemented ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Deshmukh Committee was appointed by the Council of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, to advise the Chairman and the Council on the Report of the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee.

(b) A copy of the Deshmukh Committee's Report is placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) to (e). After considering all aspects of the matter, decisions have been taken on the recommendations made by the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee except those relating to the work of the National Sample Survey, which are still under consideration. A statement showing the action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee is being placed separately on the Table of the House.

Statement by Deputy Prime Minister about China and Pakistan in London

3246. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Prime Minister recently told newspaper men in London that India is fully prepared to fight back any aggression either from China or Pakistan :

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such a statement at this moment ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what exactly he told the newsmen in London on the said issue ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Indian Deputy Prime Minister while addressing the Members of the Indian Social Club who were entertaining him to tea during his visit, made a reference, among

other things, to the unity of the country and said that India demonstrated that unity in the recent past when Indian territorial integrity was violated first by China and then by Pakistan and added that if any such adventure is repeated, they would be taught another lesson.

Special Allowance for Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks

3247. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the special allowance being paid to the Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks and Officers serving in forward areas and the areas where these allowances are admissible ; and

(b) whether there is any consideration of the height from sea level of the areas concerned in the payment of Special allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Field Service concessions in the nature of :

- (i) special compensatory allowance for JCOs and ORs at rates ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 p.m., and
- (ii) separation allowance at Rs. 70/- p.m. for married officers only,

are paid in certain areas on the northern and north-eastern borders declared concessional areas for this purpose.

A high altitude/uncongenial climate allowance is paid at rates ranging from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 200/- per mensem to all ranks of the Army in certain specified areas where, on account of high altitude or other relevant factors, service conditions are particularly difficult. The special compensatory allowance is not admissible in areas where high altitude/uncongenial climate allowance is availed of.

Education Allowance to Children of Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks

3248. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the education allowance

available to the children of the Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks is paid to their wards only as long as they remain in service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when a Junior Commissioned Officer retires before the completion of the wards' education even upto the middle or matric or Higher Secondary standard, the Education allowance is stopped and their wards have to give up their education ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove their grievance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 4678 in the Lok Sabha on 21st August, 1968.

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का रुस का दौरा

3249. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :
 श्री बास्मीकी चौधरी :
 श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :
 श्री हेबकीनम्बन पाटोबिद्या :
 श्री एस० धार० शायानी :
 श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :
 श्री माधुराम ग्रहिरवार :
 श्री पी० पी० एस्थोस :
 श्री सी० के० चक्रपाणि :
 श्री प० गोपालन :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल ही में रुस का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस अवसर पर उन्होंने और किन-किन देशों का दौरा किया था ; और

(ग) उनके दौरे का उद्देश्य क्या था ; और उसमें उन्हें कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) अन्य किसी भी देश की यात्रा नहीं की गई ।

(ग) सोवियत संघ के रक्षा मन्त्री के निमंत्रण पर रक्षा मन्त्री ने अक्तूबर 1968 के अन्त में 8 दिन उस देश की सद्भावनापूर्ण यात्रा की। इस यात्रा के दौरान रक्षा मन्त्री और उनके दल ने बहुत से रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान देखे तथा सोवियत संघ के सैनिक और अर्सेनिक नेताओं से सौहार्दपूर्ण और लाभप्रद विचार विनिमय किया।

योजना कार्यक्रमों का ग्रामों पर प्रभाव

3250. श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा योजना कार्यक्रमों पर प्रभाव के बारे में हाल ही में किये गये एक अध्ययन से पता लगा है कि देश के लगभग आधे ग्रामों में डाकघरों, मंडियों, डाक्टरों, रेडियो तथा बस के अड्डों जैसी मूल सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामों के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में इस अध्ययन से प्रत्येक राज्य के बारे में क्या पता लगा है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने प्रतिशत गांव इन प्रत्येक मूल सुविधाओं के बिना है ; और

(ग) इस अध्ययन से पता लगी बातों को देखते हुए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य में ग्रामों के उत्थान के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अखु शास्त्रि जी, योजना मंत्री तथा जैवशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2510/68]

ये निष्कर्ष आर्थिक तथा सांख्यिकीय राज्य व्यूरो द्वारा अपने-अपने राज्यों में किये गये तथा

कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा समन्वित किये गये नमूना सर्वेक्षण अध्ययन पर आधारित हैं।

(ग) यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है।

Distribution of Pro-Chinese Literature by the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi

3251. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Embassy in Delhi continues to distribute pro-Chinese literature among the students ;

(b) whether such distribution of literature is permissible ; and

(c) if not, the steps which have been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Students organizations and Libraries attached to educational institutions appear to be on the mailing list of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

(b) According to international practice dissemination of information and publicity material relating to their respective countries by diplomatic missions is permitted as long as the contents are not in contravention of the internal laws of the host country.

(c) Does not arise.

Mazagon Dock

3252. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Rs. 8 crore project was undertaken by Government for expanding ship building facilities at Mazagon Dock ;

(b) if so, the progress made in implementing the scheme ; and

(c) the targets yet to be achieved ?

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

(b) and (c). The expansion of the South Yard has been completed. Two new slipways, a modern Platers and Assembly Shop with necessary crane facilities and a new stores and amenities building, have been completed and commissioned.

In the North Yard the existing tidal Kasara Basin is being converted into an impounded wet dock to enable fitting out and repair of at least 4 ships at a time. The excavation work has been completed and the basin was flooded in August 1968. The dock gate has also been installed. The manufacture of 15-ton and 80-ton berth-side cranes is progressing satisfactory. Most of the work will be completed by end 1968. The remaining work such as reclamation and leading-in-jetty is expected to be completed by end March 1969.

ग्रामों में मूल सुविधायें न मिलना

3253. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा किये गये एक अध्ययन के अनुसार लगभग 50 प्रतिशत ग्रामों में डाकखानों, क्रय तथा विक्रय केन्द्रों, डाकटारों, रेडियो आदि जैसी मूल सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस अध्ययन के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्राम सबसे अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ग) देश के सभी ग्रामों में डाकखानों, अस्पताल, रेलवे स्टेशनों, बस के अड्डों, आदि जैसी मूल सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). 4 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3250 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है। अन्य बातों के साथ अध्ययन से यह भी प्रकट हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश

उन राज्यों में से एक है जहां ग्रामों में मूल सुविधायें अपर्याप्त हैं।

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी अनाउन्सर

3254. श्री रामगोपाल शालबासे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी में बहुत समय से हिन्दी अनाउन्सरों के पद रिक्त पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिक्त पड़े हिन्दी अनाउन्सरों के पदों की संख्या क्या है और वे कब से रिक्त पड़े हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन पदों को भरने के लिये कई बार इंटरव्यू लिये गये थे और अभ्यर्थियों के चुनाव भी हो गये हैं लेकिन हिन्दी अनाउन्सरों के पदों को समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से उन पदों पर नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के. शाह) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी अनाउन्सर के दो पद दिल्ली केन्द्र में 1966 से रिक्त पड़े हैं, इनमें से एक 1 सितम्बर, 1966 से और दूसरा 22 दिसम्बर, 1966 से।

(ग) और (घ). चयन केवल एक बार जनवरी-फरवरी, 1968 में किया गया था। परन्तु इस चयन में कुछ प्रशासनिक और प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी त्रुटियों होने के कारण, इसे रद्द कर दिया गया। नए चयन किए जा रहे हैं। यह सही नहीं है कि हिन्दी अनाउन्सरों को निरुत्सारित करने का कभी कोई इरादा था।

Manufacture of Oscilloscopes

3255. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment propose to permit the manufacture of Oscilloscopes by large industrial units in collaboration with some foreign firms ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Oscilloscopes are already being manufactured by some 15 small units in the country with indigenous know-how and are capable of meeting the most rigid Indian Army specifications ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Federation of the Association of Small Industries of India have opposed Government's proposal ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for permitting the large industrial units to manufacture Oscilloscopes with foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). The Government have at present under consideration a scheme from a unit in the private sector for the manufacture of high quality and high precision Oscilloscopes in collaboration with a foreign firm. All aspects of the case, namely the manufacture already established, the desirability of having Oscilloscopes of high quality and high precision to meet the more sophisticated requirements of research and development as also the points raised by the Federation of the Association of Small Industries of India are being kept in view.

Infantile Mortality among Newspapers

3256. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the infantile mortality among newspapers, both English and language, has been made ;

(b) if so, their death rate ;

(c) whether Government have tried to analyse the causes ; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to check the death rate ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Registrar of Newspapers has been conducting a statistical survey in this regard since 1965. The information is included in his annual reports which are laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Owing to lack of adequate response to enquiries instituted by the Press Registrar, no definite conclusion as to the causes of mortality has been possible. The scanty information available indicates a variety of reasons including lack of managerial ability and financial resources.

Asian Conference on Radio and Broadcasting

3257. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five-day Asian Conference on radio and broadcasting was held at Kuala Lumpur in the second week of September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries who participated in the conference ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at the conference ?

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

(b) Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and India. Besides representatives of F.A.O., I.T.U., A.B.U. and UNESCO, participated in it.

(c) The main recommendation made at this conference was that a Regional Training institution for broadcasting should be set up at Kuala Lumpur.

Indians Settled Abroad

3258. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who went to foreign countries for higher studies or in pursuit of jobs since the 15th August, 1947 ;

(b) the number of Indians who settled down in those countries accepting foreign nationalities ;

(c) the names of countries and the number in each so settled ; and

(d) the reasons which prompted these people for taking such steps ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Kashmir Question

3259. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times since the first cease-fire in Jammu and Kashmir, India raised the issue on her own initiative and not as a measure of defence before an international forum or directly with the Government of Pakistan to get vacated the continued aggression on and holding of certain India's territory in the Kashmir valley ;

(b) the years in which this has been done and the amount of success achieved each time ; and

(c) the stage at which the position stands at present ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Pakistan continues to illegally occupy part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is Government's policy to seek vacation of Pakistani aggression through peaceful means and bilaterally. This has been made explicit innumerable times in the Security Council and outside.

Indigenous Production of Defence Equipment

3260. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of indigenous production to the total needs of defence equipment of the country and their break up for the three Services ;

(b) the foreign exchange required for imports and its percentage to the total needs ;

(c) whether indigenously manufactured equipments can stand equal comparison with similar varieties of equipments produced by other countries both in effectiveness and technological development ; and

(d) the efforts which are being made to produce such items which are still imported as absolutely essential items for defence purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The percentage of indigenous production to the total needs of the Defence equipment for the three Services varies from item to item and it is not possible to accurately indicate the break-up. However, the total volume of Defence stores produced in the Public and Civil Sectors has been gradually increasing and it was of the order of Rs. 300 crores in 1967-68.

(b) It is not in the public interest to give this information.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) To the extent possible, steps are taken to develop and manufacture indigenously such items and a very large number of items which were hitherto imported are already being manufactured in the country. The Department of Defence Supplies, which was set up about 3 years ago, also assists in promoting substitution of imported items by indigenous manufacture.

अनुसक्ति विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3261. श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में अनुसक्ति विभाग द्वारा दिल्ली, लखनऊ, पटना जैसे हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों में आयोजित प्रदर्शनी में, अनुसक्ति विभाग के कार्यों के बारे में जनता में बांटी गई पुस्तकों में से कोई भी पुस्तक हिन्दी में नहीं थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी पुनः न हो ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैज्ञानिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) तथा (ख). इसका कारण यह था कि यह विभाग गहन वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्य करता है तथा ऐसे साहित्य को हिन्दी में तैयार करने में अभी कुछ प्रत्यक्ष कठिनाईयाँ हैं। तथापि भविष्य में विभाग इस दिशा में हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करेगा।

विभाग ने पटना में कोई प्रदर्शनी आयोजित नहीं की।

हिंडन हवाई अड्डे पर भारतीय हवाई सेना के एक विमान का भाग लगने से नष्ट हो जाना

3262. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में भारतीय वायु सेना के एक विमान में दिल्ली के निकट हिंडन हवाई अड्डे पर उतरते समय आग लग गई थी और वह पूर्णतया नष्ट हो गया था ;

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

(ग) क्या इस मामले की जांच करवाई गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां। 6 नवम्बर 1968 को हिंडन हवाई अड्डे के दौड़-पथ से उड़ाने लेते समय एक विमान क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस दुर्घटना की जांच के लिए एक जांच अदालत बिठाई गई है और जांच अदालत की कार्यवाहियां पूरी होने पर ही इस संबंध में पूरा ब्यौरा मालूम हो सकेगा।

Creation of Post of Accounts-Cum-Administrative Officer in the National Sample Survey Directorate

3263. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a post of the Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer has been created in the Directorate of National Sample Survey ;

(b) if so, the justification for the creation of such a post in a subordinate office like the Directorate of National Sample Survey ;

(c) when the post was created and up-to what period and when the incumbent joined ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the sanction for the aforesaid post was renewed for the year 1968-69 without locating the specific savings in the current years budget ?

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

(b) The post was created due to increase in the volume of work in the Directorate of National Sample Survey and to strengthen the arrangements for supervision of accounts and general administration.

(c) Sanction was issued on the 30th January 1968 for the creation of the post till 29th February 1968. The incumbent took charge on 28th February 1968.

(d) The period of the post will extend upto 28th February 1969. It was stipulated in the sanction itself that the expenditure involved would be met from the budget grant of the Directorate of National Sample Survey for 1968-69.

Staff Inspection of Directorate of National Sample Survey

3264. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inspection of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance was carried out in the Directorate of National Sample Survey in respect of all categories of posts before the post of

Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer in the Directorate of National Sample Survey was created in February 1968 ;

(b) whether the Inspection has been carried out subsequently ;

(c) what has been the staff strength in the Directorate of National Sample Survey as on the 1st March 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 and the percentage increase year-wise ; and

(d) whether the creation of the post of Accounts-cum-Administrative Officer is in conformity with the Government policy in this respect ?

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

(c) The information is given in the statement attached.

(d) The creation of the post was justified by the increase in the volume of work in the Directorate of National Sample Survey and the need to strengthen the arrangements for supervision of accounts and general administration.

Statement

Year	Staff strength	% Increase over the preceding year
1962	1882	20
1963	1882	Nil
1964	1882	Nil
1965	1866	0.8
1966	1872	0.3
1967	1938	3.2
1968	1954	0.8

Dailies and Weeklies and other Publications

**3265. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :**

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

How many dailies, bi-weeklies, bi-month-

lies, monthlies, 3-monthlies and 6-monthlies and yearly publications in each language in each State were published in 1967-68 and the quota of papers allotted for each language as also the amount paid to each language paper for official advertisements ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Information about the number of dailies, bi-weeklies, bi-monthlies, monthlies, 3-monthlies, 6-monthlies and yearly publications in each language and in each State and the quota of paper allotted for each language etc. for 1967 have been given in the 12th Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India Part I (Press in India 1968) placed on the Table of the House on 28.8.1968.

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

Alternate Policy Approach to the Fourth Plan Submitted by Chief Minister, Kerala

**3266. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Minister of Kerala has submitted the framework of an alternate policy approach to the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to lay a copy thereof on the Table ;

(c) whether it is a fact that he has requested to convene a special meeting of the National Development Council to discuss this ; and

(d) 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) The Chief Minister of

Kerala has submitted a paper entitled "Towards an Alternate Policy Framework for the Fourth Plan."

(b) A copy of the paper is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2511/68].

(c) Yes.

(d) The basic policy implications relating to the Fourth Plan were discussed when the document on "Approach to the Fourth Plans" prepared by the Planning Commission was discussed in the National Development Council. The work of preparing the Plan on the basis of this document has already reached on advanced stage.

Collection of Crop Estimates by National Sample Survey

3267. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal that collecting of the crop estimates by the National Sample Survey should be stopped as those are higher by 8 to 13 per cent as compared with those of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture ;

(b) whether this disparity is due to human factors or methodological differences ; and

(c) whether Government would restore public confidence by investigating into them by an independent statistical authority ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A proposal to discontinue the NSS series of crop estimates in their present form is under consideration.

(b) This matter has been examined by a Technical Committee on crop estimates and its conclusion is that the disparity could be due both to methodological differences and human factors.

(c) Steps are being taken to improve the quality of the official series of crop estimates.

Round Table Conference Between India and Japan

3268. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the outcome of the Round Table Conference held between India and Japan in November, 1968 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The Round Table Conference of the India and Japan Committees was held to discuss, at non-governmental level, the different aspects of Indo-Japanese economic collaboration in a changing world. It was concerned with the long-term perspective of Indo-Japanese economic relationship ; specific day-to-day questions outstanding between the two countries did not come within its purview.

The topics discussed at the Conference included Experience of Planning ; Financial Industrial, Trade, Educational and Cultural Collaboration ; and Regional Cooperation. A Joint Communique was issued by the Conference outlining its conclusions and re-commendations. Copies of this Communique are available in the Parliament Library.

Appointment of Secretaries in Ministries

3269. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some delay in making appointments to the vacant posts of Secretaries in various Ministries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the delay has been due to the Ministerial preferences in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the policy followed in such cases.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EX-

TERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No.

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

Banning of Foreign Films of the Type of "How to Steal a Million"

3270. **SERI K. N. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the culprit of the theft into the National Museum, New Delhi was inspired to commit burglary after having seen the film "HOW TO STEAL A MILLION" ;

(b) if so, why such foreign films are allowed for exhibition purposes ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to prohibit the import of such film into India ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The case is still under investigation by the Police. However, the film has been passed by the Central Board of Film Censors who obviously did not find anything objectionable in the film. In its artistic merit, the film has earned high praise of film critics and connoisseurs.

Help to Victims of Earthquake in Iran

3271. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a special Indian Air Force plane airlifted to Iran 2,000 woollen blankets, 2,000 pullovers, 35 tents and 66 packages of medicine—all costing Rs. 1,79,979 to help the victims of earthquake in Iran ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a press conference held on the 5th May, 1967, General Hassan Pak Rawan, Iran's Ambassador to Pakistan said that "Iran would help Pakistan in every possible way in the event of a new conflict with India ; and

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

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

(b) This was reported in Pakistan press and radio.

(c) Assistance was given to the victims of the earthquake in Iran on humanitarian grounds as well as in the context of the growing relations between India and Iran. Government do not consider this assistance to be detrimental to Indian interests.

India's Stand on Czechoslovakia Issue

3272. **SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were any comments or criticism published by the U.S.S.R. regarding India's stand on Czechoslovakia ; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Government noted the comments which appeared in the Pravda of the 30th August. It referred to India's "realistic" stand on Czechoslovakia in the Security Council.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये टेलीविजन सेट

3273. **श्री नाथू राम बहिरवार :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 1968-69 में कितने टेली-वीजन सेट लगाने का विचार है,

(ख) ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कितने कितने टेलीविजन सेट लगाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि यह योजना केवल नगरीय क्षेत्रों के लिये है, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीविजन सेटों का न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) से (ख). स्कूलों में जो टेलीविजन सेटों तथा ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्र के टेलीक्लबों

के प्ररिक्त, फिलहाल ग्रौर सेटों को लगाने की योजना नहीं है ।

**Suggestions by Federation Of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Re Fourth Plan**

3274. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has made a five-point suggestion to Government in regard to the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, details thereof : and

(c) 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) The suggestions are that (i) more capital must be invested in more productive sectors ; (ii) the Plan should be selective and indicative ; (iii) the Plan must be flexible and should be revised every year ; (iv) implementation and management of projects must conform to highest commercial standards ; and (v) the economic policy should promote cost consciousness and induce greater economic effort ; and

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan is under preparation. These views, along with others expressed on the question, will be kept under consideration when formulating the Fourth Plan. However, the Planning Commission's document on 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan' indicates the basic policy issues which are being kept in view while preparing the Plan. The formulation and execution of the Annual Plans provide the necessary flexibility and scope for revision.

Appointments of Secretaries

3275. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are announcing a series of appoint-

ments to the posts of Secretaries in the Government of India in the near future ;

(b) if so, whether all these appointments will be by transfers and promotions from one Ministry to another ;

(c) whether some persons will be selected from the States' quota ;

(d) if so, how many ; and

(e) how many of the I.A.S. personnel will be promoted as Secretaries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (e). Some appointments, mostly in the nature of changes of assignment of Secretaries to Government, have either been made or are expected to be made shortly.

Fresh appointments to the rank of Secretaries are made after considering the suitability of officers both at the Centre as in the States. There is no quota as such, allotted to States.

U. S. Financed Himalayan Border Study Projects

3276. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleasee to state :

(a) the action which has been taken in terms of assurances in the Lok Sabha on the 5th August, 1968 that U.S. Financed Himalayan Border Study Projects would be carefully investigated ;

(b) whether the project sponsored by the University of California and financed by the U.S. Defence Department has been examined in detail ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Himalayan Border Countries Project of the University of California has since been reviewed by Government.

(c) The research schemes under the Project have been wound up and totally discontinued.

Release by Pakistan of Shri Trilok Chandra

3277. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 70 on the 13th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani authorities have subsequently linked the question of Shri Trilok Chandra's release with allegedly illegal detentions by India of three Pak. nationals;

(b) if so, the facts pertaining to these cases; and

(c) whether Government have finally rejected the proposal for an exchange of prisoners on humanitarian grounds ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Government of Pakistan have recently revived their previous proposal of exchange of Trilok Chandra with one of the two Pak nationals who are still undergoing imprisonment in India. As according to our information Trilok Chandra has already completed his sentence in Pakistan, the Government of India have offered to release, in exchange for Trilok Chandra, some Pakistani national, who is about to complete his term of sentence in India

Trade Treaty with Nepal

3278. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
 SHRI G. G. SWELL :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade treaty has been negotiated or signed with Nepal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A Treaty of Trade and

Transit was signed between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on 11. 9. 1960. It came into force from 1st November, 1960. It expires on 31. 10. 1970.

(b) A copy of the Treaty was laid on the Table of the House in November, 1960, and discussions concerning it have been held in the House on several occasions during the last 8 years.

Corporation for A. I. R.

3279. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
 SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI:
 SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of constituting a Corporation for A. I. R.;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). The recommendation of Chanda Committee on this point is yet under consideration and a final decision about change in the organisational structure of A. I. R. has not been taken.

Visit to India by Israeli Defence Minister's Wife

3281. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mrs. Moshe Dayan, wife of Israeli Defence Minister paid a visit to India on the 17th November, 1968;

(b) if so, the purpose of her visit;

(c) whether she has offered on behalf of Israeli Government 12 scholarships to Indian students for studies in Israel; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government are taking in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Mrs. Moshe Dayan was in India from November 2 to 17, 1968.

(b) She came to India as the Israeli delegate to a meeting, organised by the International Labour Organisation, of experts on the role of handicrafts in the national economy of developing countries.

(c) and (d). The Government of India have seen press reports quoting Mrs. Dayan as regretting that India had not accepted 12 scholarships that the Israeli Government had offered to Indian students. The Government of India have no official information about this.

"Hate India" Campaign in Pakistan

3282. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Hate India" Campaign has been let loose in Pakistan of late;

(b) whether Government have invited the attention of the Pakistan Government to the fact that such trades are in violation of the Tashkent Agreement; and

(c) if so, whether any response has been received from the Pakistan Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) "Hate India" campaign continues at a high pitch in Pakistan.

(b) and (c). This anti-India campaign by Pakistan is in complete violation of article IV of the Tashkent Declaration and we have protested many times to the Pakistan Government against this violation. Pakistan's response is not helpful and she has not slackened the anti-Indian campaign.

Analysis of E.C.A.F.E. Planning in India

3283. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an analysis of E.C.A.F.E. of the recent trends in planning in India has given an indication that the country is retreating from the basic ideas of planning which shaped the first three Plans;

(b) if so, the basis on which the E.C.A.F.E. Study has given such an indication; and

(c) Government's reaction thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). An observation to this effect has been made in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East—1967.

The observation has been based on the following analysis:—

(i) that, policies with short-time horizon, as evident from three Annual Plans and deferment of the Fourth Plan, had taken the place of development planning which in the past was typically based on a long-term perspective;

(ii) that in the past, instead of waiting for the availability of financial resources, it was the policy of creating savings through investment planning that guided the process of resources mobilisation, while the prevailing policy points to a transition to low-pressure policy indicating lesser order of effort in mobilising resources; and

(iii) that, there is a shift in emphasis in respect of plan priorities, namely, from industrialisation to agriculture.

The Survey contains information and observations about Indian economy which are not based on facts, and draws inferences based on economic propositions of questionable validity.

There has been no departure from the basic ideas of planning. It was under exceptional circumstances that the finalisation of the Fourth Plan had been delayed, which the E.C.A.F.E. survey also recognises. It was specifically, with a view to forestalling any pause in the planning process that the Annual Plans were formulated during the period 1966 to 1969. The Fourth Five Year Plan is currently under formulation.

Marriage of I. F. S. Officers with Foreigners

3284. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that I.F.S.

Officers are not permitted to marry foreigners; and

(b) if so, under what conditions they are able to do so ?

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

(b) Under no circumstances are I.F.S. officers now allowed to marry persons other than those of Indian Nationality.

Monitoring Service of All India Radio

3285. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that institutions concerned with Monitoring Service of the All India Radio are considered to be of sufficient national importance;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Monitoring Service office at Simla is headed by a person who is of doubtful integrity;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some serious complaints against him involving his character and misuse of his official position have been received; and

(d) if so, the action taken are proposed to be taken on these complaints ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some complaints were received previously which could not be substantiated. Some complaints received recently are being looked into.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference

3286. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been invited to attend the coming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in England ; and

(b) if so, the issue which would be raised by the Indian representative in that Conference ?

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

(b) The discussions relating to the Conference are informal and confidential. It is not customary to publicise the agenda in advance.

Derequisitioning of Land in Gurgaon Village acquired for Defence Purposes

3287. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the villagers of Gurgaon requesting him to derequisition the land which was requisitioned for the purposes of ammunition depot, aerodrome and other defence purposes ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the villagers as set forth in the memorandum ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) The main demands are for derequisitioning of land surplus to defence requirements and early acquisition of the land permanently required for the Defence Services.

(c) I have already informed the House in my reply to Starred Question No. 236 on 31-7-68 that a decision has been taken to derequisition 415 acres of land which is not required for the Defence purposes and acquire the rest for which action is in hand.

Rabindra Nath Tagore's Relics in East Pakistan

3288. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Embassy has issued a misleading Press Note about the preservation of Mahakavi Rabindra Nath Tagore's relics in East Pakistan ;

(b) whether in that note mention has been made about the Kutibari of Silaidaha of Kustia District but nothing has been said about Kacharibari of Sahajadpur in Pabna District, about which the Prime Minister assured the House that the Pakistan Government will be requested to preserve it properly ;

(c) whether Government have sent any note to the Pakistan Government about the misleading Pakistan press note and asked for fresh information regarding the Kacharibari of Sahajadpur ; and

(d) if so, whether any reply has been received from the Pakistan Government and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) and (d). In response to our enquiry, the Government of East Pakistan have stated that the allegations regarding the use of the first floor of the Poet's house 'Kacharibari' at Shahjadpur as a dak bungalow use of the Poet's study as a public lavatory and damage/loss of furniture, objects of art and other articles, are not based on facts. According to them, the building, the library, the furniture and other articles are being properly looked after and maintained.

“झोलाद” चलचित्र

3289. श्री अजुन सिंह मौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि हाल ही में प्रदर्शित किये गये चलचित्र “झोलाद” में नेपाल के पण्डों का भनादर किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सेंसर बोर्ड के सदस्यों ने इस चलचित्र को प्रदर्शन के लिये पास करते समय इस तथ्य पर ध्यान नहीं दिया था ; और

(ग) क्या यह चलचित्र सेंसर बोर्ड को पुनः दिखाया जायेगा और नेपाल के मन्दिरों में पण्डों के प्रति भनादर वाला भाग इससे निकाल दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय फ़िल्म सेंसर बोर्ड ने इस फ़िल्म को दिखाने के लिये अन्तर्निहित बातों पर विचार कर, प्रमाणित किया। उनके विचार से इसमें पण्डों के प्रति न कोई भनादर किया गया था न ऐसी भावना ही थी।

Films exempted from Entertainment Tax in Foreign Countries

3290. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Films have been exempted from entertainment tax in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of such films ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected through Indian Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Force Landing of I.A.F. Plane Near Chanda

3292. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Air Force plane force-landed on the 31st October, 1968 near Chanda, 100 miles from Nagpur ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made into the incident ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not so far been finalised.

Declaration of 'Non-use of Force'

3293. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been trying to

persuade all nations specially the Big Powers to agree to a 'declaration of Non-use of Force' at the current session of the U. N. General Assembly ;

(b) if so, whether any support has been received in the matter ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring a formal resolution before the General Assembly ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The UN Charter itself requires the Member States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against any State. The General Assembly adopted Resolutions 2131 (XX) and 2160 (XXI) which called *inter alia* for the strict observance of this Charter requirement. The General Assembly has also set up a Special Committee of 31 Member States to draw up a comprehensive Declaration embodying certain basic principles including the non-use of force. India is a member of this Committee and is engaged together with the others in formulating a Declaration.

Institute for Training Radio and Television Broadcasting Staff

3294. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UNESCO has urged for the establishment of an Institute for further training to the radio and television broadcasting staff in Asia ; and

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

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

(b) The Government has lent its support to the proposal.

Explosion of a Flying Object Near Moradabad

3295. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an object

flying at a very high speed exploded on the 7th September, 1968 near Moradabad (U.P.)

(b) if so, whether the investigation into the nature of explosion has been completed:

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it was a spy object sent by some foreign country ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Government have no information.

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

12.14 hrs.

REJECTION OF MERCY PETITIONS OF RHODESIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

MR. SPEAKER : It has been brought to my notice by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi from this side and by Shri Madhu Limaye from the other just now that the mercy petitions of the Rhodesian freedom fighters have been rejected, and they, about 36 of them, are likely to be hanged. This is a horrible thing. The whole House is one in feeling that they must be saved. Our further appeal for saving their life may be communicated. There are no two opinions on this matter. I do not think any human being anywhere will want them to be hanged.

श्री रत्नवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : स्पीकर महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ज्ञान करमेश्वर (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मेरी एक प्रार्थना है। सभी जो प्रश्न यहां पर आया था...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : The whole House is for saving their lives.

श्री ननु लिनये (मुंबेर) : सहानुभूति तो पूरे सदन की है लेकिन आप इनकी बिनती भी सुन लीजिए : ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister.

12.15 hr.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Alleged Illegal Arrest of Shri J. M. Biswas in West Bengal

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : As regards the point of privilege raised by the hon. Member, Shri J. M. Biswas yesterday, I have looked into the papers furnished by the State Government of West Bengal and the copy of the document furnished to the hon. Speaker. Since the position is not quite clear on one or two points, I have no objection to the matter being referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the matter be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted

— — —

12.16 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

Action taken on the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee recommendations

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee recommendations. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2500/68].

— — —

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Forty-first Report

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

— — —

12.17 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

REJECTION OF MERCY PETITIONS OF RHODESIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS—Contd.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कल शाम को ब्रिटिश हाई कमिशनर कई लोगों को दावत दे रहे हैं, सदन के सदस्यों को भी और दूसरे लोगों को भी।... (व्यवधान)... स्ट्यूवर्ट साहब से कहा जाए कि अगर वे इन लोगों को नहीं बचा सकते हैं तो उनको यहां से जाना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)... हम नहीं चाहते कि अंग्रेजों के आदमी यहां पर रहें।... (व्यवधान)... 36 लोगों को फांसी देने जा रहे हो और दूसरी तरफ यहां खाना खिला रहे हो। इस को बन्द होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let him go back.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कामनवेल्थ से बाहर निकलो।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your protest and suggestions have been heard.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : प्राय प्रधान मन्त्री से कहिए कि वे माइकेल स्ट्यूवर्ट से तत्काल यहां से जाने के लिए कहें।... (व्यवधान)... हमारी बातों को तत्काल प्रधान मन्त्री तक पहुंचाया जाए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : माइकेल स्ट्यूवर्ट का बायकाट होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंबरलास घुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : हम बायकाट करने के फैसले में नहीं हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अगर दावत में लोग जायेंगे तो हम दरवाजे पर खड़े होंगे।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House has already expressed its feelings in the matter.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): We are surprised that there are members like this in this country.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : There are British stooges in this country.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे भी बोलने दीजिए ।

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We want to hear to Government.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : माइकेल स्ट्युवर्ट से बात की जाए, उनका दिमाग साफ किया जाए ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोडेसिया की जो वंशवादी सरकार है उसने बिद्रोह करके अपने को स्वतन्त्र राज्य घोषित किया है । असल में ब्रिटेन के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री विलसन द्वारा उनके साथ बातचीत करने का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, जैसे कि अभी जिब्राल्टर में हुई थी, इस तरह से बात चीत किया जाना बहुत अनुचित बात है । आज सबेरे ही मुझे पता चला कि अफ्रीकन नेशनल कांग्रेस के मुख्य प्रतिनिधि ने सरकार और जनता की हमदर्दी से यहाँ पर कार्यालय खोला है और सबेरे ही बताया गया कि 30 लोगों को फांसी पर चढ़ाया जा रहा है । श्री माइकेल स्ट्युवर्ट यहाँ पर घाए हुए हैं, खाने की दावत मुझे भी दी गई है लेकिन मैं यहाँ पर घोषित करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस खाने का बहिष्कार करूँगा । दूसरों से भी मेरी बिनती है कि वे भी न जायें । और यह सरकार हमारी भावनाओं को स्ट्युवर्ट, विलसन और अमरीका तक पहुँचाये । दूसरी बात यह है कि

**Not recorded.

यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के जो जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं, श्री ऊ थांट, उनके पास भी यह बात पहुँचाई जाए कि इन 36 लोगों की फांसी रद्द होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : My submission is that after the Speaker has expressed the concern of the House, let us not start a controversy.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूँ कि यू० के० सरकार का जो इस मामले में रवैय्या है वह बहुत गलत है लेकिन मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि जो वहाँ के प्रधिकारी यहाँ पर बात करने के लिए आये हैं उन का हमारे द्वारा पब्लिक बायकाट करना ठीक नहीं होगा और...

12.20 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that in a dignified manner we are protesting. On behalf of the whole House, I said, we are protesting. The whole Parliament protests and the individuals are free to protest outside. That is not our concern.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : If somebody expresses a view which is against the spirit of our protest, what shall we do ? (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER : The charm will be lost. May I appeal to all of you to kindly sit down. We are protesting effectively. We are sorry that this has happened. On behalf on the whole House we protested. (Interruptions) **Nothing will be taken down. The Parliament is supreme. The Parliament has protested. I am not concerned with what the Government does.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION RE. FINAL REPORT OF ROAD TRANSPORT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE—Contd.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कब मैं कह रहा था कि जहाँ बड़े-बड़े

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

शहर हैं वहां तो राब साहब ने रिंग रोड, नेशनल हाईवे या बड़े बड़े हाईवे पर बाइ-पास दे दिये हैं लेकिन जहां तक देहातों का सवाल है हालत यह है कि गांव के बीच में से जो नेशनल हाईवे या बड़ी हाईवे गुजरती हैं, उन में बाइ-पास नहीं दिया है और उस कारण आये दिन ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते रहते हैं और हमारे गांवों की बच्चियां, गरीब हरिजनों, गरीब मजदूरों और किसानों के बच्चों की रोजाना मौतें होती हैं। अभी कुछ फांसी की सजाएं देने के सवाल पर सदन में काफी बहस हुई लेकिन देहात में जो इस तरह से सैकड़ों मौतें होती हैं उन की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। यह मौतें मुहकमे की लापरवाही के कारण होती हैं और मेरी तजवीज है कि सरकार इस बारे में फौरन ध्यान दे और देहातों में भी बाइ-पास देने का बन्दोबस्त किया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हर गांव जोकि सड़क से दो तीन या चार मील हो उस को एप्रोच रोड मिलनी चाहिए। उस एप्रोच रोड के लिए जहां तक देहात का ताल्लुक है वह जमीन दे देंगे और जो सड़क का अर्थवर्क है वह देहात वाले कर देंगे लेकिन जो सड़क बनाने का खर्चा है उस को जिला परिषद्, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हिसाब के मुताबिक वहन करें। उस सड़क को बनायें जिस से देहात में भी कुछ रौनक व खुशहाली आयेगी और देहात वाले भी कह सकेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में वह भी कहीं पर हैं।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि जैसे शहर में लोकल बस चलती हैं उसी तरीके से डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर और डिवीजनल हेडक्वार्टर पर भी बसें चलाई जायें। वहां पर भी 10-10 मील के लिए लोकल बस सड़क पर चलनी चाहिए ताकि सुबह को देहात के जो आदमी आदामत में आते हैं या शहर में आते हैं वह बस के लिए बंटे-बंटे सड़क पर लड़े न रहें। इस से देहात के किसानों का, मजदूरों

का और सभी बिरादरी के भाइयों का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर जैसे शहर में लोकल बसें चलती हैं वैसे ही वहां पर भी चलाई जायें। जैसे शहर में लोकल बसेज का बन्दोबस्त होता है और हर 10-10 मील के फासले के लिए उन का इंतजाम होता है वैसे ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर पर भी किया जाये।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हालत यह है कि अगर देहात का आदमी बस पर 10 मील का सफर करता है तो उसे 15 मील का बस का किराया देना पड़ता है। इस की वजह यह है कि हर 10 मील के लिए देहात के आदमी को 15 मील का किराया देना पड़ता है। आप यह कहेंगे कि वह कैसे होता है? असल बात यह है कि जो फासला होता है जैसे दिल्ली और पानीपत के दरमियान या दिल्ली और मेरठ के दरमियान जो फासला है वह वही पुराना फासला है जो कि आज से 20 या 30 साल पहले होता था। बाद के वर्षों में जो तबदीलियां आई हैं, दिल्ली बड़ी है, मेरठ बढ़ा है और आज जाहिर है कि पहले के मुकाबले उस बीच का फासला कम हो गया है लेकिन उस के मुताबिक किराया कम नहीं हुआ है और देहात के गरीब आदमियों और हरिजनों को वही पुराना किराया अभी भी देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरी इन से दरखास्त यह है कि वह दुबारा इन फासलों को चैक करा लें और तबनुसार उन से किराया लिया जाये।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देहात में जो सड़कें गुजरती हैं उन पर रास्ते में कोई बस स्टाप बगैरह नहीं है जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि एक देहाती को शहर से गांव जाना पड़ता है और हालांकि उस का फासला तीन मील होता है लेकिन चूंकि बस स्टाप 10 मील पर होता है इसलिए उसे बस का किराया 10 मील का देना पड़ता है। इसलिए आप की माफ़त सेंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट से मेरी दरखास्त है कि इस किस्म की जो गरीब की जो लूट होती है वह बन्द की जाय। एक तरह का बस पर चढ़ने में जो किसानों पर जुल्म किया जाता है हमें उस चीज को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और यह लूट बन्द की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी समस्या देहातों में ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर ओवरक्राउडिंग की है। चाहे वह स्कूटर हो, बस हो या और कोई वाहन हो दुनिया भर की उस में ओवरक्राउडिंग होती है। अब शहर वालों के लिए तो ठीक है कोई बात नहीं है क्योंकि उन के पास और भी हर किस्म की सुविधा उपलब्ध है लेकिन देहातों में ओवरक्राउडिंग के मारे लोगों का बुरा हाल होता है। सवारियां ठूस ठूस कर ज़रूरत से कहीं ज्यादा लाद ली जाती जाती हैं और होता यह है कि अगर कोई मोटर रिक्शा केवल 5 सवारियों के लिए पास है तो उस में 15-15 आदमी भर लिये जाते हैं। यह स्कूटर, रिक्शा आदि के ड्राइवर्स पुलिस से मिले हुए होते हैं और इसलिए वह जी भर के ओवरक्राउडिंग अपने वाहनों में करते हैं। इस तरह की ओवरलोडिंग से दुनिया भर के ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। मुट्ठी भर आदमी परमिट लेकर आते हैं और वह तो हर रोज की कमाई से अपनी जेबें भरते हैं और ट्रैफिक रूल्स की या मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट की धजियां उड़ाई जाती हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इस घांघली-बाजी की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये और ट्रैफिक रूल्स व मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट का सक्ती के साथ पालन कराया जाये। आज पुलिस के मिले रहने के कारण जो ओवरलोडिंग होती है वह बन्द कराई जाये और जितने पैसेजर्स किसी वाहन में बैठ सकते हों उस से ज्यादा उसमें न बैठने दिये जायें। पुलिस में इस के लिए एफिसिएंसी लाई जाये और आज जितनी मैलप्रैक्टिसेज चलती है वह बन्द हों।

देहातों में आज मिनीबसेज की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। मिनी-बसेज में मेरी समझ में कोई 15 या 20 सवारियों के बैठने

का इंतजाम होता है। यह खुशी की बात है कि मिनी-बसों का निर्माण हो रहा है और श्री बजाज की फैक्टरी में भी मिनी-बस निर्मित हो रही हैं। अगर देहातों में ट्रान्सपोर्ट ऐथारिटीज मिनी-बसेज की सहुलियत दे दें तो वहां पर आज की भीड़भाड़ किसी हद तक कम हो सकती है।

देहातों में शहर के बाहर जो सड़कें जाती हैं उन पर कोई शैंड्स नहीं है जिससे कि पैसेजर्स को धूप और बारिश में बड़ी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो नेशनल हाइवेज हैं या दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी सड़कें हैं उन पर 5-5 या 7-7 मील पर जो बस स्टॉप हैं वहां मुसाफिरों की सहुलियत के लिए शैंड्स का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए।

आर०टी०ए० वही पुरानी प्रॉपोजें के वक्त की बनावी हुई अभी तक चल रही है। आम तौर पर जो डिवीजनल कमिश्नर होता है वह इस आर०टी०ए० का चेयरमैन होता है। उस के मੈम्बर वह लोग हो जाते हैं जिनका कि देहात से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं होता है। कोई प्रखबार वाला जोकि अच्छी खबर लाता है कमिश्नर साहब के पास वह उस में बतौर मੈम्बर ले आया जाता है। इसी तरह कमिश्नर साहब का जो कोई दोस्त वगैरह होता है वह इस में आ जाता है। हकीकत यह है कि जिन लोगों का न देहात से ताल्लुक होता है, न एक्स०ग्राई०एन० ए पर्सनल से ताल्लुक होता है और न ही जिनका पैसेजर्स से ताल्लुक होता है वह इन आर०टी०ए० के मੈम्बर बना लिये जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट के तहत जो यह आर०टी०ए० बनी हुई है उनका रिकॉस्टीट्यूशन होना चाहिए। उन में ऐसे लोग मੈम्बर रखे जायें जोकि पैसेजर्स के हालात से वाकिफ हों, जो एक्स-सर्विस मैन के नुमायन्दे हों या जो ड्राइवर्स और क्लीनर्स वगैरह के नुमायन्दे हों। ऐसे लोग इस के मੈम्बर बनाये जायें जोकि बस ट्रान्सपोर्ट आदि के मसले से वाकिफ हों। इसी तरह से देहात के आदमियों के और हरिजनों

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

के नुमायन्दे आर०टी०ए० में बतौर मੈम्बर के रखे जाने चाहिए। कहने का मकसद यह है कि इस आर०टी०ए० के मੈम्बर ऐसे होने चाहिए जोकि काम और जो जिम्मेदारी उन पर आयात होती है उसे पूरी तरह डिस्चार्ज कर सकें। उन्हें देहात की कंडिशन से पूरी तरह वाकिफ होना बहुत जरूरी है और वह ट्रांसपोर्ट की समस्या को अच्छी तरह जानते व समझते हों। इस के अलावा आर०टी०ए० का चेयरमैन होलाटाइमर होना चाहिए। यह आर०टी०ए० एक सेमी जुडिशिएल बोडी, कुसाई जुडिशिएल बोडी है और चूंकि कमिशनर के पास पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा काम होता है, उस को रेबैन्स केसज की अपील सुननी पड़ती है, वह पूरे डिबीजन का हंजाज होता है और चूंकि उस के पास बिल-कुल फुरसत नहीं होती है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐक्ट में इस तरह का प्राविजन किया जाये कि सेशनज के स्टेटस का आदमी इस आर०टी०ए० का चेयरमैन हो और पब्लिकमैन और नान-प्राफिटेबल उस के मੈम्बर हों, होलाटाइमर्स को इस में लगाया जाये ताकि वह अच्छे तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा सकें, पब्लिक को ठीक तरीके से सहूलियतें वगैरह दी जा सकें और कुछ मायनेसेज काम वह कर सकें।

जो बात मैं आपकी मार्फत गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आज जो परमिट्स देहातों के लिये या शहरी के लिये दी जाती हैं वह मोनोपोली बन गई हैं। जो पुराने ट्रांसपोर्टर्स हैं वही लोग उनको लेते हैं। अगर कोई कश्मीर का या दिल्ली का बड़ा ट्रांसपोर्टर है तो वह अपनी परमिट्स को पाइल प्रप करता रहता है, जिससे गवर्नमेंट बदनाम होती है। यह मुनाफा सब में बंटना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि खास तौर पर जो एक्स सविसमेन हैं, हरिजन हैं जो ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम जानते हैं, जो ड्राइवर्स हैं, कंडक्टर्स हैं, उन लोगों को इस किस्म के परमिट दिये जायें। जब देहातों में नई सड़कें खुले तो

उनमें नया ट्रांसपोर्ट चले, स्कूटर चले, मिनिबस चले, या ठेले चले। इन लोगों को खास तौर पर परमिट दिया जाये ताकि इन लोगों को भी कोई इम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके।

एक बात जो मैं आखीर में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि दिल्ली में जो डी०एल०वाई० और डी०एल०जेड० की परमिट दी जाती है वह भी कुछ मखसूस तबकों के जरिये ले ली गई है और वही लोग उससे फायदा उठाते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की तरफ जरूर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार (गुडगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये से आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से और आनरेबल मेम्बरों से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस उक्त ट्रांसपोर्ट की दो-तीन दिक्कतें हैं। एक दिक्कत तो यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से नेशनलाइजेशन करने के लिये जितने साधन सोचे गये हैं वह बहुत कम हैं, चाहे आप दिल्ली का तजुर्वा लीजिये, चाहे बम्बई का लीजिये, चाहे दूसरे बड़े-बड़े शहरों का लीजिये। देहात के बारे में तो श्री रणधीर सिंह जी कह ही चुके हैं, औरों के लिये भी मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा फारेन एक्स्चेंज मिलना चाहिये ताकि जो काम रेलवे नहीं पूरा कर पाती है उसको मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट पूरा कर सकें। इसका कारण यह है कि रेलवे के पास इतने बंगन्स भी खाली नहीं हैं कि वह डिफेंस के माल को ला और ले जा सकें। जब सर्वियों में जरूरत होती है कि स्टोरेज किया जाये, चाहे वह पेट्रोलियम हो चाहे किरासिन हो, चाहे हाई स्पीड डीजल हो चाहे लो स्पीड डीजल हो उसको भी पूरा नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि उनके पास टैंकर अवेलेबल नहीं होते। अगर सरकार के पास रुपया हो तो वह बड़े-बड़े टैंकर बना कर उसके जरिये से यह चीजें ला सकती हैं।

12.32 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

दूसरी बात श्री शशि भूषण ने यहां पर कही कि कुछ ऐसे आपरेटर हैं जो लाखों रुपये देते हैं। मैंने कल उनसे भी कहा था और यहाँ भी कहता हूँ कि वह सभी मिनिस्ट्रों को देते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सवा लाख रुपये दिये थे यहां पर जिस स्वर्गवासी का जिक्र किया गया उस प्रताप सिंह कैरो को बिजली पल्लवान ने सवा लाख से ज्यादा दिया। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनमें से 80 फीसदी एक-एक ट्रक के मालिक हैं। इन 80 परसेंट लोगों को जो दिक्कतें आ रही हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आज जगह-जगह पर बैरियर होती हैं। हमारी बदनसीबी है कि जहां पाकिस्तान ने पंजाब सिंध, सरहद, चित्राल विलोचिस्तान वगैरह को मिला कर एक कर लिया वहाँ हमने एक ही पंजाब के चार टुकड़े कर दिये। उसका नतीजा यह है कि एक जगह एक को बैरियर, दूसरी जगह दूसरे की बैरियर और तीसरी जगह तीसरे की बैरियर पंजाब में आती है। इसका कोई हल निकाला जाना चाहिये। अगर किसी को पठानकोट से बम्बई को जाना है तो उसका दस स्टेटस से वास्ता पड़ता है। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इसका कोई इलाज होना चाहिए, और एक ही जगह पर जहां गाड़ी रजिस्टर हो, सारा गुड्स टैक्स, रोड टैक्स ले लिया जाये। जितना भी आप मुना-सिब समझ लें। चाहे उसको ज्यादा करे या थोड़ा करें क्योंकि अगर सड़कें बननी हैं तो भी रुपया चाहिये, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी दिक्कत को महसूस किया जाये।

अभी जैसा श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर पर कुछ परमिट्स हैं, मसलन पठानकोट से श्रीनगर या कालका से शिमला, जो कि बहुत कीमती पड़ती हैं। राजस्थान के साथ समझौता हुआ है उसमें भी लिमिट है। जिसका नतीजा यह है कि जैसा कम्पिटिशन बाकी जगहों पर मिलता है वैसा

मौका इन जगहों पर नहीं मिलता है। आज लकड़ी के मामले में कश्मीर में कश्मीरी लोग गिला करते हैं कि लकड़ी के पठानकोट को जाने में खर्चा ज्यादा बैठता है उसके मुकाबले में भेलम के जरिये पाकिस्तान को भेजने में या रोड से भेजने में कम खर्च बैठता है। इसकी बजाह सिर्फ यह है कि चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोगों को ओवलाइज किया जाता है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जिन ट्रकों को आप परमिट दीजिये उनको सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये दीजिये, जहां पर भी वह अपनी हिम्मत कर सके करें, बजाय इसके उन्हें लिमिट किया जाये कि तुम फलां जगह नहीं जा सकते, हिमाचल नहीं जा सकते। इस पर गवर्नरमेंट जो भी अच्छा कदम उठा सके, उसको उठाना चाहिये।

यह बात बिल्कुल वाजिह है कि जो कंडक्टर्स हैं, ड्राइवर्स हैं, आपरेटर हैं, वह इस बात के हकदार हैं कि उनकी तरफ तबज्जह दी जाये। होता क्या है कि पुलिस उनको सताती है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री पर कोई इल्जाम नही लगाता क्योंकि सेंटर का इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं पड़ना, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जगह-जगह बैरियर्स होने से पुलिस वाले तंग करते हैं। किसी भाई ने कहा कि स्मगलिंग होती है इसलिये उन्हें तो चेक करना ही पड़ता है। मेरा भ्रमना तजुर्बा है क्योंकि भ्राम तौर पर मैं रेलगाड़ी से सफर नहीं करता, अपनी कार से सफर करता हूँ, कि जो 3 रुपये देता है उसे एक मिनट में पास होने दिया जाता है और कोई नहीं देखता कि इसमें क्या रखा हुआ है क्या नहीं।

दिल्ली में केरोसिन की पाबन्दी है कि इतने लाख लिटर हर एक बड़ी डिपो को रखना चाहिए। वह दिल्ली वाले से लेते हैं। मैंने देखा कि एक दिन में साढ़े तीन लाख लिटर एक डिपो ने इश्यू किया केरोसिन। उसमें दो लाख से ज्यादा लिटर दिल्ली कैसे गया? सिविल सप्लाय बालों ने उस पर काबू पा लिया है, इसलिए कि उस पर कोई चेकिंग नहीं हुई। पैसा ले लेते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

कि ट्रांसपोर्ट के लिये जितनी आसानी पैदा हो सके, कीजिये।

यहाँ की अघारिटीज में सबसे ज्यादा रुपया रीजनल अघारिटी वाले इकट्ठा करते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप किसी दिन वहाँ तशरीफ ले जाइये तो आपको टूटी हुई कुर्सियाँ मिलेगी, बैठने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं मिलेगी। हमको तो क्या जो वहाँ पर आपके मुलाजिम जाते हैं उनको भी जगह नहीं मिलेगी। इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास सब साधन हो जाये इसका इन्तजाम करना फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का काम है। लेकिन फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर की यह हालत है कि दवाओं के लिए भी रुपया नहीं देते। फारेन कंट्रीज से दवायें नहीं आतीं, ट्रांसपोर्ट तो क्या आयेगा? फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का हाल यह है कि मिनिस्ट्रों के दौरों के लिये तो उन्होंने फारेन एक्सचेंज कबूल कर लिया, जो कि सिर्फ सैर के लिये जाते हैं और बहाना यह होता है कि डिप्लोमैटिक तरीके से जाते हैं और वहाँ से बड़े-बड़े आर्ग्स ले आयेंगे, फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा कर लायेंगे, जितना भी वह खर्च करते हैं उससे कम ही आमदनी होती है। इसलिये आप ट्रांसपोर्ट वालों के लिये ज्यादा साधन पैदा कीजिये और जितना रुपया उनको चाहिए वह दीजिये।

जैसा कुछ भाइयों ने सुझाव दिया, रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह इसके लिये एक इन्वेपेंडेंट बोर्ड बना दिया जाये, जिसमें कि वह ड्राइवर्स और कंडक्टर्स का भी भला कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह से नहीं करेंगे कि इंजन के घागे खड़ा करके जैसे रई के गोले उड़ते हैं वैसे इनके चिथड़े उड़ावें। उनका बोर्ड बने, लेकिन मैं फिर वही बात कहूँगा जो कल मैंने कही थी जितना आप नालायक आदमियों को, रिश्तेदारों को बेधरमैन बनायेंगे, हारे हुए लोगों को बेधरमैन बनायेंगे, जैसे कि आप ने बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाये हैं, उतना ही

आपको नुकसान होगा। आप अन्दाजा कर लें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में कितने करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं। श्री रणधीर सिंह खफा न हों अगर मैं कांग्रेस की चर्चा करूँ। करोड़ों रुपये पब्लिक सेक्टर में बरबाद होते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर मुफीद है और मैं उसका हाथी हूँ, लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं है कि वहाँ कुनवा परबरी हो, फेवरि-टिज्म हो, नेपाटिज्म हो। यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगती।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि एक तो परमिट खुली की जायगी सारे देश के लिए, जिसमें जो भी आपरेटर हो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जा सके, सिर्फ आप उस पर टैक्स बढ़ा दीजिये।

जितना भी उसने जाना हो उस पर उतनी दूरी टैक्स लगा दें, उसने दूर जाना हो तो ज्यादा टैक्स लगा दें। लेकिन यह जो इजारे-दारी है यह खत्म होनी चाहिये। जब रोड टैक्स दे दिया जाये तो फिर इसका क्या मतलब कि फलां काश्मीर में जा सकता है और फलां शिमला जा सकता है और फलां नहीं जा सकता है। ये जो रिश्ते कायम हो गये हैं कि एक-एक के लिये करता है और दूसरा दूसरे के लिए करता है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए।

हमारे भाई रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि किसान हो, मजदूर हो। अरे भाई, कौन पूछता है उनको। वे बेचारे जायेंगे भी तो वे भी उनके हाथ में खेलेंगे। वह तो मजबूत आदमी होना चाहिये, ऐसा आदमी होना चाहिये जो जान से बात कर सकता हो।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से लड़ें। इसमें डिफेंस का भला है, देश का भला है। हमारे देश की डिफेंस मांग करती है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम अच्छा हो, सड़कों का काम अच्छा हो, सड़कें खुली हों ताकि टैक्स बगैरह आप

जा सकें। ये सब बातें अगर आप करेंगे तो देश का भला होगा।

اشری کے اعلیٰ ڈار (گورنر خانہ) اور کیشیہ مہروے۔ میں آپ کے ذریعے آئینہ
خوش رہے اور تہذیبی مہروں کے عین کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت ٹرانسپورٹ کی دو
میں دو تین ہیں۔ ایک وقت ہے کہ مرکز کی طرف سے بنیاد پر تین گھنٹے کے لئے جتنے
سادھن سوچے گئے ہیں وہ بہت کم ہیں۔ چاہے آپ دہلی کا تجربہ کیجئے چاہے پانی کا
کیجئے چاہے وہ دوسرے بڑے شہروں کا کیجئے۔ دیہات کے بارے میں تو شری رنجن پرکاش
کہہ رہے ہیں۔ اور وہ کہتے ہیں کہ جیسے جیسے لوگوں کو زیادہ فائین کیسنگ چاہیے
تاکہ وہ کام دیکھ سکیں وہ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ اس کو ٹرانسپورٹ پر لا کر گئے۔ اس کا
کارن یہ ہے کہ ریلوے کے پاس اتنے دھنیں بھی خالی نہیں ہیں کہ وہ ڈیفینس کے
مال کو لا دے سکیں۔ جب سرحدوں میں ضرورت ہوتی ہے کہ سٹورج کیا
جائے چاہے وہ بیٹھویم ہو چاہے کراچی ہو۔ چاہے اٹنی اسپید ڈیزل ہو چاہے
لو اسپید ڈیزل ہو۔ اس کو بھی وہ دہرائی کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کے پاس ٹیکنو لاجی
نہیں ہوئے۔ اگر کار کے پاس روپیہ جو تودہ بڑے ٹیکنو لاجی کے
ذریعے سے چھڑا سکتے ہیں۔

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

دوسری بات خیر شش بھروسہ نے ہاں پر ہر کہی کہ ایسے آپریشن دیا جو لاکھوں روپے دیتے ہیں۔ میں نے کل ان سے کچھ بات کیا اور یہاں ہی بتا دیا کہ وہ بھی مشروں کو دیتے ہیں، پرائم مشروں کو بھی سوا لاکھ روپے دیتے ہیں یہاں پر جس سو خر اس کا ذکر کیا گیا اس پر تاپ نگہ کیوں کہ کبلی بھڑانے سوا لاکھ سے زیادہ دیا۔ یہ کہہ کر اسی بات نہیں ہے۔ ان میں سے ۸۰ فیصدی ایک ایک ٹرک کے مالک ہیں۔ ان ۸۰ پریزنٹ لوگوں کو جو دقتیں آ رہی ہیں۔ ان کی طرف دھیان دیا جانا چاہیے۔ آج جگہ جگہ پر پیر برہنہ کی ہیں۔ ہماری بعضی ہے کہ جہاں پاکستان نے پنجاب، سندھ، سرحد، چترال، بلوچستان و دیگرہ کو ملا کر ایک کر لیا تو ان ہم نے ایک ہی پنجاب کے چار ٹریڈ کر دیئے۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ایک ٹریڈ کی پیر برہنہ کی پیر برہنہ اور تیسری جگہ تیسرے کی پیر برہنہ پنجاب میں آئی ہے۔ اس کا کوئی حل نکالا جانا چاہیے۔ اگر کسی کو پھٹانے کوٹ سے بہتی جانا ہے تو اس کا دس اشیش سے واسطہ پڑتا ہے۔ اگر ایسا ہوتا ہے تو اس کا کوئی علاج ہونا چاہیے اور ایک ہی جگہ پر جہاں گاڑی رخصت ہو۔ سارا گاڑی ٹریکس، روڈ ٹریکس سے لیا جائے۔ جتنا بھی آپ مناسب سمجھیں میں چاہے اس کو زیادہ کریں یا یقیناً ڈاکریں۔ کیونکہ اگر ٹریکس بنتی ہیں تو اس کے لئے روپیہ چاہیے۔ اگر زیادہ گاڑیاں بڑھانی ہیں تو بھی روپیہ چاہیے۔ یہی بات ہے ہوں کہ اس کی دقت کو محسوس کیا جائے۔

ابھی جیسا شری رندہیں ٹھگے نہ کہا۔ میں بھی ہنسنا چاہتا ہوں کہ خامہ طور پر کچھ پریش ہیں۔ مثلاً پٹھان کوٹ سے سری نگر یا کلا سے شملہ جو کہ بہت قیمتی پرڈی ہیں۔ راجستھان کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں براہے۔ اس میں بھی مٹی ہے جس کا نتیجہ ہے کہ جیسا کیسٹن باقی بچ گئے ہیں پر مٹا ہے۔ دیا سو تن ان مٹیوں پر ہنس رہا ہے۔ آج کل ٹریڈ کے معاملہ میں کشمیر میں کشمیری لوگ ہلکے پھلکے بھی

کمزور کے چھان کوٹ کو جانے میں خرچ زیادہ بیٹھا ہے۔ اس کے مقابلہ میں جہلم کے ذریعہ پاکستان کو بھیجنے میں باروڑ سے بھیجنے میں کم خرچ بیٹھا ہے۔ اس کی وجہ صرف یہ ہے کہ پینڈو بھری ٹھکروں کو ادولای کیا جاتا ہے۔ میرا کہنا تو یہ ہے کہ جن ٹھکروں کو آپ پرست دیکھے۔ ان کو سارے ہندوستان کے لئے دیکھئے۔ جہاں پر میوہ اپنی خدمت کر سکیں۔ کریں۔ بجائے اس کے کہ انہیں لیٹ کیا جائے کہ تم نڈل جہنم بن جاؤ گے۔ چاہل نہیں جاؤ گے۔ اس پر سرخرو ٹنٹ بھٹی اچھا قدم اٹھا لے کر اس کو اٹھانا چاہیے۔

یہ بات بالکل واضح ہے کہ جو کلمہ گمراہ ہیں۔ ڈراؤ گمراہ ہیں۔ آپ بڑی دانا بات کے مفکر ہیں کہ ان کی طرف توجہ دی جائے۔ ہوتا کیا ہے کہ ہمیں ان کو سنا ہے۔ میں ہوم فشر پر کوئی الزام نہیں لگا تا کیونکہ سنا ہے اس سے کوئی واسطہ نہیں پڑتا لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ جگہ جگہ پر ہر س ہونے سے ہمیں دانے تنگ کرتے ہیں۔ کسی بھائی نے کہا کہ سنگٹا ہوتی ہے اس سے انہیں تو قہقہہ کرنا ہی پڑتا ہے۔ میرا اپنا تجربہ ہے کیونکہ عام طور پر میں دیل گاڑی سے سفر نہیں کرتا۔ اپنی کار سے سفر کرتا ہوں کہ ۳ روپے دیتا ہے آئے ایک منٹ میں پاس ہونے دیا جاتا ہے اور کوئی ہنسی دیکھتا میں کیا رکھا میرا ہے کیا نہیں۔

دہلی میں کراہیں کی پابندی ہے کہ اتنے لاکھ لیٹر ہر ایک بڑی ڈپو کو رکھنا چاہیے۔ وہ دہلی والے کہتے ہیں۔ میں نے دیکھا کہ ایک دن ساڑھے ۲ لاکھ لاکھ ایک ڈپو نے اخو کیا کراہیں۔ اس میں دو لاکھ سے زیادہ لیٹر دہلی بھی گئے۔ سول سپلائی والوں نے اس پر قابو پا لیا ہے۔ اس لئے کہ اس پر کڑی چیلنج نہیں ہوئی۔ یہ سارے جلتے ہیں۔ اس لئے میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کڑا انہیٹس کئے جتنی آسانی پیدا ہو سکے کیجئے۔

یہاں کی اتھارٹیز میں سب سے زیادہ روپیہ ریمبل اتھارٹی والے اکٹھا کرتے ہیں۔ یہیں انجر آپا سی دن دلوں شریف لے جاتے تو آپ کو کوئی ہوتی کرسیاں ملیں گی۔ بچھے کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں ملے گی۔ کم کر تو کیا جو دلوں پر آپ کے ملازم جاتے ہیں ان کو بھی جگہ نہیں ملے گی۔ اس مشنری کے پاس سب سادھی جو عیاسی اس کا انتظام کرنا فائینش مشنری کا کام ہے لیکن فائینش مشنری کے ملت ہے کہ دواؤں کے لئے بھی روپیہ نہیں دیتے۔ دارین کشنری سے دواں نہیں آتیں۔ ٹرانسپورٹ تو کیا آئے گا۔ فائینش مشنری کا حال یہ ہے کہ مشنران کے دردوں کے لئے تو انھوں نے نایہ کیجیج قبول کرلیا۔ جو کہ صرف سیر کے لئے جاتے ہیں اور بہانہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ وہ ڈیٹیکٹ طریقہ سے جاتے ہیں اور دلوں سے بڑے بڑے آرڈرس لے آئیں گے۔ فارین کیجیج کا کلائر ملے گا۔ جتنا بھی وہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اس سے کم ہی آمدنی جوتی ہے۔ اس نے آپ ٹرانسپورٹ والوں کے لئے زیادہ سادھی پیدا کیجئے اور جتنا روپیہ ان کو چاہیے وہ دیکھئے۔

• جیسا کہ مجاہدوں نے سمجھا دیا۔ ریلوے بورڈ کی طرح اس کے لئے ایک ایڈمنسٹریٹو بورڈ بنایا جائے۔ جس میں کہ وہ ڈرائیورس اور کنڈکٹرس کا بھی بھرتی کریں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ وہ ریلوے بورڈ کی طرح سے نہیں کریں گے انہیں کے آگے کھڑا کر کے بیسے روٹی کے گولے آٹتے ہیں، دیئے ان کے پیسٹر سے اٹرائیں ان کا بورڈ سے نیکیں میں پھر وہی بات ہوں گا جو کل میں نے بھی بتائی کہ جتنا آپ نا لائق آدمیوں کو رشتہ داروں کو چیریں بنائیں گے۔ ہمارے ہوسے لوگوں کو چیریں بنائیں گے۔ جیسے کہ آپ نے بڑے بڑے پبلک سیکٹر میں بنائے ہیں اتنا ہی آپ کو نقصان ہوگا۔ آپ بازارہ کریں کہ پبلک سیکٹر میں کتنے کروڑ پٹے لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ شری رندھیر سنگھ خانا نے ہوں اگر میں کانگریس کی چرچ کر دوں۔ کروڑوں روپے پبلک سیکٹر میں بریاد ہوتے ہیں۔ پبلک سیکٹر میں ہیڈ ہے اور میں اس کا حامی ہوں۔ لیکن اس کے سنی سے نہیں ہیں کہ وہ ان کی پرووری ہو فیڈرلزم ہوسنا قرم ہو۔ یہ بات اچھی نہیں لگتی۔

میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ایک تو پریسٹ مکمل کی جاسکے گی۔ سارے ریش کے لئے۔ میں میں جو بھی آپریشن ہو وہ سارے ہندوستان میں جاسکے۔ صرف آپ اس پریسٹس بڑھادہ بنیں۔

جتنا جیسا اس نے جانا ہو۔ اس پر اتنی دوری کا نہیں لگاؤں۔ اس نے دور جانا ہو تو زیادہ نہیں لگاؤں۔ لیکن یہ جو اجارے داری ہے یہ ختم ہونی چاہیے۔ جب ریلوے میں دے دیا جائے تو پھر اس کا ایک مطلب کہ نفاذ کی مشینیں جاسکتا ہے اور نفاذ ملتا جاسکتا ہے اور نفاذ نہیں جاسکتا ہے۔ یہ جو رشتے تو تم چرچے ہیں کہ ایک ایک کے لئے کرنا ہے اور دوسرا دوسرے کے لئے کرتا ہے وہ نہیں چرچا چاہتے ہمارے بھائی رندھیر سنگھ جس نے کہا ہے کہ کسان ہو مزدور ہو۔ اسے بھائی کو نہ چھوڑتے۔ اس کو کہ وہ بچا رہے جائیں گے بھی تو وہ بھی ان کے ہاتھ میں کہیں گے۔ وہ تو مضبوطی آدی ہونا چاہیے۔ ایسا آدی ہونا چاہیے جو جن سے بات کر سکتا ہو۔

میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ ہمارے خطرہ صاب فائینس مشنریس لڑیں۔ اس میں ڈیفینس کا بھلا ہے دیش کا بھلا ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کے ڈیفینس، لگ کر ہے کہ ٹرانسپورٹ کا کام اچھا ہو۔ سڑکوں کا کام اچھا ہو۔ سڑکیں مکمل ہوں تاکہ ٹینک وغیرہ آجائیں۔ یہ سب باتیں اگر آپ کریں گے تو دس کا بھلا ہوگا۔ [

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO):

Sir, we have had a very interesting and reasonably exhaustive discussion on the report of the Keskar Committee and I should like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. Many constructive suggestions have been made and I would like to assure them that I shall carefully study the records of this discussion and, wherever necessary, I would have extracts from these records sent to the State Governments and Ministers con-

cerned with this subject. I have to say that because this subject of motor vehicles and road transport is very much of a State subject. As far as the Centre is concerned, it can exhort, advice, stimulate and may have got some money to give but ultimately the subject is a State subject and unless the State Governments are prepared to accept our suggestions it is not possible for us to enforce those suggestions. It is from that point of view that I had asked for permission for this report to be debated in the House of the People and I am sure that the discussion that we have had will be helpful in seeing to it that the recommendations of the Keskar Committee are implemented to the maximum possible extent.

Now I would like to refer to a few of the important suggestions and points that have been raised in the course of the discussion. There has been a great deal of emphasis on the fact that the taxation on motor vehicles is very heavy and is acting as a disincentive to the expansion of motor transport. A suggestion has been made that this taxation should be reduced. Shri R. K. Amin and a number of other Members including also Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to that. As far as I am concerned I agree with the opinion that the present taxation of motor transport is much higher than it should be from the point of view of a proper expansion of road transport in the country; at the same time, I have also made it clear that at the moment it is not practical politics to talk of any reduction in taxation. The line that I have been taking all along has been that instead of asking for a reduction in taxation we should concentrate on seeing that as much as possible of the proceeds of taxation on road users should be spent on roads. That would be a more practical way of achieving the objective we have got in mind.

As regards the suggestion that was made by Shri Indrajit Gupta that a fuel tax should replace all the existing taxes, this was a recommendation of the Keskar Committee; it was referred to the Transport Development Council which consists of all the Minister concerned of the States and, I am afraid, they unanimously expressed the opinion that this was not a practical solution. So, that has not been accepted by the State Governments.

Then Shri Mohammad Ismail made some reference to higher taxation of larger units. I do quite understand what he had in mind because as far as I know we do not have a system of differential taxation on the basis of the size of the units in an industry. In any case, as far as the road transport industry is concerned, I do not think it has reached a position where it can be described as monopolistic or being dominated by monopolists and so on. 50 per cent of the vehicles are owned by single operators and something like 98 per cent of the vehicles in 1963 were owned by persons who had less than 5 vehicles each. I admit, the position has changed a bit in the last three or four years, but nevertheless I do not think that we will be justified in thinking that the monopolistic danger crept into the road transport industry. It is still very much an industry dominated by single persons and by lower middle-class people.

Incidentally, I would like to point out that the Motor Vehicles Act itself, under sections 47 and 55, provides for preference in giving permits to co-operative societies. In some states, the preference is also given to ex-Servicemen Associations. Therefore, that also acts against any monopolistic tendencies being developed in the industry.

Then, the question of octroi and check-posts was raised. On that, there can be no difference of opinion. Everybody, from every side of House, has condemned octroi and the large number of check-posts that are connected with the imposition of octroi. The hon. Member, Shri Diakar Desai, referred to the Tax as medieval and the hon. Members, Shri Shashi Bhushan Bajpai, Shri Indrajeet Gupta and Shri Barua also suggested that it breeds corruption and therefore, something should be done to do away with octroi and the numerous check-posts which we have not. It is one of those things where everybody agrees in principle but nothing seems to happen very much in practice. I put this proposition before the Transport Development Council meeting held in Mysore where also the States were present including the representatives of the States under the President's Rule and they unanimously agreed that octroi should go and it should be replaced by some substitute tax on the lines of the substitutes

suggested by the Keskar Committee or some other substitutes. They all agreed that octroi is bad and it should go and, in any case, there should be no extension of octroi and there should be freezing of octroi at the existing levels. Unfortunately, even though there has been universal acceptance of the principle, as there is in this House and there was also in the Transport Development Council meeting, I am rather perturbed to find that in the last two or three months, in some States, the cart seems to be beginning to go a little backward. A reference was made by one hon. Member that there has been the extension of octroi duty on other articles by the Bangalore Corporation. It is, certainly, a step in the reverse direction. A reference has also been made to the position in Maharashtra where also some authorities have been given the power to levy octroi duties. Last of all, I saw a press report that in West Bengal which under the President's Rule there is a suggestion to permit the Calcutta Corporation to levy octroi. So long, the West Bengal Government had no octroi. They had abolished octroi. I saw in the newspapers a suggestion that the Calcutta Corporation should re-impose octroi because it will get them Rs. 5 crores or something like that. I have immediately written to the Governor of West Bengal on the subject pointing out to him the recommendations of the Keskar Committee, the decision taken by the Transport Development Council, and suggesting to him that if the Corporation want money—no doubt, their demand for more money is justified—some other methods should be found like municipal sales-tax, municipal sur-charge on sales-tax or some other methods other than octroi for getting revenue for the Corporation.

I am very glad that the House with practically one voice has objected to the continuance of octroi. I am sure the support that this particular proposition has received from all Members of the House, belonging to all Parties, will have due influence on the State Governments. That is the reason why I said I will send to all of them the extracts from the debate.

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री (हापुड) : कोई एक प्रांतीय टैक्स लग जाए बजाय इसके कि दस-दस मील जा कर टैक्स देने पड़े।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : As a matter of fact, the thing which is most dangerous today is that not only municipalities but even village panchayats have been permitted to levy octroi. I shudder to think, if all village panchayats in India started levying octroi, what will happen to road transport. In any case, Sir, you yourself are aware of this problem and, I hope, that the moral influence of this House will be exerted on the State Governments. I shall also pursue the matter further and see if we can get the recommendation of the T.D.C. actually implemented. It is not enough to accept it in principle. We have got to see that at least, to some extent, it is implemented in practice.

Then, I must refer to the point that was made by the hon. Member, Shri Dinkar Desai, and also by several other Members who suggested that all that the Government does is to take these reports and put them on the shelf, no recommendation is implemented and when will the Minister start implementing the recommendations and so on. Sir, I do not have the time to give a full list of all the recommendations which have been implemented beginning from the Masani Committee Report right upto the Keskar Committee Report which we are discussing in the House today. I propose to circulate to the House in the near future, I hope before the end of this session, a comprehensive statement listing the various recommendations made by these Committee dealing with road transport and action taken on these recommendations, so that the hardy annual that government never implements any recommendation of any committee at least can be laid at rest by the time Parliament re-assembles for the next session.

Then I must also point out that in regard to many of the recommendations which are not implemented, we take action. Very often the action that we take is this : We refer to the State Governments. Then the State Governments may or may not implement them because it involves a very large number of other authorities, and there is the complex and delicate subject of Centre-State relations. All that we can do is to persuade them to accept the recommendations. Also, we must remember that many of the recommendations relate to taxation ; they recommend reduction in

taxation. It is very difficult for either the State Governments or the Central Government to accept recommendations for reduction in taxation when all the time they are under pressure to increase expenditure—have a larger Plan and undertake so many different activities all of which cost money. Therefore, it is very difficult for the Governments as they are today to accept proposals for reduction in taxation. I say all this only to explain that, on the face of it, some recommendations do not get implemented. All that we can do is to see that each recommendation is followed up and to the extent it is in our power to implement it, to have it implemented. I shall circulate a statement giving the details of all the recommendations and the action taken on each of these for the benefit of the House.

Then, a number of hon. members, including Shri Supakar, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar and Shri Randhir Singh, referred to the importance of road development. I entirely agree with what the members have said. Let alone the expansion of road transport, it is not possible to have efficient road transport unless the roads are in proper condition, unless there are enough roads, enough in width, surfacing and weight-carrying capacity ; and of course, we have already referred to the question of check-posts and so on.

There is also no doubt that, in the last three or four years, there has been quite a big fall in the expenditure incurred both by the Centre and by the States on national and State highways. The remedy suggested that we should have a separate road budget—this was suggested by several members—on the lines of the Railway budget sounds very attractive, but I am afraid, it is not a very practicable proposition today. I do not think, the Government would be prepared to accept the proposal that there should be a separate road budget. In the case of Railways it is purely a Central subject, but in the case of roads, it is partly a Central subject and largely a State subject. It will be very difficult to isolate the expenditure on roads and make a separate budget for the same. But at the same time I would say that we have a nucleus of a road budget in the form of Central Road Fund. The Central Road

Fund now consists of Rs. 5 crores, which is independent of budgetary fluctuations and which is available for expenditure by the States to the tune of 80 per cent and by the Centre to the tune of 20 per cent. My Ministry is trying to see in what manner the Central Road Fund's resources could be augmented; for example, it will be good if we can raise it from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 20 crores. At the moment, as you know, the Central Road Fund is financed only by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Paise per litre or 6 per cent of the excise and customs duty on petrol; only this much goes to the Central Road Fund. Nothing comes from customs and excise duty on diesel. Today diesel, as a matter of fact, accounts for more than 55 per cent of the total fuel used by road transport. We are trying to see in what way we can increase the Central Road Fund. At the same time, it is not possible to increase it by additional taxation, as we saw yesterday in the discussion.

श्री अमृतल गनी डार : वह तो नहीं बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इतना रुपया है कि बाहर से गाड़ियां मंगवा कर डिफेंस नीड्ज को पूरा किया जा सके क्योंकि रेलवे ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है ? क्या फिनांस मिनिस्टर इसके लिए रुपया देते हैं ?

ڈیڑی عہدانی ڈار : دو تو نہیں بڑھ سکتا ہے، لیکن کیا مشترکہ دے کے پاس اتنا روپیہ ہے کہ باہر سے گاڑیاں منگوا کر ڈیفینس نیڈز کو پورا کیا جاسکے، کیونکہ ریلوے ایسا نہیں کر سکتی ہے ؟ کیا فنانس منسٹر اس کے لئے روپیہ دیتے ہیں ؟

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I can assure the hon. Member that, so far as Defence roads are concerned, they are looked after by the Border Roads Organization. And they have done an excellent job and we had no complaints about the Border roads not being in sufficient trim. As a matter of fact, if they see the exhibition, as I saw the exhibition on the border roads, they will see that the work that our engineers and our workers are doing to construct these roads at 15,000 and 16,000 feet height is something which is really remarkable. I can assure hon. Members that in regard to the lateral roads (which, I think, slowed down on account of finan-

cial considerations) now the Government have taken a decision to see that it is completed within given time on a lower quality but the whole thing will be completed and some additional funds have been sanctioned this year itself for proceeding with the work of the lateral roads. I do not think the hon. Member need be worried too much about defence roads. My worry is really not defence roads, but civilian roads, that is, the national highways and the State highways which are concerned with trade, with commerce, with industry and agriculture, and I want to see that more money becomes available. I am glad of the support given to me by this House in this matter. I can assure hon. Members that I will try to make effective use of the same when the time comes for pressing this matter in the proper quarters.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): When do you propose to complete the national highway ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Do you mean the West Coast road ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Yes.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am glad he has mentioned about the West coast road. The west coast road is not a national highway. It is a road, the capital cost of which is being financed by the Central Government but it is not a national highway, which means, its maintenance is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. I would like to assure the hon. Member that West Coast road is proceeding beautifully, only three bridges remain to be completed, at Mandavi in Goa, Kall in Karwar and at Hanover. Work at Mandavi is going on very fast. I had personally gone there. I had discussed these matters with the contractors and engineers and the work will be speeded up. Mandavi work is getting completed. We expect, by next October, it will be ready for being commissioned. Regarding Kali there was some trouble with the contractor. The contractor had to be sent away and a second contract given. That work is, I believe also proceeding. Regarding Hanover, the work is proceeding to plan and it will be ready by the end of 1969. By 1969

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this West Coast road will be one of the most beautiful roads of any country in the world and it will connect places right from Bombay, through Goa, upto Kanyamumari, and it will be of a very great help to us in respect of getting tourists, and for purposes of holiday-resorts and so on.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : It has to be maintained properly.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It has to be maintained by the State Government. I suppose the energies of hon. friends will be exerted to see that State Government does their job properly.

Regarding the question of credit facilities, references were made by a number of hon. Members who pointed out that adequate credit facilities should be made available to operators. I think my hon. friend Shri Shri Chand Goyal made particularly a mention of the need for adequate credit facilities. This matter was referred to the Transport Development Council. They have endorsed the recommendation. Then I wrote a letter to the Deputy Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the National Credit Council. I said that just as agriculture is getting some special treatment by the banking system under the social control policy, similarly, in respect of the motor operators also something should be done. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister was good enough to refer this matter to the National Credit Council which has appointed a working group and go into this matter and to see what can be done. I myself had discussions with the working group and I am hopeful that something concrete will emerge which will ultimately lessen, if not completely eliminate, the dependence of our motor operators on the money-lending agencies to which my hon. friend made such a strong reference.

The Inter-State Commission Reorganisation proposals made by the Keskar Committee have been largely endorsed by the Transport Development Council and we are engaged in the process of giving concrete form to these proposals.

13.00 hrs.

But I agree with Shri Deven Sen who said the power to levy taxation should not

be given to the inter-State transport commission. Some Member had suggested that the inter-State Transport Commission should have power to levy taxes and collect it and distribute it to the States. It was suggested by some Members here and also by some people outside. It had also been suggested by the Keskar Committee. But I have learnt that constitutionally that is not possible without a constitutional amendment it is not possible to entrust the Inter-State transport commission with powers of taxation. I might also say that the State Governments assembled at the Transport Development Council were not in favour of giving this power of taxation to the inter-State transport commission.

Regarding the question of chairmanship, some hon. Member had suggested that the chairman need not be drawn from public life and added that there were a large number of ex-Ministers who may be used for the purpose of filling such positions. I believe my hon. friend who made this suggestion belonged to one of the Communist Parties. I would like to remind him that ex-Ministers no longer constitute the monopoly of this party. There are ex-Ministers from all parties including to Communist Parties. Therefore, if he talks of ex-Ministers as people for whom special privileges or positions are being given, he should remember that ex-Ministers are not only Congressmen, but there are communist ex-Ministers, there are S.S.P. ex-Ministers, there are Jan Sangh ex-Ministers, there are CPI (Marxist) ex-Ministers and so on

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long would the hon. Minister take to conclude his reply ?

DR. V. K. A. V. RAO : About ten more minutes.

So, let him not talk of ex-Ministers. But I can also tell him...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : But the power to appoint is with them.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : We may adjourn for lunch now and he may continue his speech after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at Nine Minutes Past Fourteen of the
Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FINAE REPORT OF
ROAD TRANSPORT ENQUIRY
COMMITTEE—*contd.*

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I would now
continue and try to conclude my speech.

I was referring to the inter-State Transport Commission reorganisation and I pointed out that these proposals are being broadly accepted by the Transport Development Council, namely that there should be a full-time Chairman, that he should be a person of high standing and special expert knowledge and that the Commission should function more effectively than it has done so far. I also pointed out that as far as giving it powers of taxation is concerned, that would not be possible without an amendment of the Constitution and that the State Governments are not in favour of any such amendment being undertaken.

I would also like in this connection to refer to the whole subject of inter-State permits on which a number of hon. Members have spoken and drawn attention to the need for free movement of vehicles throughout the length and breadth of India and for a central organisation like the Inter-State Transport Commission to be in charge of the grant of such permits instead of having these permits to be countersigned at every State frontier. As you are aware, section 63A(2)(d) of the Motor Vehicles Act does give power to the Central Government to authorise the Inter-State transport commission to have the power to give, revoke and grant inter-State permits. This particular clause has not yet been brought into operation, because there are some difficulties in doing so. In the meanwhile, the inter-State transport commission has been trying to promote

zonal agreements among different States for the free movement of inter-State transport among the States in the zone and the payment of taxation at only one point in the zone instead of in all the States concerned. The southern zone, in particular has made a very successful experiment in this matter. The four southern States and Maharashtra have concluded an agreement by which 200 vehicles from each State are permitted to travel throughout the region without any countersignatures and the total taxation that they have to pay is paid in the State of their origin and then distributed among the other States concerned.

The House will also be glad to know that at the recent meeting of the Transport Development Council it has been agreed that 50 taxis and 10 buses from each State will be permitted to ply as tourist vehicles throughout the length and breadth of the country with payment of tax only in the home State and not needing any countersignature. We are also taking steps to see that they are differently coloured and marked so that there will be no difficulty in identifying them as tourist taxis and buses. This has been agreed to in principle by the State Governments, and we are trying to follow it up so that action is taken on the same.

The inter-State transport commission is also trying to promote other zonal agreements. In the meanwhile, in my personal opinion, the inter-State transport commission should have the power which it has been given under the Act. I told the Ministers at Mysore that I proposed to give the inter-State transport commission these powers. But these was a great deal of objection raised by the Ministers. At the moment I have promised that the rules which will be drawn up will be drawn up in consultation with the State Governments taking into account their various requirements.

The only thing which I do not want to have is to have a large number of people to come to Delhi for getting their permits. I think that if permit-giving is to be done by the inter-State transport commission and it is to be concentrated in Delhi, then it will mean a large trek of people and very poor people at that to Delhi for getting their permits. I am anxious to see that while the inter-State transport commission

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should have the power it could be exercised *de facto* by the State Government authorities. How this could be done, whether that can be done by law, whether any law can permit it, or whether there should be benches of the inter-State transport commission which can sit in different States and give these permits are matters which are now engaging the attention of my Ministry, and we hope that in the fairly near future some solution will be arrived at to this problem.

Then, there was some talk of denationalisation. My young colleague Shri S. K. Tapuriah on the opposite side could not resist the temptation of having a fling at nationalised concerns. I have no objection to his having this fling, because I know that his party is in a very small minority and I know that they have no political future in the country.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : On a point of order. How is it relevant for the hon. Minister to refer to the political future of any party here ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Since when did the professor become an astrologer ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If he is talking of the political future of any party, let him talk about the political future of the Congress Party.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : It is a very nice hit back to the Opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let him not talk about the political future of the Opposition but of the Swatantra party only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What a poor joke it is, Mr. Minister ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry that the hon. Member has forgotten the rules of the House and he is addressing me directly instead of making his comment to you.

In any case, I was feeling that the hon. Member who is usually very alert was perhaps not quite attentive, and I am glad

that I succeeded in provoking his attention. Anyway, the point that I want to make is this that it is not correct to say that all the nationalised State transport undertakings are making a loss and that everybody is dissatisfied and so on. I may tell the hon. Member that in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the State transport corporations are doing very well indeed, and the Maharashtra State transport organisation has a very good record not only in terms of service but also in terms of profitability.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about other States ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I know that there are some nationalised undertakings which are not doing so very well...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Out of 16 only two are doing well and still he says that some are not doing well.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry that again my hon. friend is proceeding on a wrong assumption. I mentioned two because they were doing extremely well. That does not mean that all the others making losses. I mentioned two undertakings because they are really first class undertakings. In any case, I am not claiming here that every nationalised undertaking is absolutely successful, nor will my hon. friend, I am sure, claim that every private undertaking is absolutely successful.

All that I would like to submit is this. I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Shashi Bhushan Bajpai had raised this question of nationalisation and the importance of our sticking to the principle of nationalisation to avoid the development of monopolistic tendencies in the road transport industry. I entirely agree with the thesis as far as nationalisation of passenger transport is concerned. It is accepted policy of Government and there is no intention of departing from it. But I may also add, because I do not want to raise unnecessary fears among the transport operators, that today about 37 to 38 per cent of passenger road transport in the country is nationalised the bulk of it therefore still remains in the private sector. From some evaluations that we have made about the possibility of increasing the extent of nationalisation in

the Fourth Plan period, we have come to the rather sad conclusion that even at the end of the Fourth Plan period, the degree of nationalisation of passenger road transport undertakings is not likely to exceed 42 or 43 per cent. I hope that our prognostications are wrong...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Let them be right for once.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : But according to our present expectations, even in regard to passenger road transport there will still remain ample scope for the play of private enterprise.

As far as goods transport is concerned, there is no proposal to the best of my knowledge for nationalisation of goods transport. As a matter of fact the Planning Commission with which I was associated more or less decided that during the Fourth Plan period, goods transport should remain in the private sector. One great difficulty in the matter of nationalisation as you, Sir, are aware, is that nationalisation in our country means payment of compensation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not have socialisation and social control ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Social control is a subject which I shall leave to the hon. Member to tackle.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : Let him leave it to the Finance Minister.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not want to get into a field where I am not much of an expert.

When we talk of nationalisation of transport, let us not forget that road transport is largely a small man's industry. It is true that there are a few big concerns. As I mentioned in the morning, we do not, however, see any real tendency towards monopolisation coming in this particular sector. A large number of people are very small entrepreneurs. They belong to the lower middle classes ; some of them are ex-soldiers ; some of them are people whose whole living depends on the truck ; the number of one-trackwallahs is very large. What I would like to say and I am

expressing my personal opinion, is that apart from going ahead with the nationalisation principle that we have adopted, we should like to create as many facilities as possible for the encouragement of this sturdy brand of private individuals who, as was pointed out by one hon. Member rendered such a great service during the time when we had to call for their services at the time of the Pakistani war. We have not forgotten that. So, we would like to see what facilities could be given to strengthen these individuals who are in the road transport industry. That was why the study group on viable units had recommended that we should try and bring about some reorganisation and increase the size of the small units and also given incentives if possible for the formation of units of five or ten vehicles each.

Then, a suggestion was made, I think, by Shri Muhammad Ismail in regard to wayside facilities for the transport workers such as drivers and cleaners.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member and he will be glad to know that this question was raised by me at the meeting of the Transport Development Council at Mysore. We have decided to set up a study group which will include representatives of the various oil companies who are interested in the road transport business to see what wayside facilities or amenities can be given by way of sheds, dining and canteen facilities and so on for the drivers and cleaners.

I think it was also suggested by Shri Deven Sen that labour had been completely ignored by the Keskar Committee. I would like to remind him that their terms of reference did not include the question of labour. I may also say that we have the Motor Transport Workers Act which deals with the welfare of the workers in the road transport industry and the Labour Ministry has set up a committee on labour welfare which is also considering what other amenities should be provided to the workers in this industry.

Then, Sir, I come now to my distinguished friend, the eminent spokesman of the Jats in this House, Choudhury Randhir Singh.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No Jats, Sir. It is peasantry.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : He pointed out that a number of bullock carts are plying on our roads and they are being pushed out by motor cars and trucks. He wanted that when the bullock carts are being pushed out, the car drivers should at least give a salute to them. I am not sure if the bullock cart drivers would agree with him. They would have preferred not to get the salute but to remain on the road. In any case I make a note of his suggestion. If he could tell me how I can get the suggestion implemented, I will be very glad to get his advice in the matter.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Simply saying 'Jai Kisan' will do.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I entirely agree with the spirit of the suggestion. That is really what the hon. Member is trying to say in a humorous way. Sometimes we forget that the country does not belong only for motor car owners or motor trucks. A vast majority of the people are using the bullock carts. Some more attention should be given to their right to use them than we are prepared to do in this country. There is one important point he made with which I think I should like to agree. He talked about the need for by-passes not only for big towns but also for some crowded villages through which the national highway passes. It is a much greater nuisance to that village than even in the case of towns. So I would agree with him that by-passes should be provided for our national highways even in respect of small villages.

I think I have covered most of the points that have been made.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : On a point of clarification. No doubt the Minister talked for a long time. He has not met one point which is very relevant. He talked about road transport. He talked about taxation. But what about roads? What is the condition of the roads? Bad roads means higher cost to the vehicle. The roads are so bad in Mysore State that the Government has spent 6½ crores of rupees on what they call rural communications for the last 5 years and they have been eaten up and destroyed. Will the hon. Minister say what he is going to do about the roads?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has stated many things but he has not said anything as to how to improve the condition of the DTU in Delhi. The passengers go on waiting. It is generally regarded as 'Don't Trust Us' service.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I will answer the second question first. I am not in a position to inform the hon. Member as to what steps the Ministry of Transport in the Centre can take for the improvement of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. The Delhi Transport organisation functions under the Metropolitan Council or the Municipal Corporation and all that we come in is only by way of giving loans for the purchase of vehicles. We also come in for the granting of technical assistance. In fact I have suggested to them some time last year that they should send out their officers to the other metropolitan centres in the country where the service is not so bad and try to find out what should be done to keep the vehicles on the road and reduce the sickness rate that exists at present in Delhi.

Regarding the question raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu, I am sorry he was not present this morning when I did deal with the subject of the condition of the roads. I would like to say one thing which the House may be interested to hear. One of the important reasons why our roads are not in a good state is because—I am talking of the national highways—of the inadequacy of the allowance made for the repair of national highways. The amount is paid by the centre but the work is executed by the State. This was fixed up about 12 or 13 or 14 years ago—the rate at which repair for maintenance allowance is given. This allowance given is inadequate, and that is one of the main reasons responsible for the bad state of the roads. I have appointed a technical committee to look into the whole subject. We are trying to see that the maintenance allowance is increased scientifically from the coming years.

I have now dealt with all the points raised by the hon. Members and I will conclude by thanking the hon. House for the great interest they have taken on the subject and I hope they will continue to extend their support.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न मुझे भी मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना है। ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया जाता है और उत्तरी मुंगेर में सड़कों की वहां पर बहुत कमी है। उनको बनाने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है और चूंकि वह नहीं बना रही है इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी आती है और इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. It has been talked out.

14.26 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : How many hours for this Bill, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish it ; I am coming to that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As the House is aware, the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968, was introduced in the House on the 8th April, 1968 and was subsequently referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the 13th August, 1968. The Report of the Committee was presented to the House on 11th November, 1968.

The Committee received representations from a number of bodies and later heard evidence from several associations. The Committee have recommended a number of changes in the Bill which are explained in detail in their Report. I shall confine myself to a brief explanation of the more

important Provisions of the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee.

The objectives which we seek to secure in General Insurance have already been placed before the House on earlier occasions. Broadly speaking, these are, that the premium rates should be fair ; that there should be complete security to policy holders ; that the ownership of insurance companies and the utilisation of their funds should be regulated in public interest ; and lastly that the industry should function on sound and healthy lines and free from malpractices. The Bill is intended to secure these objectives.

I shall first take up the third objective.

I am taking this up first because the relevant clauses are among the earliest in the Bill. Section 6A of the Insurance Act, which restricts share holdings and voting rights of individuals, and section 27A, which contains a wholesome set of 'Dos and Don'ts' for investment, which previously applied only to life insurers, are now being applied to general insurers also. In terms of Section 6A as proposed to be applied, no person can add to his holdings in the shares of an insurer if such addition would increase his holding to more than 5% and the maximum voting right of a shareholder is also restricted to 5%.

Investments of general insurers will now be regulated by the new section 27B inserted by clause 11. Though for the sake of drafting convenience it is enacted as a new section, it is based on section 27A which is applicable to life insurers with such changes as are necessary on account of the special characteristics of general insurance. Broadly, in terms of the new section, investments are limited to approved investments as defined in that section, except to the extent of 25% which can be invested in non-approved investments with the unanimous consent of the directors other than Government nominated directors. The reason for not requiring consent of Government nominated directors is that they may not be in a position to form an opinion on such investments. They have, however, the right of veto ; if they dissent from any such proposal the particular investment cannot be made.

There is a further provision that an insurer shall not invest in the shares or

[Shri K. C. Pant]

debentures of any one company more than 10% of his assets or 10% of the subscribed share capital and debentures of the company concerned, whichever is less. This restriction is not made applicable to investments in the shares of other insurers incorporated in India so that formation by insurers of specialised insurance companies is not hampered. In any event close tie-up between insurers will be all for the good as it will reduce excessive competition and encourage amalgamations and group working which are favoured by the Bill.

I shall now turn to the second objective, namely security to policy holders. One method of improving the security is to ask for a substantial deposit so that weak insurers are either forced to cease business or join others to form sound units. In the Bill as introduced, it was proposed to increase the statutory deposit, which is now Rs. 3,50,000 for an insurer carrying on all the three classes of general insurance business, to Rs. 20 lakhs whether the insurer transacts one class of insurance business or more. The Joint Committee has retained the figure of 20 lakhs but recommended that the deposit need be only Rs. 10 lakhs so long as the gross premium written direct in India by the insurer does not exceed Rs. 1 crore. Insurers will have five years' time to make up the required deposit by stages.

The provision in the new section 64 VA for a minimum solvency margin, which is being introduced for the first time, is even more important from the point of view of security to policyholders. In the Bill as introduced, the solvency margin was fixed at 20% of the net premium income, subject to a minimum of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Joint Committee has made certain important changes. The minimum quantum now is Rs. 5 lakhs for co-operative insurance societies and Rs. 10 lakhs for others. A slab system has also been introduced and for the premium in excess of the first slab of Rs. 5 crores the relevant percentage will be only 10%.

Ensuring fair premium rates is an important objective of social control. Apart from the fact that a fair premium rate is the essence of service to policyholders, it is the existence of unrealistic premium rates which gives rise to malpractices. The Tariff Committee, which regulates

rates and which is now wholly composed of non-officials, is being reconstituted by the new Sections 64-U to 64-UK with the Controller of Insurance as its Chairman. The Bill provides that in case of difference of opinion between him and the insurers' representatives his view will prevail. Of course, the approach of the Controller to questions of rating will be purely actuarial, that is to say, on the basis of an analysis of past claims experience. In fact; it will be our first task to put collection and collation of data on a scientific basis so that the rates that emerge are fair to consumers as a whole and fair *inter se*.

As regards the objective that the industry should function on sound and healthy lines and free from malpractices, the several provisions in the Bill to which I have referred earlier, apart from their intrinsic merit, would also help in eradicating malpractices. But as a further and, I may add, a necessary measure for achieving this objective the Bill proposes to clothe the Controller with effective powers of supervision and control. These powers are contained in sections 33, 34 to 34H and 64 VC introduced by clauses 15, 16 and 29 of the Bill. Briefly they are :

- (i) power to carry out routine as well as surprise inspections of insurers and where necessary to enter premises and search and seize records ;
- (ii) power to appoint directors and observers ;
- (iii) provision that appointments and terminations of appointments of wholetime directors and principal officers should receive prior approval of the Controller and power to remove directors and principal officers and appoint others in their place ;
- (iv) power to issue directions to insurers and to caution them or prohibit particular transactions ;
- (v) power to scrutinise reinsurance transactions and require their rectification, where necessary ; and
- (vi) provision that opening of new branches shall have the prior approval of the Controller and

power to order closure of foreign branches.

The Joint Committee devoted special attention to these provisions. They felt that while the Controller must have adequate powers to scrutinise the affairs of insurers and where he feels that things are going wrong, to intervene effectively at a sufficiently early stage, these powers should not be more than what is strictly necessary for effective supervision and control. They also felt that there must be provision for a second opinion as well as for an appeal. In the Bill as originally introduced the provisions relating to approval of appointments and their terminations as well as to removal of officers extended to all directors and principal officers and in two cases to other employees as well. The Joint Committee has confined the scope of these powers to Principal Officers and whole-time directors only.

The other important change made by the Joint Committee is the provision for the establishment of a Consultative Committee with the Controller of Insurance as its Chairman and four Members having special knowledge and experience of insurance business. The Controller will be required to consult the Committee before making an order under Section 34, 34A to 34G, sub-sections (4) and (7) of section 64 UM and Section 64 VC. A new section also provides that any person aggrieved by any order made by the Controller under the sections which I just now listed prefer an appeal against such order to the Central Government whose decision will be final. Further, a provision has been made to enable the Central Government to stay any order of the Controller made under any of the following three sections, namely, Section 34 which relates to issue of directions, 34B (5) which relates to appointment of another person in place of a Director or Chief Executive Officer removed and Section 34E (b) (v) which relates to an order requiring an insurer to make changes in the management.

The Bill also amends the provisions of the Act relating to commissions to insurance agents.

Premiums in general insurance are mostly derived from commerce and industry where insurance is a commercial necessity and the premiums are debited

as an item of expense, this often results in sharing of commission by agents with those who control the business, particularly in fire insurance where the premiums on individual policies are large. The Bill, as introduced, sought to reduce the maximum commission payable on fire insurance business and also to regulate it on a slab basis. The Joint Committee felt that a slab system would give rise to practical accounting difficulties and may stand in the way of expeditious commission payments. They, therefore, decided to continue the existing system of a flat rate of commission but reduced the maximum rate to 5% in this as well as in marine insurance business. In miscellaneous insurance business, however, which consists, in substantial part, of motor insurance business where premiums on individual policies are generally small, the rate has been fixed at 10%.

There are to other important provisions in the Bill which constitute an important part of the social control measures. They relate to amalgamation and acquisition. The Bill provides that the Controller may prepare a scheme for amalgamation of two or more insurers when he feels that such a step is in the public interest or in the interest of policyholders or shareholders or in the interest of the insurance business of the country as a whole. The scheme proposed will be placed before the Central Government, who will approve it finally. The Joint Committee have now provided that such a scheme should have the consent in writing of the transferee insurer.

Where an insurer has been persistently failing to comply with any direction given to him by the Controller, or is being managed in a manner detrimental to the interest of policyholders or shareholders of the public interest and further, where the public interest or the interest of the policyholders or shareholders require such a step, the Government may, by notification, acquire the insurer and pay compensation. An appeal to a Tribunal is available to an insurer who feels that the compensation is inadequate.

I should mention two other important changes which have been made by the Joint Committee. The Bill as originally

[Shri K. C. Pant]

introduced made certain provisions of the Insurance Act applicable to the general insurance business of the Life Insurance Corporation and of the State Governments. The Joint Committee decided that certain other provisions should also be made applicable to them. Mainly, these are section 3A relating to renewal of registration, section 40C relating to restriction on expenses of management and section 101-A requiring compulsory cession of reinsurance to the approved reinsurers. Further, section 3 relating to registration, without which renewal of registration is meaningless, and section 40-A, which is already applicable to the Life Insurance Corporation, have also been made applicable to State Governments. Thus, the general business of the Life Insurance Corporation and of the State Governments would also be subject to all the regulatory controls which are imposed on the insurers.

It was brought to the notice of the Joint Committee that the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 would need some amendments in relation to the application of that Act to employees of general insurance companies. The Committee was assured by Government that clauses 14 and 41 of the Bill would not be brought into force until the Payment of Bonus Act is suitably amended in relation to insurance employees, and I would like to reiterate that assurance here also.

With these words, I beg to move that the Report of the Joint Committee be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments for circulation. Are they being moved ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES
(Bombay South) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1969." (1)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1969." (2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st March, 1969." (3)

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY
(Salempur) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th March, 1969." (15)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of time was raised. The time allotted for this Bill is five hours. Of course, it is in my discretion to extend it by half an hour. The B.A.C. has now decided that if there has to be any extension of time, the matter should be referred back to the B.A.C. In this particular case, it is natural that hon. Members want to scrutinise very closely this important legislative measure. It is true that sometimes I have to apply guillotine for want of time and I do not feel quite happy to do that. Often times, Shri Lobo Prabhu protests against it. I have taken note of it. So, on such occasions when such important legislative measures of this nature are before the House, the best thing would be for the representatives of the various parties in the B.A.C. to move and get extension of time if they feel that the time allotted is inadequate.

Now, regarding the five hours that have been allotted for this measure, I would suggest...

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : 5½ hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only 5 hours. That $\frac{1}{2}$ hour has no meaning.

So, I will allocate 2 hours for general discussion, 2 hours for clause-by-clause consideration and 1 hour for third reading.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : 2 hours is very little.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not in a position to extend the time. I am allocating time as it is available. 2 hours for general debate.....(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेडीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा है कि आपके अधिकार में आध घण्टे तक का समय बढ़ाना है और इससे ज्यादा अगर बढ़ाना हो तो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जाना पड़ेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहाँ अवश्य इस बात को ले जाया जाए और इस वक्त हम तीन घण्टे जनरल डिस्कशन के लिए रखें और अगर समय कम पड़ना है तो बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कल सुबह इस मामले को लिया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In case it is not extended by the Business Advisory Committee—I have to make provision for that— $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for general debate and we will have just half an hour for final reading.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Let us have 3 hours, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours and 1 hour respectively.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 98 clauses—nearly 100 clauses—and quite a number of amendments. It is very difficult for me.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : We must get full time. Let us go to clause-by-clause and see what is the position. Then you can cut the time for third reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot speculate on time. You can speculate in other markets but not on time. So, it is final, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours for general debate.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Please do not apply guillotine in any case.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while we sympathise with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance for his desire or intention to enforce discipline in the general insurance industry in the private sector, I am afraid, we are not in a position to support the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee and as it is now under consideration of the House.

14.48 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

This Bill was an outcome of the demand or the pressure from the hotheads of the Congress Party (An Hon. Member : Young Turks.), the Young Turks, who got apparently a ten-point resolution or something of that kind passed at a meeting of the AICC at the fag-end of that session in the absence of senior members of the Party. That became a Bible for the Government or for the Congress Party.

There were three important provisions of that resolution, namely, nationalisation of banks, nationalisation of general insurance and abolition of the privy purses. We already know what the fate has been about the nationalisation of banks. It was not accepted by Government and they brought forward a so-called hybrid measure, mongrel called social control of banks, the main object or the main effect of which was merely to make general managers of banks chairman of the banks and to put certain restrictions on loans and advances to be given by banks to concerns with common directors. That was all that was meant or envisaged in this programme of nationalisation or the so-called social control of banks.

Then, there was the demand for social control of general insurance. I can understand to some extent the demand for nationalisation of banks, although I would not agree with that, but I just see no justification for this demand or clamour for nationalisation of general insurance. Actually, general insurance is more than half nationalised. With the nationalisation of life insurance in 1960, I believe, a substantial portion of general insurance came under nationalisation. There was the big company, Oriental Fire and General, which

[Shri C. C. Desai]

was a subsidiary of Oriental Life Insurance, and automatically with the nationalisation of Oriental Life Insurance, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company also became a nationalised company. There are many other smaller insurance companies which became nationalised. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation is now doing direct general insurance business.

So, between the two, that is, between the Life Insurance Corporation and the nationalised general insurance companies, they now have a major portion of the general insurance business. In other words, in short, general insurance is more than half nationalised already and, for whatever is left over, if people think that it has got substantial resources, it has got much funds at its disposal, which should be utilised towards other purposes or towards what they call public purposes or over which they can have control, I should say these funds are comparatively very small and do not have any appreciable effect on the investment in the country. Hence this cry for nationalisation is just mere name; it has become a catch-word with these people. That is all. They cry for nationalisation, whether it has any effect, whether it is meaningful or whether it has any significance in the economy of the country or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give figures to argue your point.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: I have not got the figures now. When I was a Member of the Life Insurance Corporation—at that time, the Life Insurance Corporation was beginning to go into general insurance—the then Joint Secretary told me that within a few years, they would outstrip general insurance business of the private sector. So, if there is need for reform in general insurance business, it should be made more applicable to the Life Insurance Corporation and to subsidiaries of the Life Insurance Corporation. On the other hand, we just heard a catalogue of powers which are going to be extended to this nationalised sector of general insurance business. Only a few clauses, in a niggardly fashion, are going to be applied. Why should not the whole Act be applied? What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

There is no reason why any discrimination should be made between the private sector and the public sector in the matter of control measures.

It is my experience and, I am sure, it will be the experience of many of us here, that whatever may be their faults, the management in the private sector is far more effective, far more efficient and far more profitable than in the public sector. As a Member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the last 18 months or so, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the experience of the management in the public sector is very sad indeed. Out of a total investment of over Rs. 3000 crores, we do not have even 1 per cent return. But the Finance Minister says that so many concerns are making profit. In which concerns are they making profit? In a concern like the State Trading Corporation where they are encroaching upon the trading activity of the country, they are making profit. What I want to know is whether they are making profit in industry and in concerns like Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hindustan Steel Ltd. and many other such companies. It is no use giving figures that this is the total profit earned by the public sector undertakings. We have the experience of the public sector undertakings. It seems to me surprising why the Finance Minister who himself is conscious of the shortcomings and the handicaps or the difficulties of the public sector undertakings should bring in a measure extending the scope of the public sector.

As regards this so-called social control, in my opinion, in my judgment, social control is much worse than even nationalisation. If I were in-charge of general insurance industry, I would have preferred nationalisation to this so-called social control which is nothing but nationalisation without payment of compensation. It is nothing but expropriation. This social control is just sheer expropriation. The Controller of Insurance has got every power on earth to do and undo things. He can either appoint or remove or give his approval to either the principal executive or the principal or the whole-time director and can do so many other things. He is just, you might call, the great Moghal of the insurance business. This is social control,

The Government does not acquire the shares of the insurance companies. They have no money to pay compensation. The one reason why, I suppose, the Finance Minister feels shy of the straight course of nationalisation which was being pressed upon him by Young Turks is the depleted Treasury which he has inherited after 20 years of Congress rule in administration.

He cannot pay compensation and, therefore, he could not think of nationalisation. That is the real secret why the Finance Minister did not accept or did not go ahead with the programme of nationalisation. So, he thought of this social control whereby he gets all the control without having to pay compensation, without having to have the responsibility of a shareholder.

In any company, in any corporate body it is the right and the privilege of the shareholders to appoint the Directors, the Chairman and the other principal functionaries. Here, in this case, the Government is not a shareholder; they have not got even a pie worth of share in any of these insurance companies; they are not in the public sector; yet, the Controller of Insurance will have the power, or rather has been given the power, to approve first the appointment of and later on if it comes to that, to remove, any director, any whole-time director or principal executive. These are the functions which ought to have been attached to the shareholders, to the owners of the Company and should not have been appropriated by the Government without having to pay compensation or without having to go through the process of acquisition of the company.

Then, there is another drawback. If the general insurance had been nationalised—that would have been a straightforward course compared to social control—these companies would have become what you might call “public undertakings” and then they would have come under the control and supervision of Parliament through the Committee on Public Undertakings. But here, under social control, they will not be public undertakings and so, they cannot come under the purview of Parliament; they are being managed or would be managed and controlled by an officer sitting in the Ministry acting under

the directions and instructions of the Finance Minister.

They talk of utilisation of funds for public purposes. What is our experience? It is a very plausible and a convincing slogan to speak of. The other day only we heard that, after the imposition of social control on banks, the Finance Minister advised or asked, whatever it may be, the Punjab National Bank to advance a large sum of money to an industrialist who was purchasing shares of one of the leading steel companies in the country, and but for this facility there would have been a crash on the part of that particular gentleman, who was speculating on the business. He was saved by this facility given by the Finance Minister acting under social control. If that is going to be the way in which funds are going to be utilised after social control, then I am afraid, these friends of ours who think that by social control we will have control over the funds of insurance companies, are very much mistaken; by this, they are only placing another weapon in the hands of the Government to utilise the funds as they like. These was a hue and cry over that particular transaction of the Punjab National Bank the other day, and I have no doubt that a similar situation will arise when the funds of the general insurance companies pass into the hands, or under the control, of the Controller of Insurance.

15.00 hrs.

Now, Sir, the hon. Minister said that the Bill contains the germs of a amalgamation. At the same time, I do not understand why there should be this tenderness for what is called, the small insurer, as exhibited by the fact that in the Joint Committee the fixed deposit of 20 lakhs has been reduced to 10 lakhs for companies doing less than Rs. one crore of business. And the reason given for that is this. I refer to clause 6 of the Bill and the provisions therein. Clause 6 has been amended so as to require a deposit of only ten lakh of rupees in the case of Insurers whose gross premium income does not exceed Rs. one crore in any years. The object of the amendment is to avoid undue hardship to small insurers. Now, I have nothing to say against small insurer or the small man or anything of

[Shri C. C. Desai]

that kind. But I would say that the tenderness for the small insurers is something which is misplaced and you will appreciate this point if you see the record of the small insurers. We all know the abuses in the general insurance industry in the private sector such as rebating and investing to suit the requirements and the finances of the proprietors of the managements and there are various other ways in which the thing is managed. If we have to remove or eliminate these abuses of general insurance in the private sector such as rebating and the investment of funds and so on, it is much better that we shall have to deal with larger insurance companies where the supervision is much easier rather than several small insurers, the activities of which go unnoticed, because they are too small, and thus they set the standard of these malpractices and abuses. That is what we should be after rather than merely reducing the deposit. If an insurance company doing Rs one crore of business is not able to set aside, set apart, even Rs. 20 lakhs for a number of years, there is something radically wrong with that company. There is no reason why one should have sympathy with such inefficient companies. In any case if the small insurer goes to the wall, he will be merging or amalgamating with the bigger insurers. This is precisely what the hon. Minister is wanting. On the one hand there is this desire of the Minister of Finance to promote the merger of smaller insurance companies so as to have a few larger but more responsible and more controllable insurance companies. So, all these contradictions are there. On the one hand you have the desire to promote amalgamation or merger and on the other hand you encourage smaller insurers so that they do not merge, they do not have to amalgamate. I do not understand this. Actually the original provision in the Bill which went to the Joint Committee was more logical, was much better than what has emerged from the Joint Committee.

Then, there is another provision to which I wish to refer, namely, about the registration of surveyors and loss assessors. The Bill provides that a man must have 7 years experience of working as a loss

assessor or surveyor before the promulgation of the Act, before he could be registered.

Seven years' experience is too long. Actually, this will be once and for all because once a person is refused registration on this occasion he will not have another chance of getting registered. Therefore, by persisting in this provision, Government will be putting out of business and out of trade a lot of people who have rendered good service and who have proved themselves to be efficient surveyors and loss assessors and who have every right to follow their profession uninterfered with or undisturbed, and I do hope that the amendments which have been proposed by various Members reducing this period of minimum qualification from 7 years to three years or five years would be considered favourably by Government for acceptance. I hope that when the time comes, the hon. Minister will see the justice and reasonableness and appropriateness of these particular amendments and I hope he would be good enough to agree to an amendment of this provision.

There is another provision in regard to the agents' commission which seeks to reduce the commission from 10 to 5 per cent or something like that. I would like to submit that this commission is not an unearned income or it is something for nothing. It is remuneration for service rendered. One of the most important things in general insurance is to run after people and get to know their difficulties and so on. The man has not only to go around to get business but he has got to know all the people, find out what their difficulty is, talk to the insurance company and get the claims settled properly. Various procedural formalities are involved which do take a lot of time and energy and expense on the part of the agent. Therefore, it is a retrograde step and it is a misnomer to have thought of reducing the agents' commission. Thereby Government are not reducing really the burden on the insurer or on the insured. I hope that again when the time comes, the hon. Minister will take a reasonable view and agree to the suggestion to restore the agents' commission which is very necessary.

In regard to the advisory or consultative committees, I do not know how they are going to function. We know these so-called informal consultative committees in Parliament which have been objected to by all of us and in fact by all parties. I do not know whether this will also be another consultative committee on the same lines. If it would be on the same lines, it would mean that the Controller of Insurance can do what he likes; he can reject the advice given by the advisory committee; he may not put any matter also before it. Why have this farce of a consultative or advisory committee? Why not leave it to the Controller of Insurance to do what he likes? And let him be responsible to the Ministry which is responsible to Parliament. Why have this farce of consultation when the consultative body is nothing but a rubber stamp on what the Controller of Insurance, that Grand Moghul of insurance, wants the committee to do? I am surprised why Government should come forward with a proposal of this kind which is so preposterous. They want a consultative committee but that committee has no powers whatsoever and its advice could be disregarded or rejected and it could be convened or adjourned by the Controller of Insurance as he likes.

I agree with Shri Humayun Kabir that the chairman of all these consultative bodies should not to be somebody from official team, and it should not be the controller of insurance. My hon. friend has quoted the precedent that we have in Parliament of a Minister not being the chairman of Joint Select Committee of Parliament. Let the controller of insurance be there as a member; his advice will be taken into account, but let the person who regulates the proceedings and conducts the proceedings be an independent person; let him be nominated if necessary by Government, but let him not be the controller of insurance. I say this because I strongly feel that we should keep this principle in view that the man who is directly concerned with the administration should not also be the chairman of the committee dealing with the particular subject.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Sir, I support the Insurance Amendment Bill.

The Joint Committee has made a number of amendments and improved a number of clauses that were contained in the original Bill. I generally approve of the suggestions and clauses that have been introduced, but I have some suggestions as regards the advisory committee to which my hon. friend Shri C. C. Desai has made a reference. The suggestion seems to be that the Controller may be a member there but he should not be the chairman. It will be found from the Bill that the controller is the chairman, another Government officer will be the deputy chairman and the secretary will also be a Government officer.

So practically it will be very much controlled by government officers and the other members elected by other insurance companies will be there merely to advise. Therefore, I feel that the advisory committee should have a little more power, the suggestions that they give should have a little more weight and the Controller should not have the power to veto the suggestions made there.

The deposit that has been suggested to be made by insurance companies is welcome, because that will be a measure of security for the policyholders and others. The suggestions made as regards investments by general insurance companies also are on the right lines. A certain discretion has also been given to invest to a certain extent, about 25 per cent, in securities which may not fall in the approved items in the Insurance Act. Sec. 27B provides for the kinds of securities that may be available and in which funds of general insurance companies may be invested.

I do not know why Shri C. C. Desai criticised social control. I do not know if he prefers nationalisation to social control, because if nationalisation of general insurance takes place, it will be a very bad thing, because after all, not much funds will come into the hands of Government; at the same time, it is a very risky business and there will be a lot of scope for malpractices. I am, therefore, glad Government have thought it fit not to contemplate nationalisation.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I am not for nationalisation at all. I said nationalisation was better than this wretched social control,

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : The trend of his argument indicated to me at least that he would have preferred nationalisation to social control. Now that he has said that he is not in favour of nationalisation. I am glad. After all, as he himself mentioned, nationalised industries are not doing very well, and unless Government take very active steps to see that those industries in which about Rs. 3,000 crores of public money have been invested give a better return, they should not think of any further nationalisation—unless those already nationalised are properly managed and begin to give returns. I am glad also that Government are active in that respect and are trying to take proper steps by putting proper persons in charge of these nationalised industries.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Like Shri Malaviya ?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I do not know ; I cannot say. I am told he, Mr. Desai, is an old friend of Shri Malaviya's. But I think Government are thinking of better men who know their job and will be in a position to manage them better. In this connection, they are also interviewing persons experienced in running industries, and are trying to appoint them to the managements of these industries. Government have now enough information about the improvement required to be effected in these industries.

As regards the other provisions suggested regarding security of policyholders and fair premium rates, they are very necessary.

As regards insurance agents' commission, I feel that the smaller agents will be in great difficulty because the premium in small cases of fire insurance etc. will be very little.

श्री देवेन सेन (भासनसोल) : सम्भाषित महोदय, शायद सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may proceed.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I was saying that in Clause 18 the commission that is payable to insurance agents has been

reduced. Whereas previously on a policy relating to fire the commission was 15 per cent, now it is proposed to be reduced to five per cent. So also, in the case of marine insurance, it is proposed to be reduced from 10 to five per cent. I feel that the commission may be fixed on the basis of the premium that is payable, and in cases where the premium does not exceed a certain amount, that is to say in cases of small insurance policies effected by smaller insurance agents the rate may be a little higher than what may be payable where the premium is very heavy, for instance in case of insurance for Rs. 1 crore or more where the premium will be a little more. If the rate of commission is based on the amount of premium of individual policies, I think that will be fair and will meet the needs of the smaller agents, and I feel that the hon. Minister should consider the case of increasing the commission payable to agents where the premium does not exceed a certain amount in the case of fire or marine or miscellaneous insurance. That will meet the demands of the smaller agents and it will also not affect the scheme adopted in the Bill.

I feel that the provisions that have been made as regards settling the amount of compensation in case of nationalisation are almost the same as in the case of acquisition of banks in case they do not observe the directions of the Controller that were approved by the House. I feel that they are on the right lines. I therefore generally support the measure and I hope that the hon. Minister will take into consideration the question of the commission payable to the smaller agents so that they may be helped. With these remarks I support the Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : The Insurance Amendment Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is a far better measure and I should take this opportunity to congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister for the flexibility he showed in the Select Committee in that he accepted a number of amendments and as a consequence thereof, the Bill has improved considerably.

Before I take up a critical analysis of certain provisions of the Bill, I should like to emphasise certain facts with regard to the scheme of social control. I am not

one of those who are cynical about this scheme. Although improvised as an expedient to meet the demand for the nationalisation of insurance, I think the scheme has great potentialities, if it is properly administered because the State secures overall supervision and control over investment, while private management, which is normally associated with a high degree of operational efficiency still retains the control. As we have seen, the operation of public sector enterprises leaves much to be desired. Many of them are inefficiently operated and some of them have almost reached the nadir in mismanagement. Therefore, it appears that social control would work more to the advantage of public interest than outright nationalisation. For nationalisation the funds that we want are not there. The funds are not available even for having a proper Fourth Five Year Plan. Considering all these factors, I favour social control.

But I would like to submit that some of the provisions in the Insurance Amendment Bill are of questionable merit. The Government has overstepped itself in giving draconian powers to the Controller of Insurance. If excessive powers are given to a bureaucrat, what would happen is that his interference may lead to deterioration in operational efficiency and sluggishness in the crucial task of taking decisions. That is where the Government has to be careful. The scheme of social control can founder as much on account of bureaucratic authoritarianism, as on account of laxity in control. That is an important point I would like to emphasize. Back seat driving by the Controller is no substitute for shaky driving by the insurers themselves.

The Controller has been clothed with almost unlimited powers. He can issue directions with regard to a number of issues, particularly he can appoint the Directors and principal officers. He can prohibit certain transactions. Besides, for opening new branches, the Controller's sanction is necessary. He has also the power to close uneconomic foreign branches, and power to search premises, inspect, cancel registration and apply for winding up. The conclusion that emerges is that the Controller may prove to be the pre-

ceptor, Government and pontiff, all rolled into one.

Now the Government may turn round and tell this House that a consultative committee is provided. The Consultative Committee, in my opinion, may perhaps prove to be just an eyewash, because the Consultative Committee is to have the Controller as its Chairman. The adviser is to advise himself and the vote is with the Controller. I do not understand this arrangement. There are 4 or 5 members nominated by the Government to the Consultative Committee. Why should not the Government nominate one of those members to be the Chairman? After all, the Government can remove the Chairman if it finds that the Chairman appointed out of the members is not functioning properly. There would be periodical reconstitution of the Committee. Secondly, this Consultative Committee should be called the Advisory Board of Insurance and it should be clothed with sufficient powers. Its decisions should have validity and they should be final and binding upon the Controller. That is the only way in which the Controller's powers or wings would be effectively clipped. At least some constraints should be placed on the Controller, whereby it can be ensured that he would operate fairly reasonably and he would not ride rough shod over the decisions of the Consultative Committee.

A provision has been made in the Bill with regard to appeal to the Central Government in respect of matters where the insurer may feel aggrieved with the Controller's decision. Here again the decision rests with the Central Government. Why should not the decision be left to an Appellate Tribunal constituted for the purpose? Otherwise, sitting in Delhi, the Central Government would probably be guided by the advice given by the Controller himself.

He is again a colleague of theirs. In that event, it is poor justice. What fair treatment can the insurant expect? I would submit to the Minister to consider this aspect and provide for an appellate tribunal against the decision of the Controller. Then only it can be ensured that the provision for appeal would be effective, as the Government wants that it should be

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

effective; I accept their *bona fides*, of course.

In the Scandinavian countries,—Sweden, Denmark and Norway—various powers of supervision and control have been conferred upon the Government with respect to insurers; the powers extend to legal, financial, technical and economic matters. The objective is to safeguard the interest of the policy-holders and to ensure the performance of contracts properly, but may I submit that the powers given to the Controller of Insurance under this Bill are far greater than the powers taken by the Government even in these Scandinavian countries, where there is rigorous control and supervision over the insurance industry.

There is a provision which I would request the Minister to kindly re-consider on humanitarian grounds, and that is, if the manager or principal officer is removed by the Controller, he becomes *parsona non-grata* with the Controller and the officials. That means, any other insurance company probably would be chary of appointing him. In that event, he may have difficulty in finding a job, and then, if the Bill provides that he is not to get any compensation, that person's life may be ruined. I would suggest that the Controller may have a final say with regard to the quantum of compensation, but let the provision be there in the Bill, that subject to the Controller's sanction an insurer may give reasonable compensation when an officer is removed by the Controller on whatever grounds it may be.

With regard to the Investments, fresh restrictions have been placed. 75 per cent of the investments have to be in approved securities. May I submit that this provision may have adverse effect upon investment in equities of new industrial undertakings? It is common knowledge that many insurance companies have been subscribing to the shares of new industrial undertakings, and the *quid pro quo* is that they insure their property with the company; it is of course besides the insurance policy. That is the normal process, but after this new provision is enforced, even if the insurance companies want to do so, they may not be able to take up

shares in these new companies, because of the 25 per cent limit which may be covered by the existing shares. In that event, if they want to take up shares, they cannot take them up in the new investment in new companies. I would, therefore, request the Minister to provide that in the Bill itself, equity shares in the new industrial undertakings as approved by the Government or the Controller may be treated as approved investments; so that they can be included in the 75 per cent approved limit and investment in new equity shares and their under writing may not be adversely affected on this account.

With regard to the expenses of management, the Bill provides, or rather it codifies, the existing code of conduct which the insurers have been informally or voluntarily following.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I require full time, Sir. Kindly bear with me for a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Kindly bear with me. I am the only spokesman for my party. It is a very important Bill and I am making good points, Sir.

With regard to the expenses of management, I would submit that these expenses were decided in 1950. Since then, the costs have gone up and the Controller has been permitting higher expenses with regard to the computation. Therefore, this schedule should be revised upwards.

The Controller must with a firm hand control rebating and other malpractices. The insurance industry must see the writing on the wall and impose self-discipline. If they fail to do so, the Controller must come down on them with a heavy hand and see that rebating is checked. The public sector companies also have been going along the same slippery path of rebating and have failed to provide correction leadership to the detriment of the insurance industry in this country. I suggest

that at least five of the leading private companies and the public sector insurance companies and the LIC, of course, must sit together and find out ways and means of ensuring that rebating is discontinued and this creation of black money is put an end to.

So far as the surveyors are concerned, let it not be a case of repetition of history. Is every Bill of this Government going to deprive a class of people of their livelihood and drive them to suicide? The case of the goldsmiths is fresh in our minds. I submit that all those persons who are conducting survey work on the date of the passing of this Bill should be given licences. For issuing fresh licences, the Government can be as strict as it pleases.

Government should ensure that the Controller carefully looks into the operations of the foreign mutual insurers. Their dealings, it appears, lead to the money earned out of Indian insurers being used for the benefit of insurers abroad. This is a very serious matter. It leads to loss of foreign exchange and it should be carefully enquired into. An embargo must be placed on the functioning of foreign mutual insurance companies and they should be banned. The operations of other foreign insurers should also be closely watched, so that it is ensured that foreign exchange is not lost. The activities of the Re-insurance corporation must be reinforced, if necessary by another corporation, for underwriting reinsurance business, so that the loss of foreign exchange on account of insurance treaties is minimised. Actually, facultative treaties should be encouraged on a reciprocal basis, so that the premia come back in exchange for the premia ceded from this country.

The reduction in fire insurance premium rates, as recommended by some people should be done with caution and circumspection. It is a two edged weapon. Fire insurance business profits provide the sustenance for general insurers, because marine and motor insurance are not profitable. If fire insurance premium rates are cut down, the consequence would be that some insurers would mean loss and go bankrupt. Therefore, the Controller should be careful in exercising his veto power in the advisory tariff committee,

and he must ensure that the premium rates are not reduced to an uneconomic level.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Sir, I rise to support the Bill with certain reservations. The object of the Bill is to reduce the many malpractices in the present system. What happens is that the present managing directors or persons who control insurance companies try to make the maximum profit, without any regard to the interests of the company. They even do not declare dividends for their shareholders. Even when policy holders come for a claim, the people who are in charge of that particular department ask for a share in the policy amount.

Now, what we have to see is how to reduce these malpractices. The ideal state would be to nationalise the whole thing. But in nationalisation, we need a strong, efficient and honest service. We have the present state of affairs because of lack of this type of service and also looking at the present industries run by the government as public undertakings, we find that we lack that particular class of service. Therefore, in a hurry to achieve the ideal state, it would be wrong to take the step for which we are not prepared. Therefore, this is a measure which is a step towards nationalisation and ultimately the nationalisation should be there. But, till we achieve the strong, efficient and honest type of service, I would submit, Sir, that social control is a good measure.

Now, there is a shortcoming which I want to point out. There is a machinery provided for the control of insurance companies; there is also a machinery provided to have the overall control of the companies by the Controller. Here are certain conditions. There is a board of directors normally appointed to control the company. But, what we find is that in every board, the representation is by the persons who control the companies, that is, either the policyholders or the old board of directors and their nominees.

We have reached a stage where there is necessity for the participation of workers also in the management. Now the best class of industries are those which are run by government where this particular step should be taken. But, what we find is

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

that in no government undertaking, the workers are given the right of participation in the management. What I submit is that at least this should be the first Bill where the right should be given to the workers to be members of the board of directors. Neither the worker nor the policyholder for whose benefit the entire insurance business is run has got the right in the board of directors. So, what I submit is that a proper amendment should be made so that on the board of management the worker is also represented as also the policyholders.

Now, there is an Advisory Council which controls all the insurance companies. Even there, there is no such provision. I would like to read the relevant provision, that is, 64U. It says :—

“With effect from the commencement of the Insurance (Amendment) Act, there shall be established a Committee, to be called the Tariff Advisory Committee, to control and regulate the rates, advantages, terms and conditions that may be offered by insurers in respect of general insurance business.”

Now, in the Advisory Committee, the members are the Controller of Insurance, a senior officer of the Controller nominated by the Controller and not more than ten representatives of Indian insurers elected (in their individual capacities) and not more than four representatives of insurers incorporated or domiciled elsewhere than in India. The Secretary to the Advisory Committee shall be an officer of the Office of the Controller. Now, this body is again controlling all the insurance companies. May I ask why the employees of the insurance companies are not nominated here? Why should they be excluded? These are the persons who run the business. You should give a personal touch to the entire thing and see that the worker is given a feeling of participation. What you have is the capitalistic system which is already prevalent here in the private sector industries.

What I would submit is that at least in the Advisory Committee which is purely a consultative committee controlling the entire business, you should have representatives of the workers, employees and the

policyholders because, the policyholder is affected by every decision wherein he should have a chance to represent at some place. This is a place where you can also give him a chance. Thirdly, you have appointed one person of the Office of the Controller whose decisions are final in many things. His decision is final for amalgamation. In the matter of a particular transaction why do you want to give this right to one individual? Why not have a sort of a Committee where all interests are represented and where they take a decision collectively? Then it would be a more judicious decision and it will cover all the interests. Therefore, the basic lacuna in the machinery that you have provided for social control is that you have entirely excluded the employees and policyholders from this machinery with the result that it becomes social control more in the nature of purely governmental control. The interests of the insurers will be looked after by them because they normally belong to the wealthier class and they really control the whole show. Government will not have the whole picture before them for arriving at a decision because the other interests are not represented there.

Then, it is provided that in the case of amalgamation you have the right to vary the conditions of service to the detriment of the employees. The object of social control is not to harm the interests of the employees but to give the nation a better service in the form of insurance business so that the interests of the people are safeguarded. In the process a class of employees should not be harmed, because they are also part of the national building machinery. If we harm the interests of the employees, we would in fact be harming a class of people who are running the entire system. Therefore, in any form of social control the conditions of service of the employees should be made better and not worse.

Then, this Bill provides for control by the Controller over co-operative societies. Also, already, under the various enactments, the co-operative societies are controlled by a number of officers. Since the greater the number of supervisory staff, the greater the hindrance, if your object is to encourage the co-operative movement the

best thing would be to have the least interference by the supervisory staff. Also, the greater the number of supervisory staff, the greater the chances of corruption. I remember the incident in a booking office of a railway station where a customer was told that the normal tariff is so much per packet but four annas extra will be charged which is the share of the employee. When this matter was reported to higher authorities, government appointed the anti-corruption staff. When he again went to book some packets, he was told that the extra amount that he will have to pay will be eight annas. On being asked why the extra amount has been raised, he was told that four annas is their share and the other four annas go to the anti-corruption staff. This shows that more the number of supervisory staff, the greater the scope for corruption. So, the number of supervisory staff should be reduced to the absolute minimum.

Of course, they should be well-paid but their number should be reduced. If you bring co-operative movement under dual control, it will amount to killing it. Co-operatives are primarily meant for the poorer sections of the people. If you increase the supervisory staff, and consequently the expenditure, of the co-operatives it is the poor people that will ultimately suffer. The rich people will never suffer, anywhere, whatever the nature of the legislation. So, if your object is to help the weaker sections, then you should reduce legislation and supervision to the minimum.

Then, bonus should be paid to all the employees. The difference between maximum and minimum bonus should not be so much as we have in the case of salaries. Now what happens is that whenever any increase in dearness allowance is given, while a lower staff gets Rs. 5, the highest paid officer gets Rs. 100, even though the necessities of life would be the same for both. Both of them would be needing the same quantum of food and other necessities and yet you give more DA to a higher salaried person and a lower rate of DA to a person who is drawing less salary. Similarly, that happens in the case of bonus. The higher-paid staff is given greater amount of bonus and the lower-paid staff is given a smaller amount of

bonus. It can go well in a capitalist economy, but if you are professing socialism it should be practised in these things also.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति महोदय, बीमा संशोधन विधेयक, 1968 पर हम यहाँ विचार कर रहे हैं। यह विधेयक संयुक्त समिति से स्वीकृत हो कर पुनः इस सदन में विचारार्थ पेश किया गया है। सरकार ने इस विधेयक को सामाजिक नियन्त्रण का चोगा या घाघरा पहना कर सदन के सामने पेश किया है, और उसका यह दावा है कि जो साधारण बीमा व्यवसाय है उसको यह बढ़ाना चाहती है ताकि उसकी प्रगति हो और उसकी तरक्की हो। यह उसका मकसद है, लेकिन क्या सचमुच उसका यह मकसद कि इसकी प्रगति हो, यह देहातों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैले तथा शहरों में इसका प्रसार हो, साथ ही साथ इसके अन्दर जो गड़बड़ी है, भ्रष्टाचार है, भाई-भतीजावाद है, कुप्रबन्ध है, माल-प्रैक्टिसेज हैं उनका अन्त हो इस बिल के जरिये ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सम्भव है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस बिल से सम्भव नहीं है। इसका एक ही रास्ता हो सकता है कि जीवन बीमा व्यवसाय की तरह साधारण बीमा व्यवसाय का भी हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करें। यह एकमात्र रास्ता है जिस बात की मांग हमारे देश में तमाम लोग कर रहे हैं। तमाम लोग ही नहीं, कांग्रेस पार्टी जो वित्त तथा उप-प्रधान मन्त्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई की मातृ-संस्था है, वह भी बार-बार यह प्रस्ताव पास कर चुकी है। वे लोग मांग करते रहे हैं कि अगर साधारण बीमा व्यवसाय की तमाम गड़बड़ियों को खत्म करना है तो उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, जैसे बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग हम लोग करते रहे हैं। खुद 1962 में हमारे मौजूदा वित्त मन्त्री ने साधारण बीमा व्यवसायियों को घमकी दी थी कि उनकी जो माल-प्रैक्टिसेज हैं, उनको खत्म नहीं किया जायगा तो हम आपके व्यवसाय का

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेंगे। मगर ऐसा लगता है कि वह केवल धमकी मात्र रह गई।

इसके बाद 12 मई, 1967 को कांग्रेस कार्य समिति ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया और सरकार से निवेदन किया कि साधारण बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लेना चाहिये। लेकिन अफसोस होता है कि जिस संस्था के वित्त मन्त्री सदस्य हैं, जिसके वे अनुयायी बनने का दावा करते हैं, खुद अपनी मातृ संस्था के फैसलों पर वह अमल नहीं करते। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि उन पर पूँजी-पतियों और मुनाफाखोरों तथा एकाधिकार वालों का शिकंजा है, उन पर उनका असर है। यही वजह है कि कांग्रेस कार्यसमिति के प्रस्ताव को भी वे अमल में लाने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कांग्रेस की ही नहीं, सम्पूर्ण देश की मांग है, बीमा व्यवसाय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मांग है, आम लोगों का मांग है कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। अगर सचमुच जिन गड़बड़ियों को दूर करने का दावा आपने इस बिल में किया है, और आप ईमानदार हैं...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बड़े ईमानदार हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस व्यवसाय को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आपके सामने एक मात्र यही रास्ता है इस बिल को आप खत्म कर दें और राष्ट्रीयकरण का एक बिल आप इस सदन के सामने पेश करें। तभी जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका समाधान हो सकेगा। नहीं तो जो समाजवाद का ढोल आप आज तक पीटते रहे हैं इसको इसी तरह से आप पीटते रहेंगे और जिस तरह से आपके पहले वाले बिल घोखा साबित हुए हैं उसी तरह से यह बिल भी एक घोखा साबित होगा। यह बिल भी एक खोखला साबित होगा। इस बिल को इस शकल में पेश करके आपने उस नारे के खोखलेपन को

साबित कर दिया है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि अब भी समय है और इस बिल को विद्वुत् कर लें और इसके स्थान पर राष्ट्रीयकरण करने वाला दूसरा बिल पेश करें।

इस बिल के जरिये आपने एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी, एक सलाहकार समिति बनाने की बात कही है। जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं उन कम्पनियों के भी चार प्रतिनिधि आपने लेने की बात इस में रखी है। 64 यू का जो डी भाग है, उस डी भाग को आप हटा दें। यह बहुत आवश्यक है अगर सचमुच में आप गड़बड़ियों को रोकना चाहते हैं। हो सके तो आप इन चार के स्थान पर चार पालियामेंट के मेम्बर को रखिये। क्यों आप पालियामेंट के मेम्बर को उस कमेटी में रखने से डरते हैं? मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि आप कम से कम चार पालियामेंट मेम्बर को इस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में रखें जिन में से एक राज्य सभा का हो और तीन इस सभा के हों। इतना ही नहीं मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जैसा अभी मेरे एक कांग्रेसी दोस्त ने कहा है कि वर्कज को, कर्मचारियों को भी मनेजमेंट में, प्रबन्ध में हिस्सा आपको देना चाहिये। उनको हिस्सा देने की बात तो दूर रही, आपने एडवाइजरी कमेटी में भी उनके प्रतिनिधियों को रखने का कष्ट नहीं किया है। मेरा यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि आप कर्मचारियों के भी कम से कम एक प्रतिनिधि को जरूर रखें ताकि वे आप को बता सकें कि क्या-क्या गड़बड़ियाँ होती हैं कम्पनियों के अन्दर। आप जानते ही हैं कि हम से, आप से, कंट्रोलर से, जितने भी दूसरे अफसर हैं उन सबसे ज्यादा इन गड़बड़ियों की जानकारी, उनको होती है। इसलिये मेरा यह निवेदन होगा कि धारा डी को आप हटा कर आप यह जोड़िये कि उसमें चार पालियामेंट के मेम्बर होंगे और कम से कम एक बीमा व्यवसाय के कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधि रखा जायगा। आप इसमें कंट्रोलर को असीमित अधिकार दे रहे हैं। अगर आपने कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि

को रखा तो वह उन पर नियन्त्रण रख सकेगा, उनको दबा सकेगा और उनको मनमानी करने से रोक सकेगा ; जो लोग पूंजीपतियों की चाटुकारिता करने वाले हैं, उनको खुश करने के प्रयत्न करते हैं, उन पर जो लोग हमले कर सकें, उन लोगों की आपकी इसमें व्यवस्था करनी होगी ।

जो एजेंट होते हैं वे बहुत बड़ा काम करते हैं, बहुत कठिन काम उनका होता है । वे देहात-देहात में जा कर बीमे के उद्देश्यों को बताते हैं, उसका प्रचार करते हैं, उसका प्रसार करते हैं । वही सबसे ज्यादा काम करते हैं । अगर वे न रहें तो बीमा व्यवसाय बेमौत मर जायेगा । उनके लिए आपने क्या किया है ? उनको जो पहले कमिशन दिया जाता था उस को भी आपने कम कर दिया है । फायर और मेरीन में पन्द्रह और दस परसेंट कमिशन उन को मिलता था, अब उसको आपने घटा कर पांच परसेंट कर दिया है । यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि जो लोग आपके व्यवसाय को बढ़ाने में सहयोग देते हों, सारा कारोबार करते हों, सारा पैसा इकट्ठा करते हों, उनके साथ इस प्रकार का सलूक आप करें । वे गरीब भ्रातृमी हैं । उनके बालबच्चे हैं । आपको चाहिये था कि आप उनकी परवरिश का प्रबन्ध करते, अच्छी तरह से उनकी देखभाल करते, उनके बालबच्चों की शिक्षा का सूचारू प्रबन्ध करते लेकिन आपने तो उनका कमिशन ही कम कर दिया है । पहले अगर वह एक लाख का बिजिनेस करता था तो उसको 180 रुपये का चैक वसूल करना पड़ता था और उससे उन्हें 27 रुपये मिल जाते थे पन्द्रह और दस परसेंट के हिसाब से । अब आपने रेट पाँच परसेंट कर दिया है अतः उसको एक लाख का बिजिनेस पर 180 रुपये का चैक वसूल करने पर उन्हें केवल नौ ही रुपये मिलेंगे । यह जो कमिशन आपने कम किया है, यह उचित नहीं है । उनके हितों की रक्षा आप को करनी होगी । वरना आपका जो व्यवसाय है यह फल नहीं सकेगा । यही लोग हैं जो कि आपके व्यवसाय को फैलाने में सबसे अधिक

सहायक होते हैं । अगर आप अधिक नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम दस परसेंट तो उनको दें । जो उनको मिलता था उसको कम नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । कम से कम दस परसेंट तो उनको जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

कर्मचारियों के बारे में अब मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ । आजकल तीन तरह की कम्पनियाँ हैं । कुछ कम्पनियों में तो कर्मचारियों को तनस्वाह अच्छी मिलती है, कुछ में उनकी माईट मिलती है और कुछ कम्पनियों में जैसे मद्रास मोटर एंड जनरल इनश्योरेंस कम्पनी है, पायोनीयर फायर एंड जनरल इनश्योरेंस कम्पनी है तथा इंडियन म्यूचुअल जनरल इनश्योरेंस सोसाइटी है, उनमें कर्मचारियों को बहुत ही कम तनस्वाह मिलती है । उससे उनका भरण पोषण नहीं हो पाता है । आपने जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है और वहाँ पर जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उनकी तनस्वाहों को आप देखिये । उनकी इनके मुकाबले में तनस्वाहें बहुत ज्यादा हैं । लेकिन फिर भी वे लड़ाई कर रहे हैं और आपने तमाम मसले को पंचों के सुपुर्द कर दिया है । लेकिन इनकी तनस्वाहें तो उनसे भी बहुत कम हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनकी तनस्वाहों को बढ़ाया जाए और खास तौर से जिन कम्पनियों का मैंने नाम लिया है, उनके बारे में तो आप अवश्य विचार करें । मेरी माँग है कि जो कर्मचारी विभिन्न कम्पनियों में काम करते हैं, इनकी तनस्वाहें एक तरह की होनी चाहिये, इनके वेतन एक होने चाहिये, सब को एक समान सहायित्य मिलनी चाहिये ताकि उन्हें किसी तरह की कठिनाई न हो । मेरा निवेदन है कि जनरल बीमा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतनों को निर्धारित करने के लिए आप एक पे कमिशन विठायें और उसी तरह से विठायें जैसे आप दूसरे उद्योगों में काम करने वालों के लिए विठाते आए हैं । यह बहुत आवश्यक है । तभी यह काम अच्छी तरह से आगे बढ़ सकेगा । अगर इस बिल से आप थोड़ा सा फायदा भी उठाना चाहते हैं तो आप

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

इसको करें, वरना यह थोड़ा सा फायदा भी नहीं होगा।

अन्त में मेरी मांग है कि पूंजीपतियों के दलाल, उनके समर्थक बनने में आप होड़ न लगाइये। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोगों और आप, दोनों में इसमें होड़ लगी हुई है कि कौन पूंजीपतियों की नौकरी कर सकता है, उनका साथ दे सकता है। देश का आप फायदा करना चाहते हैं, देश का आप पुनर्निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, नये देश की रचना करना चाहते हैं तो आप जीवन बीमा के साथ-साथ जनरल इनश्योरेंस का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करें, इस कारोबार को भी अपने हाथ में लें। पूंजीपतियों की आपलुसी करना उनके तलबे चाटना, उनकी जी दुश्मनी करना आप बन्द करें। पूंजीवादी तरीके से काम करके आगे हम नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। देश को समाजवादी विकास के रास्ते से ही आगे बढ़ना होगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पान्डेय (सलेमपुर) : इस विधेयक को इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करके राज्य मन्त्री महोदय ने ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि समाजवाद की तरफ चलने का एक कदम उठाया है। इस विधेयक के उद्देश्यों में यह बताया गया है कि सामान्य बीमा का सामाजिक नियंत्रण हो और उसमें जो भ्रष्टाचार इत्यादि बुराईयाँ हैं, उनको दूर किया जाये और सामान्य बीमे का इसके साथ-साथ संरक्षण भी किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया गया है यदि उसमें उन्हें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई तो उनके लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाएगा कि वे राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ अपने को ले जायें, उस और कदम बढ़ायें। उस अवस्था में सामान्य बीमे का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक को उनको इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना होगा। उसके पहले जो कदम उठाया गया है ताकि जो गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, जो भ्रष्टाचार

है जिस तरीके से धन का और दूसरी सब चीजों का दुरुपयोग होता है, वह दूर हो और इस व्यवसाय के ऊपर समाजिक नियंत्रण हो। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय का जो उद्देश्य है, उसको प्राप्त करने का सतत् प्रयत्न करेंगे।

जीवन बीमा का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से अरबों रुपया आप को मिला है। उस धन को देश के विकास में लगाया गया है। इसमें से से हर अंचल में रुपया आप के द्वारा दिया गया है ताकि देश का विकास हो।

लेकिन आप देखें कि सामान्य बीमे का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है उसके धन का लाभ अधिकतर उनके हाथों में ही जाता है जिनके हाथों में यह व्यवसाय है। इससे राष्ट्र को उतना लाभ नहीं होता है जितना कि जीवन बीमा के रुपये से होता है। इसमें में कुछ तो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं और कुछ स्वदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं। स्वदेशी कम्पनियों में भी विदेशी लोग शेयरहोल्डर हैं। विदेशी कम्पनियों के मुख्य कार्यालय विदेशों में हैं। उनका बहुत सा धन विदेशों में चला जाता है। इसके अनतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा भी बाहर चली जाती है। अगर वह धन देश में ही रहता और विदेशी मुद्रा दूसरे देशों में न जाती तो देश का बहुत कल्याण होता। इसलिए सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि इस विधेयक को इस ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जाये कि इस व्यवसाय पर पूरा सामाजिक नियंत्रण रहे, ताकि देश का धन देश में ही रहे।

16.00 hrs.

आग, मोटर, जहाज और अन्य सामान के सम्बन्ध में जो सामान्य बीमा कराया जाता है, उसके संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी मोटर को क्षति होती है, तो वह बहुत दिनों तक सड़क पर पड़ी रहती है और नुकसान की जांच करने के लिए बीमा कम्पनी की तरफ से कोई नहीं जाता है। इसके अलावा क्षति का उचित रुपया भी नहीं दिया जाता है, जिस से बीमा कराने वालों को अपार क्षति

होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में सत्तम प्रकार से यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि अगर कोई मोटर क्षतिग्रस्त होती है, वह मोटर चाहे किसी बड़े आदमी की हो या छोटे आदमी की और वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हो या किसी कस्बे या शहर में, तो नुकसान की जांच ठीक प्रकार से की जाये। नुकसान की जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों पर ऐसा नियंत्रण हो कि वे गलत तरीके से वैल्यूएशन न करें, जिससे लोगों का नुकसान हो। इस विधेयक में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

सामान्य बीमा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को सब प्रकार की सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए। जो लोग देहात में जा कर बीमे का काम करते हैं, उनके लिए कमीशन बहुत ही कम रखा गया गया है। उस कमीशन को बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि वे प्रेम से, मेहनत से और कोशिश से सामान्य बीमा को भी देश के गांव-गांव में प्रचलित करें। जिस प्रकार जीवन बीमा की शाखाओं का देश के कोने-कोने में जाल सा बिछा दिया गया है, उसी प्रकार सामान्य बीमा को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और उसमें काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी वैसी ही सुख-सुविधायें प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

मैंने और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, इस विधेयक में उनका समावेश नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह समय भी शीघ्र आयेगा, जब राज्य मंत्री महोदय को सामान्य बीमा व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीकरण करने के लिए एक संशोधन विधेयक लाना होगा और उस से देश का कल्याण होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really disappointed to note that this Bill has not been improved upon to control the invest-

ment as well as the misuse which has been prevalent before the draft Bill was introduced in this Parliament. With certain interest, our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, who headed the Joint Committee, has watered down certain provisions more and more, instead of improving upon them. As has been stated in the Minutes of Dissent, some Members have thanked him for accepting some of the amendments for constituting the Advisory Board. It is well known in this country that as long as this Government remains in power, they are not going to deliver the goods to the common masses, to the poor people of our country. (Interruption). I am referring to the Congress Ministers here, at the Centre. They have not properly understood the socialism. They are very much afraid of socialism. They are the protectors of vested interests and as long as Shri Morarji Desai remains here to protect the vested interests and the money-bags, no good to the common masses will be done. My party believes that all the institutions which deal in money should be nationalised. Whether it is banking or insurance, it has to be owned and controlled by the Government. (Interruption). Government is not so far away from the Swatantra Party.

The Swatantra Party is also part and parcel of the Government. We believe in the government; we want that everything, whether it is banks or life insurance or general insurance, should be owned and controlled by Government.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam): Cinema production also.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: He does not know what to say and what not to. He is just disturbing me.

Like human beings, any system like social structure in this country or in any other, has a heart as well as the arteries; they are the ingredients of the human body vital to its life. If there is any defect in the heart or in the blood transmission system, slowly the body will decompose and that will be the end of that human system. Likewise, so long as we allow private people to control the banking system, so long as we allow private industrialists, vested interests, to control the

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

insurance system, the malady cannot be rectified.

The young members of the party in power, the 'young Turks' do not appear to be here at this time. They were demanding—I do not know whether they were simply fighting for getting some Minister-ship—they were demanding that banks should be nationalised and insurance should be nationalised (*Interruption*). Shri Randhir Singh is not a Young Turk, he is an Oil Turk. Barring the Swatantra Party, we sitting on these Benches, have been saying that Government should nationalise banking and insurance. But as you know, Shri Morarji Desai, who has got some interests of his own people, his own set of business people, vested interests, always dilutes it in such a way as to favour them. In the Banking Companies (Amendment), Bill brought in to introduce social control, he has suppressed the rights of the employees by the section 36AD which is known to everybody.

So also in this Bill, where is the control? Why not nationalise the industry? Who wants that it should not be nationalised? Congress people themselves and young and intelligent people want and demand that general insurance as well as the banking system in this country should be nationalised. Why does Government not accept the proposal? Is it to oblige my good friends to the right? Unless and until the banking system is nationalised, unless and until insurance is completely nationalised, they are not going to deliver the goods in this country.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It can give employment avenues for defeated Congressmen.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I have got my comments to offer on the working of life insurance business. The Third Five Year Plan has got so much of funds from the LIC. Hitherto the Dalmias, Birlas, Tatas and all the other big business were utilising the money for their own ends. After LIC came into the picture, the money secured from policyholders and collected by the insurance corporation has been diverted to projects intended for the welfare of the people of this country. Is that a sin? It is wrong to demand that gene-

ral Insurance also should be nationalised? Why is Government not accepting it? It is because they are not real democrats. They are neo-colonialists. They do not believe in socialism. They believe only in capitalism coming, existing and prevailing in this country. But let me tell them; they are not going to avert the incoming revolution in this country if they go on to adopt the same sort of policy they have adopted and are adopting.

My observation is that this Bill is nothing but an eye-wash. It is cheating Parliament. He made an announcement in Parliament that he would bring Forward a Bill to bring about social control. But where is the control.

This Bill contemplates the appointment of a Controller of Insurance. I do not want that this power should be given to an individual, it should be given to Parliament, to the country collectively. If you give power to an individual, he will be corrupted, because man, as you know, is susceptible to corruption. His sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and all sorts of people will be benefited. (*Interruption*). You may see that he is appointed from your group.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is only defeated Congressman who are appointed.

SHRI V. KRISHNA MOORTHY : Every Member of Parliament has received a printed communication with regard to the Oriental Fire Insurance Co., in which it is alleged that over a million rupees have been defalcated. Even when the Bill was introduced in Parliament, a letter was sent to the Controller of Insurance. What action has he taken over that? Has the Government conducted any investigation? We need not necessarily believe this information, but it is the duty cast upon this Government to dispel this misunderstanding. They have a duty to tell Parliament that it is not correct, or if the information is correct, the Government should make an enquiry into the working of this Insurance company.

Finally, I would like to say that these people, in the name of social control, are not going to deliver the tiger. They are

only delivering a paper tiger. This paper tiger is not going to kill the moneybags, is not going to kill the capitalists, but it will convert itself into a real tiger and bite them in the next election. In the name of the policyholders; in the name of the general public of this country, in the name of the poor people working in this institution, I demand that general insurance like life insurance should be nationalised. I demand that the banking industry should be nationalised. There is this inflationary trend in the country. Who is responsible for it? It is the people in authority who are responsible because there is no control over the circulation of money. As long as there is no control over the distribution of money, whether it is in the form of bank overdrafts or accommodation by private banks, this country cannot stop this inflationary trend. So, I say that this is nothing but an eye wash. They have failed to implement their declared policy of nationalisation of general insurance as well as banking.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय ;

गया दोर सरमायादारी गया,
तमाशा दिखा कर मदारी गया ।

ऐ कि तुझको खा गया सरमायादार हीलागर,
शाख आहो पर रही सदियों तलक तेरी बरात ॥
मकर की चालों से बाजी ले गया सरमायादार,
इतहाए सादगी से खा गया मजदूर मात ॥

दिल्ली आते-आते रेलगाड़ी गाजियाबाद रुकी और बह उतर गये। सोशलिज्म हमारा ध्येय है। लेकिन मैं उन घादमियों में से हूँ कि जितना किया जाय उसकी तारीफ की जाय। यह फिज़ूल बोलने वाले मदारी हैं, यह डुगडुगी बजाने वाले मदारी हैं। इनकी पेटी में कुछ नहीं है। खोखले हैं ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक। जो कुछ भी हैं काँग्रेस के पास है और काँग्रेस के मंत्री के पास है। और जो हमारे पास है वह हम दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) मैंने पहले कह दिया कि जो ध्येय है वह नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन 95 फीसदी जो बात कह रहे हैं उसको कर रहे हैं तो उसकी तो साबाशी दो। मैं चाहता हूँ और पूरे

जोर से चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में सोशलिज्म हो और सो फीसदी सोशलिज्म हो। जब तक इस देश का एक-एक बड़ा कारखाना, टी-प्लान्टेशन, इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट यह सब...

श्री म० ला० सोंधी (नई दिल्ली) :
माइकेल स्टुअर्ट को क्यों बुलाया है? क्या भूल गए 1965 में क्या हुआ था और आज उसको फिर बुला रहे हैं...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह घादत से लाचार हैं।

श्री म० ला० सोंधी : घादत से लाचार नहीं हैं। कुछ समझ भी आनी चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह सयाने बड़े हैं लेकिन बावलों की तरह से कभी-कभी बिहेव करते हैं। सारा सयानान छोड़ देते हैं और उछल पड़ते हैं... (व्यवधान) चेयरमैन महोदय, इनको ठीक नाराजगी है क्योंकि मैं सरमायेदार की हिमायत नहीं करता...

श्री म० ला० सोंधी : एक तरफ माइकेल स्टुअर्ट को बुलाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ टी-प्लान्टेशन पर से सरमायेदारों को हटाना चाहते हैं। कैसे हटा सकते हैं? श्रीमन्, क्या आप गत बात बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं? केरल में कितना टी-प्लान्टेशन है यह आप जानते हैं और वह कितने हाथों में है? माइकेल स्टुअर्ट को किसलिए बुलाया?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding. You please resume your seat.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : But the House should not be misled. He is misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point is that the hon. Member is not yielding. He is on his legs.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एक किसान एक दुकानदार के सामने ईल्ड करे यह कैसे हो सकता है?

श्री ज० ला० सौधी : यह गलत बात हो रही है। दुकानदारी की बात यहाँ नहीं है। समझ की बात है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन महोदय, मिस्टर सौधी मेरे दोस्त हैं। यह कभी-कभी बीच में दखल दे देते हैं तो उनको जवाब देना पड़ता है।

असल बात यह है कि जब तक मुकम्मिल तौर पर कौमी मिलिकयत यह नहीं बन जायेगा तब तक यह शोर इस देश में रहेगा। मेरा दिली यकीन है कि जितनी यह पैसे की एजेंसीज देश में है, जो इदारे है, चाहे बैंक हैं या इन्श्योरेंस है, एल० आई० सी० आपने नेशनल-लाइज कर दिया, बड़ी मेहरबानी की, एल० आई० सी० की छोटी बहन यह जनरल इन्श्योरेंस है, यह रुपयों का भंडार है इसको चंद आदमियों के बजाय देश के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाय और उसमें से भी 80 फीसदी रुपया देहात के लिए लगाया जाय। मेरी एक आदत है, आप जानते भी हैं।...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : We are all supporting your policy.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह लोग सारे मेरी मदद कर रहे हैं, मेरी मुखालिफत नहीं कर रहे हैं।

तो सोशल कंट्रोल जो है, सोशल कंट्रोल का जो नारा है, चेयरमैन महोदय, गाजियाबाद तक गाड़ी आ चुकी है। मुकम्मिल नेशनल-जेशन होगा तो दिल्ली पहुंच जायगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope the hon. Member will proceed to Delhi now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अब दो चार बात में देहात के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह जो जनरल इन्श्योरेंस है यह सरमायेदारों का चाँचला है। मुट्ठी भर आदमी हैं, कार वाले हवाई जहाज वाले, बड़े-बड़े कारखाने वाले, उन्हीं की जेब में यह जनरल इन्श्योरेंस है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जनरल इन्श्योरेंस किसान की जेब में, गरीब हरिजन की जेब में, लैंडलेस लेबर की जेब में, और जो 80 फीसदी देहात के गरीब आदमी हैं उनकी जेब में जाय। यह हमारा जो रुपया है, करोड़ों क्या भरबों रुपया आता है, उनकी जो रिस्क कवर्ड है वह तो मिल गया बाकी जो रुपया है, यह उन मुट्ठी भर आदमियों का रुपया नहीं है, यह रुपया नेशन का है। वह रुपया नेशनल डनेलपमेंट के लिये, रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिये लगना चाहिये और जैसी एल० आई० सी० के लिये एक कमेटी बनी थी कि एल० आई० सी० में क्या क्या खामियाँ हैं और ए० आर० सी० की भी एक कमेटी बनी, उसी तरह की एक कमेटी जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के लिए बनाई जाय। चेयरमैन साहब, इसमें बड़ा गोलमोल है, बड़ी बदउनवानियाँ हैं, इरेगुलेरिटीज हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ए० आर० सी० से कहा जाय कि वह इनके बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे कि कैसे इनके फंक्शनिंग को सुधारा जा सकता है, इनके रुपये की इनवर्ड एजेन्सी बनाने के लिये, सारे देश में कैसे इन पर कंट्रोल किया जाय।

एक खास बात जिसे मैं इस मौके पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के मैनेज को हर एक किसान के पास, हर एक हरिजन के पास, देहात के एक-एक घर में पहुँचाना चाहिये। जनरल इन्श्योरेंस का अब तक जो काम हुआ है, वह मुल्क के सिर्फ पाँच फी सदी लोगों में हुआ है जो सिर्फ शहरों तक ही महदूद है—दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास जैसे शहरों तक महदूद है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका काम अब देश की 80 फीसदी आबादी में यानी देहातों में होना चाहिये।

चेयरमैन महोदय, मेरी जो तमन्ना है, आप उसकी तारीफ करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गरीब हरिजन जो भेड़-बकरियाँ पालता है, गरीब जुलाहा जो सुअर पालता है, हर एक किसान

जो गाय-भैंस पालता है, ट्रैक्टर रखता है, उनकी इन तमाम चीजों का जैनरल इंशोरेंस हो। जितने भी गरीब लोग देहातों में रहते हैं, वे सब जैनरल इंशोरेंस से कवर हों। लेकिन यह तब तक मुमकिन नहीं है जब तक कि यह चीज देहातों में पहुँचे। अब देहातों में कैसे पहुँचे—मेरे दोस्त ने वाजिब बात कही थी इनके एजेन्ट्स, इनके डवेलपमेंट अफसरों की फौज को देहातों में लगाया जाय, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि वे लोग वहाँ पर कमीशन पर काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। आपकी मारफत मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त है मैं एक तजवीज पेश करना चाहता हूँ देहात में चूँकि काम ज्यादा सस्त होता है, वे लोग पैसा भी नहीं दे सकते हैं, उनकी माली हालत कमजोर है, वहाँ चूँकि ज्यादा फिरना पड़ेगा, ज्यादा दिक्कतें आयेंगी, इसलिये एजेन्ट्स को तनख्वाह पर मुक़रर किया जाय, कमीशन से काम नहीं चलेगा—ऐसा इन्तजाम वहाँ पर आपको करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि देहातवालों को आप कुछ इन्सेन्टिव दीजिये। इन्सेन्टिव किस काम के लिये दिया जाय—कर्ज के लिये दिया जाय, रूरल डवेलपमेंट के लिये दिया जाय, रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये दिया जाय, इरिगेशन के लिये दिया जाय, ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिये दिया जाय। अगर देश की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदना चाहता है, पम्पिंग सेट खरीदना चाहता है, ट्यूब-वेल लगाना चाहता है तो सरपेण्डर बैल्यूवाली बात उसके लिये नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिल्ली में बैठकर एक सरमायेदार 500 रु० दाखिल करके मकान बनाने के लिये प्रोन-योर-हाउसिंग-स्कीम के नेहत एक लाख रुपये का कर्जा ले सकता है, लेकिन देहात का गरीब हरिजन, गरीब किसान एक पैसा नहीं ले सकता है—यह सरमायेदारों की जो लौण्डी जैनरल इंशोरेंस है यह शहरों से निकल कर

देहातों में पहुँचनी चाहिये और ये तमाम फँसिलीटीज गरीब किसानों को भी मिलनी चाहिये।

इस सिलसिले में एक इन्सेन्टिव तो मैं यह चाहूँगा—चूँकि देहातों में इन्कम इरेगुलर होती है, चाहे मजदूर हो या किसान हो, आपके प्रिमियम की प्लान इस किस्म की होनी चाहिये कि उसको दिक्कत न हो। अगर कभी वह किश्त भ्रदा न कर सके, तो उसकी पोलिसी लैप्स न हो, एक साल, दो साल तक लैप्स न हो, वह तीसरे साल या चौथे साल में उस रुपये को भ्रदा कर सके।

चौथी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत सी बेनामी एजेन्सीज बनी हुई हैं। अगर कोई खुद सरकारी मुलाजिम है तो उसने चौधरन को या अपने किसी रिस्तेदार को एजेन्ट को बना रखा है, इस किस्म की जो बेनामी एजेन्सीज हैं और रिबेट के सिलसिले में जो मेलप्रेक्टिसिज हैं, उनको रोका जाय, इससे निकाला जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इनको इससे निकाल दिया जाये तो जैनरल इंशोरेंस का बहुत भला होगा।

मैं, जनाब, मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूँ कि वह यह बिल यहाँ लाये अभी पहले एग््रीकल्चर क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन का बिल लाये थे, वह भी बहुत शानदार बिल था और अब यह जो बिल आया है, यह उससे भी शानदार बिल है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी तीन-चौथाई कामनाओं को पूरा करता है, बल्कि मैं तो यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह हमारी सौ फीसदी कामनाओं को पूरा करेगा इसके लिये मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, the hon. member who spoke just now did not understand a word of the Bill. He made a sermonising speech about peasants, buffaloes and incentives. The fact is that there was so much of demand for nationalisation of general insurance that the Congress High Command thought that instead of nationalisation, they would bring in social control. This sort of social control

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is going to be of no use because it will remain in law only and it is not going to have any effect. Are we going to accept this sort of social control? What is the reason for the nationalisation demand? A little reflection over the performance of these insurance companies will reveal the facts.

I will quote only a few instances to save time. The New Great Insurance Company of India, owned by Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, had assets to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs in 1947. This figure rose to Rs. 156 lakhs in 1957 and to Rs. 400 lakhs in 1967—a seven-fold increase in 20 years. The Ruby General Insurance Company, owned by Birlas, had assets worth Rs. 1.13 crores in 1957, which rose to Rs. 2.87 crores in 1967. It has doubled in 10 years. This shows what kind of loot takes place. I will give the dividends of the leading insurance companies. Concord of India 20 per cent; Hercules 27½ per cent, which belongs to Goenkas; Ruby General Insurance Company 18½ per cent; Triton 50 per cent, which belongs to the Goenkas; New India, which belongs to Tatas—40 per cent, Universal Fire Insurance Company 20 per cent, and Vulcan 20 per cent.

If they can give so much dividends, you can understand how much they would have looted. I am speaking about the way in which money has been concentrated in fewer hands through the instrument of general insurance.

I will give the profitability of insurance companies in liquid cash. Concord of India—paid-up capital Rs. 13.50 lakhs, profits Rs. 5.78 lakhs in one year. Hercules—paid-up capital Rs. 24 lakhs, profits in one year Rs. 15.26 lakhs, almost equal to the capital. Ruby General—paid-up capital Rs. 32 lakhs, profits in one year Rs. 18.76 lakhs. Triton—paid-up capital Rs. 5.75 lakhs, profits in one year Rs. 6.29 lakhs, i.e. more than the capital. New India—paid-up capital Rs. 170.90 lakhs, profits in one year Rs. 177.99 lakhs.

In Vulcan, Rs. 15.99 lakhs is the paid-up capital while its profit was Rs. 6.05 lakhs. I do not know as to how this plundering was going on? Whose money is it that is being concentrated in these hands? It is the people's money. You

can say that it is in the name of general insurance or in the name of banking or some other name that this concentration takes place. And it is exactly for this reason that the country wanted nationalisation but my friend Shri Randhir Singh says that the money should go to the poor. This Bill will not come to the help of the poor. You are not touching a pie of it. What you have done is that in order to avoid the nationalisation of these companies, you are helping these looters in the name of what is known as social control. That is exactly the reason why we are opposed to this and we want a real nationalisation worth it and we want the people to have the benefits.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Don't mislead.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am not misleading. But, if you are prepared to believe, by undertaking this measure you are helping these people because they in turn help you to be in power (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I can also give you hundreds of names.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is a mutual agreement they want to have the Controller with an Advisory Committee of seventeen people. Who are these seventeen people? They are representatives of different companies who are themselves the looters who are to be in the Advisory Committee and four members of the foreign companies who are the super-looters. Why should these foreign companies be advisers of our Indian Companies? I cannot understand this. They are concentrating on marine insurance. And it is in the marine insurance where the maximum malpractice takes place. It is they, if they want, who can swallow the whole thing from four ships loaded with all the cargo. There is such a sort of party being represented in the Advisory Committee and it is they who are looters. The Controller knows as to how a perfect looting should be done with the marine insurance experts at their command for this looting. This is the crux of it. Let us be plain and let us tell the people as to what we are doing. Let us not dupe everybody. It is not possible to

do that. Everybody knows what is happening nowadays.

Sir, coming to the question of the whole concept of it, the nationalisation came in after Vivian Bose Commission's report. In the Vivian Bose Commission's report, you will find what he had to say in page 509. I have no time to quote it. But, what he said is that whatever be the insurance companies, Dalmia did a perfect looting in a very very systematic way. He did it in this way. Rs. 1.25 crores of liquid cash of the insurance companies was transferred to the Dalmia Cement and Paper Marketing Company without any secured advances at all—a paper transaction. The Vivian Bose Commission said : what a terrible—notorious—plunder it is, is this the way in which the whole thing should continue ? Therefore, he highlighted the tragedy of the people who are victims of this swindling. Therefore, we must understand that there is a case for nationalisation. They are going to do this nationalisation by having the composition of this advisory committee. I tell you it is no use having the Advisory Committee as it will not give any effective control or check. Then comes the Consultative committee which is a nominated committee. What is that consultative committee going to do ? It may advise on the issues of policy matters if at all the policy matters of a certain company are to be taken up. Why this taking over at all ? What are the clauses given here ? I do not want to quote the clauses now because in the next reading, I shall come to them. They have said that the compensation should be paid at the market value or face value whichever is higher. The face value is an imaginary value. I have a pair of shoes. I can say that its face value is Rs. 1,000. Who is there to say that it is not so ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Only Communists can afford to wear shoes costing Rs. 1,000.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Normally, a coat costs Rs. 100. Suppose Shri Piloo Mody says that his coat costs Rs. 2,000, because it is the biggest coat worn by the biggest man in the House, how could you question that statement ? Therefore, to have a provision that the assets and liabilities

will be taken over at the market value or the face value, whichever is higher, is absolutely wrong. Of course, I do not say that the whole thing has to be confiscated. No, I do not go to that extent now. Perhaps at a later stage, I may say that. Now, I say, please pay compensation, by all means, but let it be limited to the paid-up capital.

I know that it is very difficult to improve this Bill. So, whatever suggestions we are giving are only for our satisfaction. The Bill cannot be improved upon. Take the case of taking over for non-compliance with the legal provisions, mismanagement or some other reason. You have to pay full compensation. Of course, you have advisers. But what will they do ? If it is the Bharat Insurance Company, its representative will come and sit on the advisory committee. They will manipulate their account books in such a way, their assets and liabilities will swell up to such an extent that they will deliberately create a case for nationalisation, for taking over, so that they can get a huge amount as compensation, which is disproportionate to the real assets of the company. The account books and the provisions relating to taking over will be so manipulated with the help of the advisory committee in such a way that there again the loot can be made. Thus, this is absolutely an enabling provision for the looters to continue their loot. Instead of doing any good to the people, it will terribly harm the interests of the nation.

The best way to get out of all this difficulty would be complete nationalisation. You may withdraw this Bill and bring a new one. If you are not prepared to do that and you are agreeable only to make some changes here and there, my only suggestion is that in the advisory committee the representatives of employees and Parliament should be there and there should be no representation for the foreigners.

I know full well that it is impossible to improve this Bill. Still, I am making some suggestions for my own satisfaction. The condition of the employees of general insurance are very bad and their service conditions should be improved. Even though these insurance companies have been looting the people all these years, yet they

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have not taken the trouble of giving even their employees some minimum remuneration and benefits. It is twenty years since we have achieved freedom. Are we to allow these things to continue still ?

Are we to tell the people that the train is still at Ghaziabad and it has not reached Delhi ? Actually, the position is a little different. The train is not at Ghaziabad; only its splinters are available. When even the rails are not to be found, how can the train be found ? It is not seen at all.

Therefore, do not create a situation where the entire people will be against you. They know very well that unless a radical change is made nothing will improve. So, they would be well advised to withdraw the Bill and bring a new measure for nationalising the insurance industry. Then you can proudly tell the people "we have done it." Or else, I warn them, the Government and the party in power will face their death at the anger of the people of this country.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तीडगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री नम्बियार के इस नाटकीय भाषण को सुन कर बड़ा खुश हो रहा था। मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि वे संसद में जितने अच्छे ढंग से हम लोगों को कन्विंस करने के लिये नाटकीय ढंग से बात कर रहे हैं, अच्छा होता यदि यही तरीका जनता में भी, जब कि वे वोट लेने जाते हैं, उस समय प्रस्तुत करते। साम्यवादी पार्टी के हमारे मित्र यहां पर अपना जोश खर्च करके हम लोगों को कन्विंस करने के लिये, अपनी बात समझाने के लिये, जितनी शक्ति लगाते हैं, अगर उतनी ही शक्ति जनमत तैयार करने में भी लगायें तो शायद वे आपकी बात ज्यादा समझ सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय आपके द्वारा सामान्य बीमे के सम्बन्ध में यह जो बीमा (संशोधन) विधेयक आया है उसका मैं स्वागत करना चाहता हूं। काफी लम्बे समय से इस बात की मांग बड़े जोरों से उठाई जा रही थी कि सामान्य बीमे का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। जैसा कि सबको विदित है यह बीमे का

जहां तक सवाल है यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और वह हमारा एक सामाजिक विषय है। अब सामाजिक या सार्वजनिक विषयों को यदि हम नियन्त्रित करते हैं तो यह संसद का और हमारे देखने का अधिकार है कि घूँक करोड़ों लोगों का भविष्य उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है तो उसका लाभ भी करोड़ों लोगों को मिलना चाहिये। जीवन बीमा निगमके राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की बात हमारे देश में हाल के वर्षों में तेजी के साथ बढ़ी है। सामान्य बीमे का व्यवसाय भी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ा है और वह इसलिये भी बढ़ा है कि इन पिछले 20 वर्षों में लगातार व्यापार बढ़ा है, यातायात बढ़ा है, व हमारे साधन, मुविधाएं आदि भी बढ़ी हैं। इन पिछले 20 वर्षों में जो जीवनस्तर ऊंचा हुआ है, हमारे देश का जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है व प्राथिक साधन बढ़े हैं उसको देखते हुए यह सही बात है कि सामान्य बीमे के कारोबार में भी बड़ी प्रगति हुई है। लेकिन क्या जरूरत पड़ी कि इस सामान्य बीमे के व्यवसाय के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की मांग प्रबल हो उठी ? श्रीमन् मैं उस भूमिका में जाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारा उद्योग और हमारा व्यापार किन्हीं व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये या संकीर्ण स्वार्थों की पूर्ति की दिशा में आगे बढ़ता है तो जनता में उसको लेकर एक असन्तोष पैदा होता है। हम जिस प्रजातन्त्र में जी रहे हैं, हम जिन करोड़ों लोगों की बात को और उनकी आवाज को बुलन्द करते हैं, जिन करोड़ों लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और जिस तरीके के प्रजातान्त्रिक वातावरण में हम चल रहे हैं उसमें कोई भी उद्योग या कोई भी व्यापार यदि उस का दृष्टिकोण जनोन्मुखी नहीं होगा यदि उस का दृष्टिकोण जनता के प्रति सहानुभूतिपूर्ण नहीं होगा, उदारतापूर्ण नहीं होगा तो निश्चित बात है कि उसकी प्रतिक्रिया होगी और वह प्रतिक्रिया हमें निम्नानी पड़ेगी और उसको

देखना होगा। जैसा कि मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे देश में सामान्य बीमे को लेकर एक जबरदस्त प्रतिक्रिया हुई और लोगों को ऐसा लगने लगा कि उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण आज नहीं तो कल को अवश्य होने वाला है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बिना हम साधारण जनता जो साधारण पालिसी होल्डरों को वह रियायतें नहीं दे सकते हैं जो कि इसके द्वारा हम उन्हें दे सकते हैं। मैं इसलिए इस राष्ट्रीयकरण की भूमिका के रूप में जो आज इस सामान्य बीमे का सामाजिक नियन्त्रण लायू हो रहा है उसका मैं हादिक स्वागत करता हूँ।

16.41 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में कुछ अच्छाइयाँ हैं वहाँ कुछ इसमें कमजोरियाँ भी रह गई हैं। डिपॉजिट की जो इसमें शर्त रखी गई है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन इस डिपॉजिट की शर्त के साथ-साथ किरातों में देने की जो सुविधा दी गई है उसमें यह बात ध्यान में रखने लायक है कि कई ऐसी बोगस कम्पनियाँ होती हैं जो कि इसका नाजायज लाभ उठा सकती है। इसी तरह इसमें कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जैसे कण्ट्रोलर जा कर अचानक कम्पनी की जांच कर सकता है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। इसी तरह प्रीमियम की दरें निश्चित करने के बारे में जो अधिकार दिया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन कण्ट्रोलर को जो अपरिमित अधिकार दिया गया है मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश का जो ढाँचा है उसमें इस तरीके के अपरिमित अधिकार देने से नौकरशाही मनोवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिलता है। हमारी बहुत सी पब्लिक अफ़ेयर्स इसी तरह नुकसान में जा रही हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जिन्होंने सदा सार्वजनिक उद्योगों का समर्थन किया है लेकिन मुझे अफ-

सोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि हम कई बार इसके पहले कि हम सार्वजनिक सेवा में सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में काम करने वाले, ऐसे सेवा भाव से काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों का एक मिशन तैयार करें उसमें पहले ही हमारे अंग्रेज महाप्रभुओं के जमाने से सामान्य ढंग से निकली हुई इस नौकरशाही के द्वारा सार्वजनिक उद्योगों का संचालन करवाते हैं, हम सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में उन्हें बड़ा, बड़े से बड़ा पद देते हैं जिस का कि परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि हमारा उद्देश्य चौपट होता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कण्ट्रोलरों को जो यह अपरिमित अधिकार दिये गये हैं उसका कहीं न कहीं नियन्त्रण होना ही चाहिए। उस के नियन्त्रण का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह कि जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी आप बनाने जा रहे हैं उस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का चेयरमैन हम कण्ट्रोलर को न बनायें। उस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का चेयरमैन कोई देशका ख्यातिप्राप्त जज या देशका कोई उच्च स्तर का नेता हो, हमारी संसद का सदस्य या कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति होना चाहिये जोकि तटस्थ व निष्पक्ष हो। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि परामर्शदात्री समिति के अन्दर संसद के प्रतिनिधि हों, पालिसीहोल्डरों के प्रतिनिधि हों, जनता के प्रतिनिधि हों और एजेण्टों के प्रतिनिधि हों। एक तरीके से वह कम्पोजिट बीडी हो जिसमें कि सबका प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके। ऐसा होने पर मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे वह साल में चार बार बैठे, तीन बार बैठे तभी सचमुच में वह इस बीमे के अन्तर्गत इस सामान्य बीमे से सम्बन्धित हजारों लोग जो कि इस देश में काम कर रहे हैं उनको लाभ पहुँच सकेगा।

आजकल इस सामान्य बीमे के बारे में सब से बड़ी शिकायत जो रही है वह यह रही है कि इसमें गलत व अनृषित ढंग से रिबेट दिया जाता है। यह रिबेट की मनोवृत्ति है जिसने कि इस व्यवसाय की साल को घटाया है। इस व्यवसाय की साल को घटाने में इस रिबेट ने बहुत जबरदस्त काम किया है इस लिये मैं

[श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा]

चाहता हूँ कि यह रिबेट देने की जो प्रणाली है उसको समाप्त किया जाये।

आज जो प्रीमियम है और जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया कि यह व्यवसाय बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है, हमारे देश का स्टैंडर्ड इन पिछले वर्षों में बढ़ा है और व्यवसाय इतना अधिक बढ़ा है कि हम व्यवसायियों के और छोटे व्यापारियों के उत्पादन को इधर-उधर ले जाने में जो प्रीमियम की दर हम पे करते हैं उन दरों का रिबीजन होना चाहिये। यह प्रीमियम की दरें जो कि बहुत पुराने जमाने से तय की हुई हैं मैं चाहूँगा कि यह प्रीमियम की दरें अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत यह प्रीमियम की दरें घटाई जायें। साथ ही प्रीमियम की दरों के सम्बन्ध सारे संसार की प्रीमियम दरों को देखते हुये उन के बीच में एक सन्तुलन कायम किया जाय। देश में प्रीमियम की दरें समान हों यह मेरा खास निवेदन है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि फायर एण्ड मैरिन में आपने पाँच परसेंट कमीशन की व्यवस्था की है लेकिन मोटर में आपने दस प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था की है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप कमीशन की दर पाँच प्रतिशत रखें लेकिन कम से कम रिबेट को तो आप कम करें, प्रीमियम की दरें कम करें और यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि साधारण पालिसीहोल्डरों को इस से बहुत लाभ होगा।

इस व्यवसाय में बोगस एजेन्सियां बहुत स्थापित हो गई हैं जिन का कि नियन्त्रण किया जाना चाहिये। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना है। एक ही बात कह कर मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लेना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी चिंता व अफसोस की बात है कि रिइन्श्योरेन्स के कारण वह विदेशी कम्पनियां हमारे हिंदुस्तान का करोड़ों रुपया बाहर ले जाती हैं इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पर नियन्त्रण होना चाहिये ताकि यह रिइन्श्योरेन्स के द्वारा जो हमारा करोड़ों रुपया विदेशों में जा रहा है,

विदेशी पूंजी के रूप में बाहर चला जाता है उस पर हम नियन्त्रण कर सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ और मैं आप का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if evidence was needed about the false notions of Congress socialism, here we have yet another evidence. The whole trouble with the Congress Party inside the Parliament as well as outside is that they do not really believe in socialistic principles.

In 1955, when the grand *ramashar* of the Congress Party met in Avadi, they got themselves converted into a socialist organisation. So they said, so they proclaimed and so they got the needed publicity. After all, we have reached a stage wherein socialism has become a salable commodity. It has become a commodity which can be sold to the people of India. So, naturally, the Congress Party sold that and, today, they are putting on a false grab of representing a socialistic party.

Subsequent to 1955, the Congress Party again passed the 10-point resolution, the nationalisation of banking system, the abolition of privy purses, the nationalisation of general insurance, etc. Only the other day, the Home Minister of the Government of India was threatening to come before this House with a draft Bill for the abolition of privy purses which are one of the last vestiges of feudalism in this country. But today we have no illusions about it. The Government is not serious about the abolition of privy purses. And we know, by now, that they are not serious about nationalisation of the banking system because, in order to get away from the pressures—both from within and from outside pressures were mounting; the people were hankering for nationalisation of the banking system—they have evolved this clever method, this social control. Social control might do a great harm; it may not help the country. After all, what is the idea in this? When we have always pleaded, when we have always canvassed, support for the theory of nationalisation,

we have meant to say, we have meant to convey, that the wealth of the country has to be ploughed back into the developmental activities of this country. We know that, after life insurance was nationalised, a great part of the moneys of the Life Insurance Corporation have been ploughed back into the rural areas of this country into the rural economy this country and it cannot be denied that the Life Insurance Corporation could be run even more effectively, more efficiently, but unfortunately we have an inefficient Government here, we have a government here which does not do things properly; naturally, this is reflected in all the undertakings that the Government has undertaken. The Life Insurance Corporation has, no doubt, done fairly well in the last ten years, and there is still a great scope for improvement, there is still a great scope for further expansion, so that the men in the rural areas could feel the usefulness of the life insurance idea.

Now, coming to the Bill that is before the House, this Bill was referred to a Joint Committee and at that time it was an extraordinary procedure that was followed. Usually when a Bill comes before the House, there will be a full-dress debate about the concept, about the policies, and then if necessary, it is referred to a Committee. But an extraordinary step was taken so far as this important piece of legislation was concerned. On the 8th April, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha and without any debate, it was referred to the Joint Committee...

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is often done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is done with the concurrence of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The only point that I have been struggling to make is this. This is a very important piece of legislation, and one more debate in the Lok Sabha would not certainly have done any harm to this legislation, would not have done any harm to this Bill.

When I was listening to the arguments advanced by Shri C. C. Desai, the spokesman of the Swatantra Party, I was hoping that I would be convinced to his way of

thinking when he made certain points. Of course, my friend from Madras, Shri Krishnamoorthi, has ably represented the socialist thought. But so long as the present Government is in power, so long as they continue to be in power, we cannot really expect anything substantial in the direction of socialist legislation in this country.

Now, there is the concept of the Controller. Much was made about the powers that the Controller has been given under the revised Bill. There is a Consultative Committee, and on the Consultative Committee all the big general insurance companies would be fairly represented. And added to that, as Mr. Nambiar put it, there will be four representatives representing the overseas insurance companies also. I cannot see the logic of this. I would like to submit to the Minister for consideration that these overseas insurance companies ought to have been treated on a separate footing, but that has not been done; much of the moneys that goes into the overseas insurance companies is being drained away to foreign countries the general body meetings are held in the headquarters of the company in whichever country they are located, there are not many Indian directors in all these overseas insurance companies. That is a serious matter for the Finance Minister and for this House to consider. It has been said in this Report that the Chairman of the Consultative Committee would be the Controller. This would certainly defeat the very purpose for which the Consultative Committees have been created. When he happens to be the chairman and when his acts are going to be questioned or debated, naturally there would not be free and fair debate. So it has been suggested by some members that an independent and outside person has to be nominated as Chairman of the Consultative Committee. Probably under his leadership there would have been a greater degree of freedom and there would have been greater fairness in deciding some of these questions. It is necessary that the controller has to be armed with certain powers; otherwise these vested interests, who are the sharks, will make incomeat of the controller. Therefore, the controller must be armed with certain powers. I am happy that he is given some powers, but it all depends upon what type of controller

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

we are going to nominate, or who are going to be appointed. If it is a question of appointing defeated politicians, discredited politicians, as they have done in respect of the State Trading Corporation, the Food Corporation, and all that, then, Sir, no useful purpose will be served. Even now, at this stage, I submit that the Chairman must be an outsider and he should command great respect in the country. With these words, I would request the Government to withdraw this Bill and then take a bold step in piloting another measure which would stand for total nationalisation of the general insurance business.

SHRI BEDABRATA BAURA (Kaliabor) : Sir, considerable interest has been aroused in the country on the issue of social control of insurance and also of banking because of the resolution of the congress working committee that demanded nationalisation of insurance business. There have been various malpractices of these companies and this is one of the reason for the plea for the nationalisation of life insurance business. The objective of social control, as has been laid down in this bill, is a laudable one. But it has a limited scope when it says that it will give a fair premium rate and it will bring down malpractices and that it will look to the interest of the society and not that of the individual and such other objects. But the point to consider is whether and under what context we have thought of the nationalisation of insurance and to what extent these proposals serve that interest. Our party certainly is not working at cross purposes when we want social control of insurance. Let us hope that social control can only be to progressively bring down the concentration of wealth. The larger aim in the context of the Fourth Plan can be the mobilisation of resources and it is on these points that this Bill does not go to that extent as one would like. So far as the investible resources are concerned the amount of premium income which insurance companies mobilised, was Rs. 75 crores. It is not a question of 5 crores or 2½ crores, or not even the question of profitability. Here is a premium income, investible income, of Rs. 75 crores, out of which only Rs. 15 crores is with the public

sector and an equal amount, another Rs. 15 crores, is with the foreign companies. Now, this social control must be judged within the limited objective...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may resume on the next occasion. We will take up the other item on the order paper.

17.00 hrs.

MOTION RE : STATEMENT ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the Motion regarding the Statement on drought conditions in the country. Ten minutes to each hon. Member. Shri Nahata.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : How much time is now fixed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One hour including reply. We have spent more than two hours already and we should finish the discussion today. After that there is a half-hour discussion.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I must have adequate time to reply, at least 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : This was discussed for four hours in the Rajya Sabha. We should have more time. The present allocation is too little.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us proceed instead of wasting time.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapur) : The half-hour discussion can be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Indore) :
When is the half-hour discussion coming up ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It depends on the progress of this debate. I cannot predict.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Not before 6.30 P.M.

श्री भूमत नाहाटा : (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन के सामने रखा है वह राजस्थान और विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान की जो भयानक अकाल की स्थिति है, उसकी गम्भीरता को प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं करता है।

उसको पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है जैसे किसी हृदयहीन अधिकारी ने कुछ आकड़ों इकट्ठा करके एक रस्म की अदायगी कर दी हो।

17 02. hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में 435 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर सात या आठ साल की उम्र के बच्चे यह तक नहीं जानते हैं कि बरसात क्या होती है। जब से वे पैदा हुए हैं, स्कूल में गए हैं, किताबों में तो उन्होंने पढ़ा है कि बादल आते हैं और बरसात होती है लेकिन वे अपने मास्टरों से यही पूछते हैं कि यह बादल कैसे आते हैं, यह बरसात कैसे होती है। 435 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां सात साल से बरसात की एक बूंद नहीं बरसी। इस साल पूरे जैसलमेर में बरसात की एक बूंद नहीं बरसी और घास का एक पत्ता पैदा नहीं हुआ है। बाड़मेर में पिछले साल कुछ बरसात हुई थी लेकिन उसके पहले तीन साल लगातार अकाल वहां पड़ा और इस साल भी भयानक अकाल है। जैसलमेर जिले में इस वक्त जो अकाल राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं तालाबों पर और सड़कों पर उस जिले की जितनी आबादी है उसमें से आप बारह साल के बच्चों को निकाल दें क्योंकि उन बच्चों को

अकाल राहत कार्यों में नहीं रखा जाता है और साथ ही उन लोगों को निकाल दें जो अपने पशु ले कर दूर मध्य प्रदेश में या गुजरात में या उदयपुर की तरफ सैकड़ों मील दूर चले गये हैं, तो उसके बाद जैसलमेर की जो कुल आबादी बच जाती है उस आबादी की अस्सी परसेंट आदमी आज अकाल राहत कार्यों पर काम कर रही है। राजपूत महिलाएँ जो परदा रखती हैं, जो घर के बारह नहीं निकलती हैं आज भूख ने उनको भी मजबूर किया है कि सैकड़ों की तादाद में वे अछूत कहलाने वाली महिलाओं के साथ सड़कों पर मिट्टी खोदें और वे खोद रही हैं। भूख ने वह सामानता ला दी है जो आज तक समाज सुधारक नहीं ला सके हैं। यह स्टेटमेंट जो वहां पर हालत है उसकी गम्भीरता को प्रकट करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि जो रिपोर्टें यहां पेश की गई हैं उसको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि आज भी स्थिति की गम्भीरता को नहीं समझा जा रहा है, उसको आंका नहीं जा रहा है। इसके बाद भी आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि राजस्थान की सरकार कहती है कि इन गांवों में अभाव है। अकाल आज तक घोषित नहीं किया गया है। सात साल तक बरसात न होना, अनाज तो दूर रहा, घास तक पैदा न होना, हजारों लोगों को पीने का पानी नसीब न होना, लाखों मवेशी भूख और प्यास से तड़फ तड़फ कर मर जायें, अगर यह अकाल नहीं है तो फिर अकाल किसे कहते हैं ? इस हालत को अभावग्रस्त स्थिति कहना मैं कहता हूँ कि सारे भारत का अपमान करना है, जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे लोग तो बहुत ही सुख और चैन की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हों और केवल राजस्थान के लोग ही अभाव में हों। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जो फौमिन कोड नाम का बाइबल अफसरों ने अंग्रेजों के जमाने से बना रखा है उसको बुनयाबी तौर पर बखल कर नया बनाया जाए, उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन किये जायें और राजस्थान में जो स्थिति है, विशेष कर

[श्री भ्रमत नाहाटा]

पश्चिमी राजस्थान में, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जालौर और जोधपुर में जो स्थिति है, उस सब इलाके को भ्रकाल भ्रस्त इलाका घोषित किया जाए।

भ्राज जो यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है, इसके तीन कारण हैं। पहला यह कि उपेक्षा, नैगलजेंस निगलैकट। दूसरा कारण है उपेक्षा और तीसरा कारण है उपेक्षा। बरसात न होना, इससे सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है लेकिन भ्रकाल तो समाज और राज्य और राष्ट्री के द्वारा पैदा किया जाता है। मैं खुलेआम यह एलान करना करना चाहता हूं कि चाहे राज्य सरकार हो और चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार, उसकी जो कूर, निर्मम भ्रक्षमता, उदासीनता यहो है, उपेक्षा रही है, उसी का यह फल है कि वहां भ्राज यह स्थिति है कि लाखों लोग भ्रकाल से जूझ रहे हैं।

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। एक्स-प्लोरेटरी ट्यूब बेल आर्गोनाइजेशन ने 140 कुएं खोदे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में। भ्राज से चार साल पहले इनको खोदा गया था। इन में से पिछले चार सालों में केवल 13 कुएं कमिशन किए गए, उन पर मशीनें लगाई गई और बाकी के जो 127 कुएं हैं वे चार साल से बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, उनका पानी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। इससे अधिक और उपेक्षा क्या हो सकती है।

मैं एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। जिस वक्त यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही थी और जानवर और पशु और इंसान पानी की बूंद-बूंद के लिए तरस रहे थे उस उक्त राजस्थान सरकार के वाटर बोर्ड के दो सब से बड़े अधिकारी तीन महीने से लगातार अमरीका में घूम रहे थे। उनको पता ही नहीं था कि स्थिति की गम्भीरता क्या है। इस क्षेत्र का जो पशु धन है वही वहां की भ्रय व्यवस्था का आधार है। यह चरागाही क्षेत्र है। लेकिन बीस बर्ष हो गए, भ्राज तक इस पूरे क्षेत्र में पशुओं की नस्ल

सुधारने के लिए, उनको भ्रच्छी खूराक देने के लिए, उनको और अधिक समर्थन बनाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

मैं एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। पूरे क्षेत्र में न सड़के हैं और न ही भ्रावागमन के साधन हैं। यह तो भला हो भ्रयूब खां का जिसने हिन्दुस्थान पर हमला किया और उसकी वजह से भारत सरकार की आंख खुली और कुछ सड़के देश की रक्षा के लिए इस क्षेत्र में बनने लगीं। वर्ना कोई भी बीस साल में भ्रावागमन के साधन का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि पूरे बाड़मेर जिले में जिसकी भ्राबादी दस लाख है और जैसलमेर जिले में जिसकी भ्राबादी ढाई लाख है, दोनों जिलों में पिछले बीस सालों में भ्राज तक एक भी लेडी डाक्टर कमी नहीं रही है और न ही रखी गई है, जैसे पूरे इस क्षेत्र में महिलायें बीमार होती ही नहीं हैं। हर क्षेत्र में आप देखिये, उपेक्षा बरती गई है। भ्राज बीस बरस के बाद भी लोगों को दूर-दूर से, पंद्रह पंद्रह और बीस बीस मील से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है। फिर भी उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है। क्या यह हम सबके लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है।

लोग बात करते हैं कि देश में क्षेत्रीय प्रसंगुलन है, उसको मिटाया जाना चाहिये। रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस मिटाये जाने चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले बीस सालों से इन क्षेत्रों की और जो उपेक्षा बरती गई है भ्राज उसका भ्रन्त होना चाहिये और इन क्षेत्रों की और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और वहां से हमेशा-हमेशा के लिये भ्रकाल को देश निकाला देने के लिए, उसका मुंह काला करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये। जब यह कहा जाता है कि इधर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये तो कहा जाता है कि जैसा सबके लिए होता है वैसा इस क्षेत्र के लिये भी हीगा। मेरा क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक भ्रकाल भ्रस्त है...

MR. SPEAKER : Now he must excuse me. More members have spoken from Rajasthan.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मुझे आप कहने दीजिये। मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना है। मेरे पास लिस्ट है उन बच्चों की जो भूख से मर गये हैं श्री मर रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात कर रहूंगा...

MR. SPEAKER : He will finish in two minutes now. Others also must speak.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : राज्य सभा में साढ़े चार घण्टे इस पर विचार हुआ है, क्या यहां पूरा विचार नहीं होगा? वह लोग मर रहे हैं, बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात कह कर रहूंगा चाहे कुछ भी हो। चाहे आप मुझे नेम कर दें।

कल माननीय शिन्दे साहब ने राज्य सभा में बहस का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि इस क्षेत्र में भूख से मौत नहीं हुई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इत्तिहा दी है कि वहां भूख से कोई नहीं मरा है। मैं स्वयं इस क्षेत्र में घूमा हूं और मैं एक-एक सड़क का नाम बता सकता हूं।

कोकरण के पास सांकड़ा सड़क का काम चल रहा है और वहां पर मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। वहां पर जो बच्चे मरे हैं, उनकी लिस्ट मेरे पास है।

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : इस लिस्ट को सभा पटल पर रखा जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. The Congress Party must help me. If they cannot control their own members, I cannot help it. It is not my job at all. I do not know what I can do.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह लिस्ट है उन बच्चों की, जो वहां पर मरे हैं।

श्री शशिभूषण : इसे सभा-पटल पर रखने पर क्या एतराज है?

ज्ञात तथा कृपि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : एतराज है।

The hon. Member is aware that he made this statement and the Chief Minister has written to him to supply him with the particulars of the children or the people who died—their names, their village names so that he can make inquiry and say how far it is correct. The proper step for him is to send the particulars to the Chief Minister so that it can be ascertained. I have received a letter from the Chief Minister.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह लिस्ट मैंने वहां भी भेज दी है। यह लिस्ट सिर्फ एक सड़क की है। उन तीन सड़कों पर यह हालत रही है कि बच्चों को सुबह दस्त लगते हैं, पेट फूल जाता है, रात को बुखार चढ़ता है और एक दो दिन में वे मर जाते हैं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि वे भूख से मरे हैं। पिछले कई सालों से उन बच्चों ने, और उनकी माताओं ने, दूध, दही या छाछ की शक्ल नहीं बेखी है। वे विटामिन ए और डी की कमी होने के कारण मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रोटी मैं अपने साथ लाया हूँ, जिसमें खेजड़ी और कैर पेड़ की छाल है। जो राशन मिलता है, उसमें यह छाल मिला कर वे लोग रोटी खा रहे हैं, जिसे मैं अपने साथ लाया हूँ। इस रोटी को खाने के बाद साठ प्रतिशत लोगों को रात का अन्धापन हो जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Kuchelar.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : वहाँ के एम० एल० ए० ने यह तार भेजा है, जिसमें लिखा है : "तीन दिनों में तीस वयस्क मृत्यु। बीमारी का जोर। उचित चिकित्सा व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त। अधिकतम राहत-कार्यों की आवश्यकता। लाठी, सोड़ाकंवर, लुद्रवा अकाल राहत-कार्य बन्द। परिणामस्वरूप हजारों भूखे-भटके व्यक्ति रोज-गार की तलाश में।"

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Kuchelar.

SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore) : The question of drought in our country is not only due to the failure of the monsoon but also due to the failure of the administration. This I want to express personally and also on behalf of my Party. As a matter of fact I will rather be satisfied by the statement given by the hon. Minister for Food. Of course, he is the Minister concerning Food. He cannot do any protective measures or preventive measures to protect and give food when a failure of the monsoon exists in the States in our country. I can appreciate the statement of the Minister for having given the relief, for having taken certain measures to provide relief for the people who have been affected by the drought in our country. At the very same time I regret to point out that no relief team was sent to Madras, now called Tamilnadu, though the Minister has felt so much about the drought condition in Madras State also.

श्री अमृत नाहटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप मुझे पूरा समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं यहां से बाक़ घाउट करता हूँ।

(Shri Amrit Nahata then left the House)

SHRI G. KUCHELAR : In fact, I was told by some friends that in Rajasthan the cattle have been taken away to a distance of 30 to 35 miles from their normal place for the purpose of feeding, and absolutely no water was available for them, and there was no water for drinking for the citizens of Rajasthan. They were struggling, and no relief was given to the people of Rajasthan in this respect, in spite of many other measures for relief which were given to the people of Rajasthan. It is very regrettable.

I am also told that this is not the first time. Drought has occurred in Rajasthan every year and in many other States in our country also. No permanent measures were undertaken to arrest such drought by the Government for a long time, though it is now 20 years since the present Government is ruling this country. They could have taken some action to avoid such a drastic drought which was affecting the country every year and spoiling the growth of the nation and the people. Very great damage was caused to

property. Countries like Soviet Russia and the United States of America are now trying to find out the reasons and to settle the problem of the monsoon; they are trying to control the monsoon somehow or other, whereas we in India are unable to control the monsoon. What I mean to say is that the Government should have taken at least some measures to control the floods, to control the surging waters at the time of the rains. Whenever there was a flood, we could have made some arrangements to divert the flooding waters into the sea. I do not know what the Minister of Irrigation is doing. There was a talk of a national programme for the last 20 years and more, of talking the waters of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga from the northern end to the southern end. Still, I do not know whether it is under consideration or whether it is progressing. This could have been done earlier. The flood over the river Ganga and the consequent loss of life and property in West Bengal and other areas could have been avoided if the Government had taken some relief measures much earlier.

In my State, I regret to say that though our Chief Minister was kind enough to give our people a measure of rice at Re. 1, it was done with great difficulty without expecting any subsidy from the Government. The Food Minister knows the difficulty with which our Government was trying to feed the people. There was shortage of water on account of the drought in North Arcot district, which I am representing, in South Arcot district, Tirunelveli district and Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu, and there was absolutely no drinking water for the people. There was a struggle for drinking water. The wells which were providing drinking water ceased to yield drinking water. Even today, many parts of our districts and our State do not have drinking water. For meeting this situation, our Government requested the Central Government to give us some more time—to fix a time-limit—for the payment of interest to the tune of about Rs. 16 crores. That request was not considered by our beloved Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. If they had conceded our request and permitted us to pay the amount at least in easy monthly instal-

ments, some irrigation works could have been taken up by the State. The State is still not in a position to manage the financial crisis which it is already facing, and it is not able to provide certain irrigation facilities to the people of our State.

The Deputy Prime Minister said that there arrears of income-tax to the extent of Rs. 372.52 crores till the end of this month. At least, the Centre can consider the request made by the State to provide certain facilities for meeting the crisis during periods of water scarcity. If they do not consider this request, the people of Tamilnad will certainly cry and suffer. It will cause suffering not only to the State but also to the Centre.

As our great poet Thiruvalluvar said :

*"Allal patraiyahu azhuthakkanner
Selvathaiye azhikkum padai"*

The deep cries of the citizens will destory the ruling party. Therefore, I appeal to the Food Minister, the Irrigation Minister, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to consider this. Unless the Finance Minister provides the money for irrigation, the Food Minister cannot increase food production. With these words, I appeal to the Government to consider the request made by our Chief Minister, Arignar Anna, for a moratorium or subsidy or grant or loan for meeting the expenditure for providing the necessary irrigation facilities in Tamilnad.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that Rajasthan is badly hit and I have allowed four members from that State—Shri Barupal, Dr. Karni Singh, Shri Berwa and Shri Nahata. But others also should have a chance. I do not select the speakers. I go by the list. Shri Naidu. I know that Andhra also is hit by famine, but time is limited. I am warning him in the beginning itself.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, in some parts of the country there are floods. In some parts there are cyclones and in some parts there is drought. In Andhra, some of the areas have been affected by drought continuously for the last four years. Recently Srikakulam District was affected by cyclone. Krishna and parts of Guntur district also have been affected by cyclone. In Srika-

kulam district, the three coastal taluks of Sompetta, Takkali and Ichapuram were ravaged by cyclone between 26th and 29th October, 1968. There was further havoc by rain in the district on 11th and 12th November. As a result of these the following damage has been estimated : Number of houses collapsed or damaged 28,899. Number of irrigation sources breached and damaged 1004. Paddy crop on 60,000 acres has been affected. The State Government has assessed the total damage as not less than Rs. 23.50 crores and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for immediate relief measures. The State Government had written a letter to the Centre requesting that a sum of Rs. 3 crores be given as assistance to the State Government to provide relief.

Now, according to the revised estimates, The Andhra Government want Rs. 3.43 crores under the following heads : gratuitous relief Rs. 43.56 lakhs; assistance to farmers Rs. 8.80 lakhs; animal husbandry and miscellaneous items Rs. 7 lakhs and repair to public works Rs. 140.57 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 352.73 lakhs for relief work.

The coastal areas of Krishna district were affected by the cyclonic storm on 6th November 1968, especially low-lying localities like Masulipatam town. A complete estimate of the damage is now being made. It is estimated by the State Government that it is likely to be round about Rs. 3.5 crores. Cyclone has also affected a portion of Guntur district. Though no loss of like or livestock has been reported, both paddy and tobacco crop have been damaged due to submersion. Proposals for assistance in respect of Krishna district will be made shortly by the State Government of India.

Coming to drought affected areas, In 1965-66 16 districts out of 20 districts were completely affected. In 1966-67 six districts were affected a second time and a third time in 1967-68 eleven districts were affected. Now, this year, 1968-69 all the districts of our State have been affected. About 165 taluks out of 189 taluks have been affected by drought. The number of people affected by this will come to about 130 lakhs.

In 16 districts the State Government have started immediate relief measures.

[Shri Chengalraya]

But the Central Government have not gone to their aid with the amount required. The State Government have estimated that they need Rs. 15 crores for relief work in the drought affected areas. But they have been provided with only Rs. 7.50 crores, which is not at all enough.

Now and then the Finance Ministry at the Centre send some people to estimate the requirements of the State Government. When it is the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that deals with relief work, I cannot understand how the Finance Ministry comes into the picture. Why should they send people who have no knowledge of agriculture to estimate the requirements of the States? If the Agriculture Ministry depute some people who know about agriculture to the States, they will be able to appreciate the difficulties of the agriculturists and they can accurately estimate the reasonable requirements of the States and their people.

In this case, Rs. 15 crores is the minimum amount which they have asked for drought relief work. If the Central Government do not give this amount immediately the relief work taken up by the State Government will have to be stopped in so many districts and people will be without any work. Actually, in my area people are migrating to the neighbouring districts, where also the conditions are so bad that people are not able to get employment.

It is reported that even drinking water is not available in the drought affected areas. Though the State Government have requested the Centre to divert some rigs from other areas, they have not been able to provide enough rigs. They have been able to get only 20 rigs, one for each district, and these rigs are being used to provide drinking water. Unless at least 4 to 5 rigs are allotted to each district, they will not be able to provide relief to the people. So, the Central Government should devise ways and means to supply more rigs to the drought affected districts.

Regarding finance, the State Government say that unless they get funds from the Centre, they cannot go in a big way and give relief. They are giving only minimum relief which is no relief at all; it is not enough. To give effective relief I

want the Central Government to come to the assistance of the State Government. If the Finance Department is to have a say in this, justice will not be done. It will be like the mother-in-law supervising over the daughter-in-law. That will not do any justice. I want Shri Morarjibhai not to interfere in the relief work.

MR. SPEAKER : So, in future the daughter-in-law must control the mother-in-law.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want some lump sum grant to be given to the Agriculture Ministry so that they can utilise it in a reasonable way and give effective relief to the poor labourers in those districts.

Then, our Chief Minister says, "We cannot do anything for Rayalaseema District; if there are famine conditions or failure of rains once in a way, I can come to their aid but Rayalaseema has been chronically affected and every year this is the position; so, what can I do?" The State Government is not able to help us and we want the Central Government to go to the aid of the State Government and give us permanent relief. If the Central Government is also not able to come to our relief, I do not know what will happen to these poor agriculturists in this area. I appeal to the hon. Agriculture Minister to see reason. I also want him to tour this area and see the permanent relief measures are started in this area so that the people may not be affected by drought.

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूखा और भ्रूकाल से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इन्होंने हमारे देश में स्थायी डेरा डाल लिया है। 1967 में इन्होंने बिहार में डेरा डाला था, इस साल इन्होंने आन्ध्र और राजस्थान में डेरा डाला है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि राजस्थान की स्थिति तो बड़ी संगीन और बुरी ही नहीं बल्कि दर्दनाक भी हो गई है। हमको भ्रफसोस है कि खाद्य मन्त्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस वक्तव्य में राजस्थान में सूखे और भ्रकाल से जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई

है, उसको बहुत ही कम कर के बताया गया है। न केवल गम्भीर स्थिति को नजरन्दाज किया गया है, बल्कि उस गम्भीर स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये जिस व्यापक रिलीफ कार्य की आवश्यकता है, उसको भी नजरअन्दाज किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अक्टूबर के आखिर में जब वहां की स्थिति गम्भीर होने लगी थी, हमारी पार्टी ने एक बहुत ही उच्चस्तरीय मण्डल को वहां की स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए वहां भेजा था, जिसमें हमारी पार्टी के महामन्त्री श्री राजेश्वर राव और हमारी पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री एच० के० व्यास शामिल थे। उन्होंने पांच दिन तक राजस्थान का दौरा करने के बाद एक ज्ञापन प्रधान मन्त्री जी को दिया। उस ज्ञापन को पढ़ने के बाद और इन के वक्तव्य को सुनने के बाद हमको ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम लोगों की बातों का - जिन बातों में राजनीति नहीं बल्कि मानवता की पुकार रहती है, उन बातों का भी वही हृथ होता है जो नक्काखाने में तूती की आवाज का होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में 85 फीसदी गाँव पीड़ित हैं। सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित पांच जिले—बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर और जालौर हैं और आज जो परिस्थिति वहाँ पर पैदा हुई है, वह पिछले साठ वर्षों में भी पैदा नहीं हुई है। जोधपुर और जालौर ऐसे जिले हैं, जहाँ इस साल नहीं पिछले साल भी सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हुई थी। बाड़मेर ऐसा जिला है, जहाँ पर अकाल का 6वाँ वर्ष है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि राजस्थान में अकाल ने स्थायी डेरा डाल दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में आश्चर्य की यह है कि राजस्थान को अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार ने यह नीति बना ली है कि चाहे भीषण से भीषण अकाल पड़े, लेकिन वह अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित नहीं करेंगे। बिहार में भी यही हालत हुई थी,

लेकिन बिहार की जनता को बचा लिया गया, इसलिये कि वहाँ की संविद सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की इच्छा के विरुद्ध बिहार को अकाल पीड़ित घोषित करने का साहस किया था। हम तो चाहते हैं कि काश सुलाड़िया जी में यह साहस होता कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की इच्छा के विरुद्ध राजस्थान को अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित करते, काश वह भी राजस्थान की जनता को बचा सकते, लेकिन वे तो जगजीवन राम बाबू की नीति के...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : May I interence ? It is a matter of common knowledge. A man with commonsense will understand, to declare an area a famine area or not is within the competence of the State Government. (Interruptions).

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Unfortunately, I do not share the commonsense of Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Of course, you have not the capacity to share that.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर आज हालत ऐसी है कि आप सड़कों पर जाइये, आपको मवेशियों की हड्डियों के अम्बार लगे मिलेंगे। यह हालत हो गई है कि पहले वहाँ पर हड्डियाँ चुगने का जो ठेका तीन हजार रुपये में दिया जाता था, आज वह ठेका 3 हजार रुपये से बढ़कर 30 हजार रुपये हो गया है और हमारे जाँच करने वाले साधियों ने बतलाया कि उनका अनुमान है कि राजस्थान में 20 लाख मवेशी, जिनमें अधिकतर गाय और बैल हैं, मर चुके हैं, इन 20 लाख मवेशियों की कीमत यदि घांकी जाय तो हम कह सकते हैं कि 50 करोड़ रुपये की नुकसानी सिर्फ मवेशियों के रूप में हुई है।

गल्ले की हालत यह है कि 110 रु० से लेकर 120 रु० क्विंटल गेहूँ बिक रहा है - ऐसी हालत से यह अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि वहाँ पर मनुष्यता और ज्ञानवरियत का जो भेद

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

है, वह मिटता जा रहा है। किस तरह से मिटता जा रहा है, हम एक मिशाल आपके सामने पेश करेंगे, जो कि उस जापान में हमारे लोगों ने प्रधान मन्त्री जी को दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है

“हालत इतनी गम्भीर है कि जेसलमेर में गऊ सेवा संघ ने गायों को खिलौने के लिये चना, ज्वार और बाजरा का मिलाजुला जो गल्ला बांटा, उसको गायों को न खिलाकर खुद इन्सान रोटी बनाकर खा गया। भूखा मरता, क्या न करता, गायों के लिये जो चारा था, वह इन्सान के पेट में चला गया”।

इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर इन्सान-नियत और जानवरियत का भेद मिट रहा है। हमारे खाद्य तन्त्री कहते हैं कि कामनसेंस नहीं है, कामसेन्स यह है कि वहां पर आदमियत दम तोड़ रही है और जब आदमियत दम तोड़ रही है...

श्री जगजीवन राम : आपकी पार्टी की सिवाय प्रोपेगण्डा करने के और कोई काम नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : राजस्थान में अकाल और सूखे से मरती हुई आदमियत आज इस बात को चुनौती देती है...(व्यवधान...)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अक्तूबर के आखिर की बात है। वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि हमने चारे का इन्तजाम किया है, लेकिन चारे का एक भी डिपो नहीं खोला गया, पूरे बाड़मेर जिले में चारे का डिपो नहीं खोला गया। हमने 6 डिपो ऐसे देखे, जहां सिर्फ बोर्ड लगा था, फी मवेशी तीन किलो चारा मुफ्त दिया जायेगा, लेकिन उन स्थानों में चारे का एक भी तिन्का नहीं था। सिर्फ बोर्ड लटका कर ये एलान करना चाहते हैं कि हम रिलीफ दे रहे हैं। रिलीफ में क्या मिलता है? उसके नमूने के तौर पर मैं इन रोटियों को आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ, जिनको हमारे माननीय

अदित्यन साहब वहां से घूम कर लाये हैं, यह रोटी वहां की जनता को रिलीफ की शक्ल में दी जा रही है, उसके बाद भी ये कहते हैं कि हम प्रोपेगण्डा करते हैं। सबसे बड़ा प्रोपेगण्डा आपकी कुनीति और दुर्नीति का ये रोटियां हैं। जब तक ये रोटियां हैं, तब तक आप ऐसी बात कह कर नहीं निकल सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ की समस्या की गम्भीरता के बारे में शायद दो रायें नहीं हैं। सदन में जितने लोगों ने अपने विचारों को प्रकट किया है सबने यहीं कहा है कि आज प्रश्न यह है कि तत्काल क्या किया जाय। इस समस्या का क्या निदान हो? इसके सिलसिले में दो तरह की बातें हैं—एक तो यह है कि तात्कालिक रिलीफ का सवाल, दूसरे—ऐसा इन्तिजाम किया जाये ताकि इस तरह की चीजें वहां फिर न दोहरा जाये।

तात्कालिक रिलीफ के बारे में दो-तीन चीजें कहूंगा। पहले यह कि राजस्थान को अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित किया जाये। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक रिलीफ की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। बिहार के अनुभव से हम इसको भलीभाँति देख चुके हैं। दूसरे यह कि राजस्थान में फी महीने दो लाख मन प्रतिरिक्त गल्ला दिया जाये ताकि रिलीफ का काम चलाया जा सके...(व्यवधान)...तीसरे यह कि राजस्थान सरकार को 50 करोड़ रुपये दिए जायें ताकि रिलीफ के तमाम खर्च पूरे किए जा सकें। चौथी चीज यह है कि चीप फाडर डिपोज में 3 किलो पर-हेड के हिसाब से चारा दिया जाये। और वे डिपो ऐसी जगहों पर खोले जाय जहां से 5 मील के रेडियस में सभी मवेशियों को कवर किया जा सके। साथ-ही साथ रिलीफ के बंटवारे के लिये सववलीय पापुलर कमेटीज बनाई जायें। यदि ये कमेटीज नहीं बनाई जायेंगी तो फिर अफसरशाही के द्वारा यह रिलीफ का काम हो नहीं सकता है। क्योंकि भूखी अकाल-पीड़ित मानवता के प्रति

जो प्रेम होना चाहिए जो उद्गार होने चाहिये वह भ्रमसरसाही में नहीं हो सकते ।

दूसरा सवाल स्थायी हल का है । स्थायी निराकरण के संबंध में मैं उन सदस्यों की बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ कि 52-53 में राजस्थान कैनल की जो योजना थी उसको तुरन्त लागू किया जाये । यदि उसको लागू किया गया होता तो भ्राज राजस्थान की यह स्थिति नहीं होती ; बल्कि 35 लाख एकड़ भूमि में भ्राज वहाँ अधिक होती हो रही होती । मवेशियों के घन्टार के बजाय वहाँ पर हरे-भरे बगीचे होते । इसलिए अब राजस्थान कैनल को तुरन्त पूरा किया जाये । इसके अलावा 500 नलकूपों की वहाँ पर व्यवस्था की जाये । यदि यह सारी व्यवस्था हो जाती है तो मैं यह समझता हूँ जो राजस्थान भ्राज रेगिस्तान है वह शायद समूचे भारतवर्ष का मददगार बन सके ।

MR. SPEAKER : Communist (Marxist) has not spoken ; SSP has also not spoken ; of course, Mr. Bharati is not here. In the Congress list, we have Mr. Rajasekharan.

Mr. Rajasekharan.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapura) : Most of our friends opposite have spoken with a certain amount of emotion and with exaggeration. This is a problem which needs patience, reasoning and scientific analysis. It is not a question of a party or an individual or a State. It is a challenge thrown to our politicians, planners, scientists and administrators.

Drought is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in our country. But we do not seem to have learnt any lessons from the past few decades. I would like to draw the attention of this House to a report which was published in 1945, by Sir John Woodhead who was the Chairman of the Famine Inquiry Committee set up in 1945. He has called for an integrated planning for the future to fight this drought situation.

Starvation and malnutrition have be-

come a continuous process of human suffering. The short-term sympathetic measures will not help us. It is the long term planning on a scientific basis which is going to solve this problem.

The Buddha, 2600 years ago, said that the engineers should control the water. The most important problem in our country today is the failure of rains very often. In this connection I would request this hon. House to give more attention to the research aspect of this problem. We have to find out today a substitute for rains. This is a problem which our scientists have to tackle, and I am sure that the scientists will take care of this.

I would request the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to allot more funds for this purpose so that our scientists can find out some substitutes. In this connection I would like to urge upon this Government that we should ban all imports of foodgrains. This is one thing which is hindering our food production. I hope we will give proper attention to this aspect.

Again, I would like to refer to the Famine Inquiry Report (1945). They have very clearly suggested that we should find out measures to check our population. I am glad that the Ministry of Family Planning have taken many measures to check our population growth. Again, as you are aware, we have unlimited underground water resources. And, we have not made any attempts to tap these resources. I would request that under the fourth Five-Year Plan we should give adequate attention to tap these sources, so that we can use these sources to fight the drought which is occurring from time to time.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Is the Fourth Plan coming at all ?

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Yes ; please wait and see. It is going to come.

Sir, we have got certain examples before us. I have read in some newspapers that in Australia and USSR, wheat is grown in an area where they have got less than ten inches of rainfall. I would like to suggest that we should give more attention to grow more drought-resistant, short-duration varieties so that our farmers will have the benefit of such schemes.

[Shri Kaiasekharan]

Again, coming to the statement of Mr. McNamara, the World Bank President, my hon. friend, Mr. Naidu pointed out about this, that we should have more powerful rigs in this country so that we can tap the under-ground water. The World Bank President has said that if there is an appeal from the Government of India he is prepared to consider providing the required funds to tap the underground water resources and for the supply of powerful rigs. Therefore, I would request the Government that they should make out an integrated plan to have these high power rigs—from wherever it is possible to get—even if we have to spend the much deeded foreign exchange.

With these words, I request the Government that they should have an integrated planning to fight this drought in future.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Satya Narayan Singh—not here ; Shri M. S. Bharati—not here. Shri Nihal Singh.

श्री निहाल सिंह (चन्दौली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों देवी प्रकोप हैं। लेकिन हमारी भारत की सरकार प्रकृति के साथ होड़ ले रही हैं। प्रकृति सोचती है कि हम गांवों में सूखा फैला देंगे तो हमारी सरकार सोचती है कि शहरों को हम स्वर्ग बना देंगे। यह सरकार सारे देश का रुपया शहरों को सजाने में लगाती जा रही है। अशोक होटल में घूमने वाला कमरा बनाया जा रहा है। प्रकृति कहती है कि हम गांवों की उजाड़ देंगे तो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार में बैठे हुए मंत्रिगण कहते हैं कि शहरों को स्वर्ग बना कर हम गांव में नहीं जायेंगे। जहाँ तक खाने का सबाल है, हम विदेशों से अन्न मंगा लेंगे, इसलिए यदि हमारी भारत की सरकार सुघर जाए, फिर चाहे प्रकृति सुघरे या न सुघरे, देश की अवस्था को सुधारा जा सकता है। हमारे देश में पानी की कमी नहीं है। अमरीका में दो सौ करोड़ ब्यूविक फीट पानी है और उतना ही पानी इस देश में भी है। अमरीका की जमीन

हिन्दुस्तान से तीन गुनी है लेकिन वहाँ की सरकार उस जमीन को सिंचित कर देती है और भारत की सरकार उतने ही पानी से एक निहाई जमीन को भी नहीं सिंच पाती है। ऐसी दशा में यदि यहाँ सूखा नहीं पड़ेगा तो क्या पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ की स्थिति और सूखे की स्थिति में महान अन्तर है। जब बाढ़ आती है तो उसमें एक फसल जरूर हो जाती है लेकिन सूखे में दोनों ही फसलें चली जाती हैं, साथ ही साथ जानवरों का चारा भी नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके, खासकर वाराणसी और मिर्जापुर, जहाँ से कि मैं आता हूँ और जो कि खाद्य मंत्री के चुनाव क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ है, वहाँ पर सूखे की वजह से सन् 66 में स्थिति खराब हो गई थी और इस साल भी वही दशा है। वाराणसी के केवल नौगढ़ इलाके में ही भूख से 9 आदमियों की जानें चली गईं।

हिन्दुस्तान का जब भूख से कोई आदमी मरता है तो वहाँ का डाक्टर बतलाता है कि वह पता खा कर मरा है या वह पेड़ की छाल खा कर मर गया है। मजबूर हो कर जब आदमी अपना जीवन यापन करने के लिए कोई अखाद्य पदार्थ खा लेता है तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह मर जायेगा और इस तरह उसकी मृत्यु होने पर वह वह डाक्टर बतलाता है कि उस मनुष्य की भूख से मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। यह खेद का विषय है कि इस देश की सरकार सुघर नहीं रही है।

मैं आगे बतलाऊँ कि मिर्जापुर और वाराणसी में थोड़ा सा अन्न कार्य कर दिया जाये और थोड़ा सा रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाये तो वहाँ की अकाल स्थिति हमेशा के लिए सुघर सकती है।

गंगा नदी एक बहुत बड़ी नदी है जिसमें कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी भरा हुआ है। दो पम्पिंग कैनल मिर्जापुर के इलाके में लगी हुई है जिनसे कि कुछ पानी उसे इस साल मिला है इसी तरह वाराणसी में भूपोती योजना भी

शुरू हो रही है। अब यदि गंगा नदी के किनारे किनारे कम से कम 20 पम्पिंग कैनाल लगा दी जायं तो वहाँ की हालत सुधर सकती है।

मिर्जापुर में रिहैन्द डैम से बिजली जो पैदा की जाती है पहले तो किसानों ने यह सोचा कि यह बिजली किसानों के लिए है लेकिन बाद में मालूम हुआ कि यह बिजली बाँडला साहब के लिए होगयी है। अगर बिजली का प्रयोग किसानों के लिए किया जाय तब उस इलाके की सूखे की स्थिति हमेशा के लिए सुधर सकती है लेकिन आज तक सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है। इस समय जो सूखा पड़ा हुआ है यदि वहाँ पर टैस्ट वर्क नहीं खोले गये और टैस्ट वर्क में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दी गई और वहाँ पर पम्पिंग कैनाल का इंतजाम नहीं किया गया, यदि वहाँ सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें नहीं खोली गई, मुफ्त भोजनालय नहीं चलाये गये और अंधे, बूढ़े व लंगड़े लोगों के लिए कपड़े और भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो वही बदतर हालत होगी जोकि वहाँ पर सन् 66 में हुई थी। बस इतना निवेदन करके मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is good progress. I think I can accommodate one or two more Members. Shri Speaker.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Kindly consider the case of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Every Party gives me the list of its speakers. I call them according to that. If I have my own choice, if the Swatantra Party, for instance, give a the name of Shri Ranga and I call upon Shri Patodia to speak, how will it look ? Will it be fair ? How will they feel ? Why does he want to put the Chair in an embarrassing position ?

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : The question is about those who have moved substitute Motions.

MR. SPEAKER : This is an internal party matter. He can discuss it within his own party. Whoever is in the Chair

should not be put in an embarrassing position. I find they are in the habit of putting the Chair in an embarrassing position ; this does not happen in the case of Opposition parties. They give only one name.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : We want you to give us more time for the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spend two hours on this the other day. We are allowing some time today. It is impossible to extend it.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : What about giving an opportunity to those who have move substitute motions ?

MR. SPEAKER : Substitute motions will be put to vote.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : I have a substitute motion. Unless I am allowed to speak, what is the use of moving such Motions ? What is the use of sitting here ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : On a point of order. You have just now said that you call the speakers no less according to the lists submitted by the parties. Is there any Parliament in the world where the Speaker gives up the right to choose the speakers ? Whoever catches his eye should be called. This is most unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER : You are perfectly right. Suppose ten of them catch my eye, not only one. Why should I omit Shri Supakar and call somebody else ? He has also caught my eye.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : It is indeed a cruel irony of fate that whereas the coastal districts of Orissa have been deluged with a rainfall of about 20 inches in the course of three days, in some parts of my district of Sambalpur there has been a rainfall of only 17 inches during the last ten months though the normal rainfall is about 50 to 60 inches.

In para 42 of the report of the hon. Minister it is stated as follows regarding Orissa :

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

"The assessment of damage to the early kharif paddy crops made by the State Government shows an overall damage of 26 per cent of the normal yield. The crop has been substantially affected in the Western districts of the State namely, Sambalpur (5%), Bolangir (41%), Kalahandi (40%) and Sundergarh (7%)."

This is a hopeless under estimate of the real state of affairs and the State Government I am afraid have not sent a correct report of the seriousness, the acuteness of the drought prevailing in the Western districts of Orissa, especially in the district of Sambalpur. We had a serious famine condition prevailing in West Orissa in 1965-66 and about Rs. 10 crores were spent in the area in relief operations from Government account apart from the private charity organised by the Marwari Relief Society, CARE, and other relief organisations. The Prime Minister herself kindly went to the worst effected areas in my district and saw the real seriousness of the drought situation in Sambalpur and Kalahandi districts. The same area which was effected by the worst drought in 1965-66 is also affected by the drought this year, but people in that area say that conditions are worse this year. This year rains failed in the early months of the kharif season. In July and August the seedlings died in their seed beds. For want of rain or irrigation the lands near the tanks or water reservoirs which are considered the best lands in the locality also suffered badly because there was no water in the tank itself from which the land was to be irrigated. As seedlings died transplantation operations could not take place and the cultivators suffered from enforced idleness right from the beginning of the season and it was altogether a heart-rending experience to see the cultivators remaining idle in the period when he should be the busiest. Even in the best lands the desperate cultivators began grazing their cattle from the months of September and October. This is the situation there.

Wherever we go we hear the woeful tales of the desperate agriculturists. They are steeped in heavy debts which they incurred in 1965-66 and subsequent years.

They have not been able to pay them back during the last two or three years.

Now the situation is such that if they incurred further loans, they will be altogether bankrupt and the pity of it is that even in this period when they are suffering from this awful drought there is a demand from the Government for the payment of the instalments of loans of the previous years.

18 00 hrs.

श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपार (गुडगांव) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। जब एक स्टेट राजस्थान के बारे में कहा जा रहा था तब श्री जगजीवन राम ने उठ कर कहा था उन्होंने सरकार से हत्तला मंगवाई है बच्चों के मरने के बारे में। सरकार कहती है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। अब चूंकि उड़ीसा में अपोजीशन की सरकार है इसलिए खुले अल्फाज में इस तरह की बातें वहाँ की सरकार के लिये कही जा रही हैं। श्री जगजीवन राम मेरे पीछे बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वह दखल नहीं दे रहे हैं। अपोजीशन की सरकार को बदनाम करना और अपनी सरकार को बचाना, यह दोनों बातें इस हाउस में शोभा नहीं देती।

[श्री عبدالغنی ڈار (گڈگاؤہ) اور حیکش ہودے۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے جب ایک اسٹیٹ راجستان کے بارے میں کہا جا رہا تھا کہ ایک ملک کا تھاکہ بعض نے سرکار سے اطلاع سنگرائی ہے بچوں کے مرنے کے بارے میں۔ سرکار کہتی ہے کہ کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ اب چونکہ اوریسہ میں اپوزیشن کی سرکار ہے اس لئے کھلے الفاظ میں اس طرف کی باتیں دل کی سرکار کے لئے کی جا رہی ہیں۔ شری جگ جیون رام میرے پیچھے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ دھل نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ اپوزیشن کی سرکار کو بدنام کرنا اور اپنی سرکار کو بچانا یہ دونوں باتیں اس ہاؤس میں شوبھا نہیں دیتی۔]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The agricultural labourers are the worst sufferers, because the cultivators cannot afford to employ them when there is no chance of reaping any harvest from the fields. To crown the difficulties of the

labourers, there are no public works where these landless people, mainly the Adivasis and Harijans can find employment. The State Government of Orissa have stopped all development works for the last 1½ years from the time they assumed office. The Government of Orissa in their anxiety to root out corruption have found that since corruption is associated with the execution of development measures, the best way to root out corruption is to stop all development works on the plea that there are no funds.

From the reports it appears that Rs. 3 lakhs have been allotted for the relief measures. In the year 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 10 crores was spent. We find that to our District of Sambalpur in the affected areas only Rs. 50,000 has been allotted. Hence the people are in despair. Now I would request the hon Minister to send out a team like the team which visited the cyclone affected areas to have a proper assessment of the scarcity condition prevailing in these drought affected areas and assess for themselves the measures of relief that are necessary and advise the State Government accordingly.

श्री सत्य नारायण (बाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे साथियों के जवाब में कहा कि यहाँ पर जो बातें कही जाती हैं वह प्रचार मात्र के लिए कही जाती हैं और उनको राजनीतिक तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी व्यक्ति इस तरह की बात को राजनीति के लिये प्रचार का साधन बनाता है और राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करता है, तो इससे बड़ कर जघन्य अपराध और कोई नहीं हो सकता है।

भाज हमारी आँखों के सामने क्या गुजर रही है, हम क्या देख रहे हैं, हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उसको आपके सामने रखें। अगर हम इस को नहीं रखते हैं तो हम अपने कर्तव्य से हट जायेंगे। राजस्थान के भाइयों के जो जज्बात सामने आ रहे हैं वह सही मानों में उस दर्दनाक तस्वीर के खोतक हैं जिनको उन्होंने अपनी

आँखों से देखा है। हमने 1943 में भी देखा था कि बंगाल के अन्दर 45 लाख हमारे भाई कुत्ते और बिल्ली की मीत सड़कों पर मर रहे थे। हमने वह तस्वीर भी देखी थी जिसमें एक इन्सान के करता था और दूसरा झपट कर कुत्ते की तरह से उसको खाने की कोशिश करता था। उसी स्थिति की भलक भाज राजस्थान में देखने को मिल सकती है। वहाँ पशु मर रहे हैं, बच्चे मर रहे हैं। उनको पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, खाना नहीं मिल रहा है और भुँड के भुँड इन्सान मर रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में इसको बढ़ाने चढ़ाने और उसको राजनीतिक रूप से इस्तेमाल करने की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह परिस्थिति की वास्तविकता है।

बनारस के अन्दर, गाजीपुर के अन्दर और मिर्जापुर के अन्दर सब जगहों पर यही परिस्थिति है। वहाँ पानी बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ा। खरीफ की फसल का एक दाना भी नहीं हुआ चारा नहीं हुआ। वहाँ पर धान काफी होता था और हरिजन और जो ग्रामीण मजदूर हैं वह उस फसल को काट कर उससे अपनी गुजर करते थे। फसल न होने की वजह से हरिजनों की हालत भाज सबसे अधिक दयनीय है। मजदूरी के जरिये फसल को काट कर जो कुछ वह पाते थे बिल्कुल नहीं मिला क्योंकि खेतों में एक दाना भी धान नहीं हो पाया है। भाज कोई भी वहाँ जा कर देख सकता है कि पशुओं के लिए चारा नहीं, घासमियों के लिये खाना नहीं और बच्चों के लिये खाना नहीं है तथा परिस्थिति बहुत ही ख़तरा हो गई है।

मैं ने भाज सन् 1943 का जिक्र इसलिये किया कि हमारे देश में भाज एक प्रवृत्ति दिलवाई पड़ती है कि जब हमारे देश पर कोई संकट आता है, जनता पर कोई संकट आता है तो उसकी गम्भीरता को नहीं समझा जाता, बल्कि उससे लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है। आप देखेंगे कि जब भी हमारा मुस्क किसी संकट में पड़ गया, जनता किसी संकट में पड़

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

गई, प्रभाव पैदा हो गया, तब तुरन्त ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठाने की प्रवृत्ति जोर पकड़ जाती है। खाद्य जैसे बिल्कुल गायब हो जाता है और जनता को जो मिल भी सकता है वह नहीं मिला पाता है। आज जब कुछ क्षेत्रों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है सूखे की वजह तब वहाँ जितने भी मुनाफाखोर हैं आप उनको देखिये कि वह किस तरह से चीजों को दबा रहे हैं, गायब कर रहे हैं और अपनी तिजोरियों को भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह प्रवृत्ति आज इस तरह से फैल रही है कि नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उन इलाकों में जिसके पास पैसा है भी, अगर वह चाहता है कि जिन्दगी को बचाने के लिये उसे कुछ मिल जाये तो वह भी नहीं मिल पाता है।

इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में तमाम लोगों का सहयोग लिया जाये। पार्टियों की बातों को छोड़ कर सबको जनता में जा कर ऐसी स्पिरिट भरनी चाहिए कि यह बातें न हों और तमाम लोगों के सहयोग से इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये अन्यथा परिस्थिती विकट हो जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Annasahib Shinde.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose-

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है। यह बड़ी प्रजीव बात है कि जब कोई 14 लाख या 18 लाख लोगों का सवाल होता है तब वहाँ पर इतना टाइम दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब डेढ़ लाख लोगों का सवाल है तब उस पर तीन, साढ़े तीन घंटे भी नहीं मिलते।

We strongly resent this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the hon. Minister.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : राज्य सभा में इस पर साढ़े चार घंटों तक विचार किया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है, डेढ़ लाख इन्सान भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन इस पर यहाँ पर वादविवाद नहीं हो सकता ?

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Then we all the Rajasthan is walk out on this point.

(Shri Naval Kishore Sharma and a few others then left the House)

SHRI NAMBIAR : One more chance may be given.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not one more chance even if I give one more chance, there are others still waiting : Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey from UP, Shri Anantrao Patil from Maharashtra, Shri Mudrika Sinha from Bihar ; and then comes Rajasthan. Yes, Mr. Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important debate that has taken place in this House regarding the prevailing drought situation in our country. A number of hon. Members expressed concern in regard to the drought situation in various part of the country. May I submit that my Ministry and the Government of India share the concern of the hon. Members in regard to the drought situation in many parts of the country, and particularly in Rajasthan ? That is why the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture took the first opportunity of visiting Rajasthan and seeing things himself.

The Prime Minister was good enough to visit Rajasthan and look into the drought situation there. I myself visited some of the areas there and travelled by road about 300 to 400 miles. It is not that we are not concerned about the situation there. I understand the concern of hon. members, but some of them tried to bring in politics into this.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Are you referring to those who walked out just now ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am not referring to them.

18 11 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

Dr. Karni Singh, a responsible member, made the charge that the minister was not good enough to visit a particular area and there was political discrimination in drought relief measures. Mr. Lakkappa went to the extent of saying that the Government of Mysore and Government of India are playing politics in regard to drought relief. This criticism is completely unfounded. Natural calamities are national issues above party politics and we should look at them as such. We should not try to bring in politics into them. I hope hon. members will appreciate this and cooperate with the Government of Rajasthan and the Government of India so, that we may be in a position to tackle it more efficiently.

Cyclones, floods and droughts are natural calamities and we can meet the difficult situation only by maintaining the morale of the people. It would be possible to do so only if hon. members make a really non-political approach to these national issues. I am trying to seek the cooperation of the hon. members in this matter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We assure you of that. But still we find that cattle wealth is lost.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are pockets in different parts of the country affected by drought, but Rajasthan has been the most hard hit and naturally hon. members have devoted more attention to its problems. In western Rajasthan, which is mainly affected by drought, cattle wealth has been severely affected. As is known, the economy of western Rajasthan is mainly dependent on cattle wealth. That is why drought relief measures mainly centre round giving relief to save cattle wealth. Rajasthan Government has taken a number of steps to protect the cattle wealth. Rajasthan is a State where rainfall is very scanty in many areas. Even it is normal, cattle migrate from Rajasthan to other areas.

This year there is an accentuated

phenomenon, because a large number of cattle have been taken to some other parts. With the initiative of the Rajasthan Government and the Centre, we are trying to persuade the Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Governments.

श्री शशि नूबरल : मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत बगलिंग किया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are trying to persuade these governments to see that they accommodate a large number of cattle from Rajasthan in these States and I must put on record our sincere thanks to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab for accommodating a large number of cattle from Rajasthan.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why not Haryana ? We are doing so much for them.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When the cattle have to migrate, they have to walk hundreds of miles. Naturally, unless fodder is made available *en route*, it is not possible for the owners of cattle to take them to the neighbouring areas. So, the Rajasthan Government have taken steps to see that relief camps are organised at different places *en route* where three kilos of fodder is made available free of cost to the migrating cattle. In this way, a large number of cattle have migrated from Western Rajasthan to eastern parts of Rajasthan and the adjoining States.

In regard to drinking water also facilities are being made available. I do not want to take the time of the House by giving all the details in regard to this.

Drought immediately affects the availability of food. We are taking care to see that adequate quantity of food is made available to the Rajasthan Government so that it is in a position to make supplies to hard-hit areas and is, at the same time, in a position to maintain proper price levels. I am glad to inform this House that as a result of the reasonable level of supplies from the Centre to Rajasthan, the price level in Rajasthan is behaving well. The price level, though it was affected a little bit in September/October, thereafter prices

[Shri Annasaheb Shinde]

of foodgrains have started falling down and the Rajasthan Government is in a position to meet the reasonable requirements of the people through fair-price shops and so on.

The Rajasthan Government is also providing work to about 25,000 workers in the Rajasthan Canal. Because, some hon. Members made reference to the work on this canal.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One rupee a day. Do you expect them to live on that ? Very generous of you !

श्री शशि भूषण : डेढ़ रुपया देते हैं :

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : On a number of occasions, the hon. Members have made out the point on the floor of the House why construction work on border roads could not be taken up to provide work to more and more people. In this connection, there was an inter-ministerial meeting and now a decision has been taken that many of the border roads, which were on low priority, would be taken up in order to provide employment to a large number of people who are badly in need of employment.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : Only in Rajasthan or in other areas also ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am now speaking with reference to Rajasthan only.

In addition to this, a number of relief works have been started in different parts of Rajasthan by the State Government.

Then, a reference was made to starvation deaths by Shri Amrit Nahata. I wish to explain the position.

श्री शशि भूषण : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है कि भूख से मरे हैं। यह कहा है कि उनकी न्यूट्रिशन नहीं मिला है, इसलिए मरे हैं। यह मैंने भी वहां देखा है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : He has also made a press statement to that effect. I would like to dispel the impres-

sion that starvation deaths are taking place in Rajasthan.

Whenever such instance is brought to our notice by hon. Members we refer it to the Rajasthan Government. In regard to the instances, the news of which appeared in the press in different versions, we have made specific enquiries from the Rajasthan Government. The State Government have clearly stated that no starvation deaths have taken place in Rajasthan so far.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आपने स्टार्वेशन डेथ की डेफिनेशन ऐसी रखी हुई है कि आप कभी उस को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member comes from Bihar. When the United Front Government was in power there, a number of death stories there also had appeared in the press. Even some Members belonging to the hon. Member's party made press statement about starvation deaths. But even then, the United Front Government did not corroborate and accept the position. They denied that any starvation death had taken place in Bihar.

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्बीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : वह आप लोगों का किया हुआ पाप था।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : प्रश्न यह है कि स्टार्वेशन डेथ की जो डेफिनीशन इम्पीरियलिस्ट डेथ में थी, उसको आप क्यों जारी रखते हैं ? आप नई डेफिनीशन क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : During the difficult period of 1966-67 non-Congress ministries were in power in UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. At that time death stories appeared in regard to all these States but not a single non-Congress government corroborated them. They never accepted the position that a single death had taken place as a result of starvation. I do not see any reason why the Rajasthan Government should be disbelieved in this regard. An impression should not go round that the situation has gone to the extent that starvation deaths are taking place in Rajasthan,

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Your own party Member of Parliament has said that.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आप की नीति ही यही है कि स्थिति की गम्भीरता को धुन्डर-एस्टिमेट किया जाये और फिर उस के आधार पर पूरा रिलीफ न दिया जाये ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Usually the point is made why measures are not taken to provide permanent relief to the drought-affected areas. It is a very relevant point and I agree that it is the right approach to the problem. But is it fact that the Government has not done anything in order to provide permanent relief to drought-affected areas in different parts of the country ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They are not even thought of.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I substantiate this point by mentioning only one instance which I mentioned in the other House also yesterday ? During the last 20 years a number of major irrigation projects have been taken up all over India. There are about 34 major irrigation projects which cover mainly the drought-affected areas and about Rs. 800 crores are involved in the implementation of these projects. Many of these projects have been completed ; some of them are under construction and some of them will be completed in the next few years. So, it is not correct to say that nothing has been done. Ultimately, the availability of water for irrigation propose is the best insurance for the protection of the people in the drought-affected areas. Wherever such irrigation projects are feasible or possible, the Government is taking steps to see that these areas are covered by irrigation projects.

At the same time, we are not trying to depend only on major irrigation projects because there are certain areas which cannot be covered major irrigation projects. There we have to see that minor irrigation projects are given adequate importance. With that in view recently we have started helping the State Governments in strengthening the ground water organisation.

Take the case of Andhra from which Professor Ranga comes and to which he made a reference in his speech.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about Rayalaseema ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Not much work was being done in previous years in regard to sinking of tubewells in Andhra Pradesh, but because of the initiative of the Andhra Pradesh Government and the assistance rendered by the Central Government, the Andhra Pradesh Government has succeeded in organising a good ground water organisation. They are now sinking tubewells in the worst affected area in Andhra Pradesh, Anantapur.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Chittoor is more affected than Anantapur.

SHRI PARTHASARTHY (Rajampet) : My own constituency is an affected area.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have no quarrel with hon. Members. Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh is also affected. Many of the districts come under that. But I was making the point that the Government of India and the State Government are trying to lay adequate emphasis on the development of minor irrigation facilities.

The sinking of tubewells is one of the ways by which the underground water resources are being tapped. The House will be happy to know now speedily we are trying to strengthen the underground water resources of the State Governments. For instance, upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the State Governments had only 3400 hand-boring sets and 449 drilling rigs. During the period 1966 to 1969, about 2803 hand-boring sets and about 300 drilling rigs have been added to the State Government organisations.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : How many of them are working ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Most of them are working. In the matter of tubewells, etc., the main handicap was the availability of sophisticated rigs. Now, fortunately, many types of rigs are manu-

(Shri Annasahib Shinde)

factured in our country. The difficulty of foreign exchange need not come in the way of availability of rigs. There are still two types of rigs which are not available in the country. In regard to that, I assure the hon. Members that if any State Government wants foreign exchange to import any sophisticated rigs which are not manufactured in our country, we shall see that necessary foreign exchange is made available to the State Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why only to State Governments ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Voluntary agencies will do better work.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Registered societies.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments can look into their needs and they can give an indent for them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why State Governments ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I know Mr. Mody is allergic to State Governments.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am allergic to all Governments, particularly, your Government.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Why are you here then ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This year, we have released foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 4.75 crores to the State Governments for the import of rigs which are not manufactured in the country.

Then, one hon. Member on this side just now referred to the setting up of pumping sets. I agree with him because that is the way to make water available to land. In northern India in many parts of the country, the water is flowing but; actually, the water is not made available to land and the only way to make it available to land is to have as many pumping sets as possible and to have as

many lift irrigation schemes as possible. That is why we are trying to see that the Governments include in their programme the increased number of pumping sets and more lift irrigation schemes. For that, necessary assistance is being rendered by the Centre to the State Governments.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about my suggestion ? Revenue staff should be entrusted with the distribution of relief instead of leaving it to the district staff who are interested in local politics only.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : He made a point in his speech to which I would like to make a reference. He said that the Central teams take a lot of time to visit the various areas. May I say that as far as the actual relief measures are concerned, no State Government need wait for the arrival of the Central team. As Prof. Ranga himself is well aware, the drought relief is the State Subject. It is completely within the jurisdiction and competence of the State Government to take immediate steps, whether there is drought or cyclone or flood.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Without funds ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About that also, the hon. Member should know that the State Governments are required to make a provision in their budgets for giving relief in order to meet natural calamities. As soon as a particular provision is exhausted or even if they anticipate that is likely to be exhausted, they can approach the Central Government and, naturally, the Central teams are sent there. My point is this. Supposing, even if there is a delay of a week or two weeks or a month, that need not come in the way of taking actual steps for providing relief either to the flood-affected areas or drought-affected areas.

As a result of the visits of the Central teams to the various States, in order to meet the situations arising out of natural calamities, this year, the Central teams have recommended an assistance to the tune of Rs. 82,61,00,000 and out of that,

actually Rs. 46,88,00,000 have been advanced to State Governments...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : For what ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry, the hon. Member is not in a position to follow what I am saying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is it to meet the crisis arising out of drought ? I am trying to understand you.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I shall explain. Hon. Member Jyotirmoy Basu, has put a question asking for what purpose the amounts have been advanced. As I was saying, because of the natural calamities arising out of drought, floods, etc., in different parts of the country, Central teams were deputed to various States, and for the current year, the Central teams have recommended assistance to the tune of Rs. 82,61,00,000 to various States, and out of this, Rs. 46,88,00,000 have been advanced, and as soon as the State Governments report having spent the amounts which have been actually advanced to them, the rest of the amounts would be made available to them. Therefore, I do not think that there was delay as such as far as the Central assistance was concerned. May I say, Sir, that this is broadly our approach ? After all, in the natural calamities there is human suffering ; the hon. members immediately react and the Government also immediately react .. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ; The demand was more than Rs. 40 crores, but they have actually advanced Rs. 5 crores ! (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA : The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has said that he has asked for Rs. 3 crores as interim relief. Has it been sent ? Has the Central team also been sent ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We will be sending it this week or early next week to the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh which is cyclone-affected, and I am quite sure, the recommendations of the Central team would receive due attention from the Government of India.

As I was saying, any situation arising out of natural calamities is taken cognisance of by the Central Government, the Central Government seriously goes into the problems, and the necessary assistance is rendered to the State Governments...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is far from the truth.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I repeat the assurance which I gave to the other House yesterday, that the financial limitations would not come in the way of providing adequate relief as far as drought situation or natural calamities in different parts of the country are concerned ?

The only point that I would like to make at the end is this. It would be possible to meet the difficult situations in various parts of the country by maintaining the morale of the people and here, I wish to seek the co-operation of the hon. members ; the morale of the people has to be maintained : we are in a position to meet the situation. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Pending the visit of the Central team to Srikakulam and other areas, why can't you give some special grant now ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are as many as 12 substitute motions. May I now put all the substitute motions together to the vote of the House ?

श्री चार्ज करनेवाला : मेरा प्रलग लिया जाय। प्रलग-प्रलग सब लिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI RANGA : You put them to the vote one by one. There is my own motion. Let him read it carefully ; there is nothing objectionable in that. Why should we put all the motions together ? Let them be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the substitute motion moved by Shri Fernandes to the vote of the House.

The question is :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

“This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the

[Mr. Chairman]

Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, expresses its concern at the utter inadequacy of thinking and planning at the Governmental level to meet the drought conditions in the country which have become a perennial feature causing immense loss to the nation's economic life and resolves that a programme of minor irrigation projects and other schemes of water conservation be immediately started in all areas that are susceptible to drought conditions and further resolves that the Government should formulate a Famine Relief Code and place it before the House for consideration." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the substitute motion moved by Shri Amrit Nahata to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That for the Original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, while approving the measures taken so far to tackle the drought situation in the country, recommends that lasting and permanent solutions be sought to the problem of recurring droughts in Western Rajasthan by :—

- (a) providing adequate financial resources to the State Government so as to enable it to sink 500 tube wells and to energise them ; to lay pipe lines for drinking water and to repair tanks and bunds ;
- (b) taking over the construction of Canal by the Central Government and completing it on war footing on the basis of the original blue print for it ;
- (c) constructing a net-work of Border Roads that will not only strengthen the security of this border region but will also provide employment to thousands of starving people ; and

- (d) setting up a Dairy and the Intensive Cattle Development Block in Barmer so as to preserve and further enrich the cattle-breed in the region." (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Shri Ranga's substitute motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, and the calamitous losses inflicted on the people of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh by the cyclones which hit the East Coast in October and November, trusts that the Government would soon afford adequate assistance to Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments to under-take satisfactory relief and rehabilitation programmes to help the cyclone-affected masses, especially the agricultural workers, peasants and all others in all possible ways, such as declaring moratorium on their debts for a period of three years, supply of fresh credit, free of interest for the next five years, starting employment centres and providing house building grants and supply of free rations to all vulnerable sections for a few months. This House further recommends that the administration of relief and rehabilitation measures and funds granted therefor both by the State and Central Government should be entrusted to special high powered officers who would be impartial and non-partisan." (6)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the remaining substitute motions to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 4, 5, 7 to 12 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will pass on to the Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI D. N. Patodia.

18 37 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Aircraft for I. A. C

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : The proposal for having a few more new aircraft for Indian Airlines either for replacement of existing ones or for extension of the existing fleet has been considered by the Government since the last two years. But this proposal is being considered a little more seriously in the course of the last 6 months, because, firstly, with the advent of the jumbo jet age we expect a very much larger inflow of traffic in our country which will also bring a substantial amount of foreign exchange and secondly, a forecast was made by the International Air Transport Association and the International Civil Aviation Association that by 1972 the estimated internal traffic will be of the order of 120%. As the existing fleet is not capable of shouldering that much rush when it materialises, it was thought imminent that the fleet of the IAC should be extended to a reasonable extent and more particularly these five or six aircraft should be purchased so that as soon as the jumbo jet comes into operation we are not left behind. Now, Sir, with this background in view, it was decided that a final decision should be made with regard to the purchase of this aircraft only after going into the fullest possible details with regard to profitability, with regard to the economies of it, with regard to the operational efficiency, with regard to technical efficiency and with regard to the passenger comforts and so on and so forth. With this objective, a team of officers consisting of the Assistant General Manager and two Engineering officers were deputed by the IAC to evaluate the different types. This team was in favour of the aircraft Boeing 737, but they also made a very great study and a very comparative study with regard to the other aircraft, also which were in competition. The report was submitted to the Board of Directors of the IAC. The Board of Directors gave a further thought and while doing so, they constituted a sub-committee and took help from certain eminent persons of the country, namely, Air-Vice-Marshal Lal, Mr. JRD Tata,

Air-Marshal Arjan Singh and also help was obtained from the technical staff of Air-India as well as from the technical staff of the Air-Force. The Director General of Civil Aviation was also consulted. On the basis of these findings and detailed examination, a unanimous recommendation was made by the Board of Directors in July, 1968.

But thereafter two more aircraft came into the picture, namely, Boeing and BAC 111. It was only fair that before taking any major decision in the matter, these two aircraft should also be considered. Therefore, the matter was again considered, again comparative studies was made, again various aspects of the problem were examined; and in October 1968, the final report was submitted by the board of directors with regard to the selection of the aircraft needed to be purchased by IAC.

Now, there were several aircraft in view : DC-9, Boeing 737, BAC 111, TU-134; and at a later stage, Boeing 727 and TU-154 also came in. What were the findings of the committee? In what details did the committee examine the matter with regard to the desirability of purchasing these aircraft? First of all, they made an examination with regard to the life of the aircraft that should be purchased by IAC. They examined everyone of them. I will only quote two for the sake of illustration. One is DC-9. It was found that the time cycle between overhauling in respect of DC-9 would be 5200 hours, and if this overhauling is regularly done at an interval of 5200 hours, the life of this aircraft would be unlimited—more or less like the Dakota where so long as we go on changing the required spare parts, there is no limit to its life. Similar studies were conducted in respect of Boeing, BAC etc. What was the study in respect of TU-134? In respect of life, the study of the committee revealed that the first stage of overhaul comes after 2500 hours, the second stage comes after 5000 hours and thereafter, as soon as that particular aircraft completes 7500 hours, there is no scope for overhauling, there is no scope for repair; there is no scope changing spares—the entire thing becomes scrap. The whole

engine has got to be replaced ; it becomes scrap. That was the finding with regard to the life of the aircraft.

The other point was in regard to the terms of payment. I must say with regard to this point that practically all the aircraft manufacturers submitted more or less identical proposals saying that payment may be made a deferred basis spread over ten years at a certain rate of interest, the Russians agreed that it can from part of the rupee payment agreement...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli) : That is easier.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Let him not talk about things he does not know.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Americans and the British agreed that whatever loan will be given in addition to the normal channels of loan; it will come from a separate agency and will have nothing to do with the normal aid. Therefore, so far as the terms were concerned, they were more or less identical.

The most important aspect examined by the committee was with regard to the economics and profitability of these aircraft. They examined this question on the basis of 70 per cent passenger load factor and 70 per cent freight load factor. If on the average, the aircraft ran throughout the year with 70 per cent passenger and 70 per cent load, the finding was that DC-9 over a period of ten years would be able to make a profit of 196 per cent. In other words, within 6 years, it will have made enough profit to repay the entire loan taken. Similarly, with regard to Boeing, it was found that it would make a profit of 152 per cent in ten years. The BAC-111 was more or less identical, but then here again with regard to TU-134 what was the finding? The finding was that whereas the performance of other aircraft was more or less identical, all of them would make a profit with exceptions here and there, with regard to TU-134 which came from the Red country, it was the only aircraft which would end in the red. The finding of the committee is that TU-134 over a period of ten years would incur a loss of 93 per cent. The total

debt would be doubled because it would be an additional loss incurred. After this finding, a new plane was introduced by the name of TU-154. What is the story of this TU-154. The story is that this is an aircraft which will have a double capacity compared to TU-134, but it is still on the drawing board. A wooden prototype has been made, but nobody knows what is going to happen. They say that they are going to make it after three years. It is a plane which has not seen the light of day, which is still on the drawing board, nobody knows anything about the performance of this plane, it is going to come after three years and we do not know how far it will work. It may take five or six years.

There was a proposal from the Russians that if TU-134 was not acceptable, we should take TU-124 now and after two or three years they will be changed. This is the story of TU-154.

On the basis of these findings with regard to the life of the aircraft, with regard to the economy of it, with regard to the profitability of it and with regard to the accumulation of profit, on the basis of these unanimous recommendations, the hon. Minister made an announcement in the House that they were going ahead with regard to negotiating for purchase based on that, but thereafter what happened? When we had to go ahead with regard to the final purchasing of the aircraft, all of a sudden, on one fine morning we learn that instead of proceeding with this proposal, a new Cabinet sub-committee, a new organ, has been formed to go again into the details of it. A decision was deferred indefinitely until the sub-committee was capable of taking a decision.

Now, what are we told about the background? All of us read newspapers, including Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu. What do they say as to why this committee was formed. We are told that it has been formed as a consequence of certain Russian pressure brought upon us that Russian planes must be purchased. We are told that we are afraid of buying any other plane because the Russians are using it as a handle and a lever of bargaining in respect of their aid. We are told that

when hon. Minister Shri Dinesh Singh visited Russia, he was pressurised so much that against his wishes he had to advise the Cabinet to defer a decision. I do not know about the truthfulness or otherwise of these reports. It is for the Minister to reply. I am telling you what is being talked about, what is being reported. But one thing is there. The circumstances and the background of forming this Cabinet sub-committee are not above doubt, are not very clear, because simultaneously you will observe that as soon as this unanimous recommendation was declared by the sub-committee, the Moscow radio and press started criticising the decision and even the personnel of this sub-committee. And that is how it is to be linked.

In view of this background, I want to have certain assurances from the hon. Minister. The first assurance that I want is that on account of political pressure the hon. Minister will not permit the decision to be delayed and he will see to it that as soon as there is a rise in traffic, the Indian Airlines is fully equipped to handle the traffic and we do not lose essential foreign exchange.

I would like to say that whatever be the decision of the hon. Minister and whichever aircraft they may purchase, one assurance is necessary that the decision will have to be made in respect of an aircraft which is self-generating economic and out of its profits we are able to pay the entire debt.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond-Harbour) : A good sales man.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : A decision and assurance will have to be given that the type of aircraft like the Russian junks are not permitted to be purchased which will be hanging like a burden on our economy and which will continue to multiply the losses year after year. This much assurance I want that a decision will be taken on technical considerations, on the economic considerations, on the considerations of life and maintainability of the aircraft whatever be the political pressure in this matter and that political pressures will not be permitted to make a change.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUFARKAR (Sam-balpur) : I just want to know when this

recommendation of the Sub-Committee was made and when this recommendation of the Board of Directors was made to the Government and how long it is pending consideration with the Government. Secondly I want to know whether there is any overcrowding in our passenger traffic in the Indian Airlines and, if so, to what extent.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : First of all, I would like to know, to begin with, why the Government of India has spent all this money in producing this report. Having done so, why did they submit the recommendations of this report to a committee of laymen, namely, its own Board. Having done that why did they then from yet another Committee of even greater laymen, constituting a Cabinet Sub-Committee, and submit the decision of the Board to this third Committee. I strongly feel that the only term of reference that was given to this Cabinet Sub-Committee was to find some excuse or reason for delaying the decision. As my friend, Mr. Patodia, has made it amply clear, if you wish your airlines to run, if you want your airlines to make a profit and if the minister meant any part of the speech that he made to the National Tourist Development Council, you need those planes to-day. You need to place the orders for these planes to-day. This you will have to do whether the Russians supply you an alternative aircraft or no.

I know something about the procedures of the Government; I have found that whenever there is a situation in which the Government does not wish to take any decision and wants to shoot down a particular proposal, they use these various methods of Committee after Committee, Committee after Committee, Committee after Committee to put them in the cold storage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, categorically, as to when he is going to take a decision. I would also like him to tell us, in case he does not wish to give an answer to this question, as to what will be the loss, he has calculated, that the I.A.C. is going to suffer as result of the delay.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल (बम्बईगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे याद है, पिछले दिनों में मन्त्री

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

महोदय ने इसी सदन में घोषणा की थी कि कुछ ही दिनों के पश्चात हम जम्बू जेट्स का इस्तेमाल करने जा रहे हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जम्बू जेट्स के शुरू होने से हमारे देश में, यह जो हवाई सफर है इसमें बाहर से आने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या बढ़ेगी। इस दृष्टि से हमको इसकी व्यवस्था भी करनी पड़ेगी। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय इनमें दो बातों पर विचार करेंगे या नहीं? मैं कम से कम उनसे यह विश्वास चाहूंगा कि यह जो हमारा कारपोरेशन है, यह एक इंडेपेंडेंट बाडी है और इस इंडेपेंडेंट बाडी को जो भी काम करना है वह इस ढंग से करना है कि वह आत्मनिर्भर रहे, किसी के दबाव में न आये बल्कि देश के हित में और जो साधारण व्यापारिक सिद्धांत उनको दृष्टि में रख कर चीजों को खरीदें और उसी दृष्टि से अपने सारे काम को चलाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि न तो अमरीका के दबाव में आने की जरूरत है और न रूस के दबाव में आने की जरूरत है बल्कि इस कारपोरेशन के अपने हित में जो कुछ भी है वही हमारा हमारा आधार बनना चाहिये। खास तौर पर मैं समझता हूँ कि जो कैबिनेट की सब-कमेटी है वह ऐसे व्यक्तियों की कमेटी है जो कि इस विषय में जानकारी नहीं रखती इसलिये उसके बजाए जो टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी है उसी की राय को प्रधानता दी जाए और जो जेट्स वगैरह खरीदने हैं या जो और काम चलाना है वह खालिस तौर पर व्यापारिक आधार पर निर्भर करे और किसी भी देश के दबाव के तहत कोई निर्णय न लिया जाए। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस प्रकार का विश्वास और भरोसा इस सदन को दिलायेंगे?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज (जम्बू दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी प्रश्न पूछने का मौका दीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Fernandes, your name is not there. What can I do?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : यह अन्याय है। कोई बोल करना है और वह गैर हाजिर है तो भगले आदमी को बुलाइये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should note the rules. Your name is not there. I am, therefore, sorry that I would not be able to give you a chance.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say that I have been very much impressed by the very detailed knowledge of aviation and all the details of this proposal which have been displayed by my hon. friend Shri Patodia. In fact, he has made my task easier, because I was going to make some of the basic points that he has made, but he has already made those points very eloquently.

The basic point is this. There is no doubt that this augmentation of our air capacity is necessary and it is necessary for three reasons: firstly, the growth of internal traffic which is an essential part of our economic development; secondly, our plans for tourism, and particularly the advent of the Jumoo jets in the early seventies; and thirdly, another point which has not been mentioned, and that is, the Viscount replacement, because the Viscount are going to be gradually phased out; the phasing out is going to begin in 1970-71 and is going to be completed in 1972-73. So, there is certainly a necessity to have more capacity. The Indian Airlines, as he pointed out, went into this matter very carefully; they sent a technical committee abroad to look into the various types of planes; the technical committee reported back in favour of a certain plane, in fact, a Boeing. But the Corporation set up a sub-committee of its own to look into that report, took the views of various other experts and finally decided to recommend DC 9.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why? (Interruption).

DR. KARAN SINGH : This recommendation was received on the 28th July. Now, when this recommendation comes to Government, it is certainly the responsibility, in fact, the duty of the Government to look into this matter very carefully and to take a total view, because the Corporation certainly will take a view which it considers to be in the best interests of the Corporation.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about the technical view ? They are not politicians.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The technical committee had really recommended another plane, not DC 9, but subsequently, in good faith, the Indian Airlines set up a committee which reversed the original report. *(Interruption)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

19 00 hrs.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not want to go into great statistical details. The Indian Airlines felt that DC-9 would be more profitable because of its extra cargo capacity.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डो : क्या टेक्निकल कमेटी ने यह नहीं देखा था ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The technical committee had worked out the cargo capacity on 10 per cent basis. But the Indian Airlines Board finally thought that 10 per cent was an under-estimate. There were reasons to show that the cargo growth would be more than 10 per cent.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Who were the the members of this Corporation Sub-Committee ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Board of Directors of the Indian Airlines took the decision. The names of the members are Lala Bharat Ram, Mr. J.R.D. Tata, Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, Mr. S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, Air Marshal Chaturvedi, Shri K. T. Satarawala and Shri Kedarnath Mukerjee, a Finance Ministry representative, a representative of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about a representative from the zoo ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I invite the hon. member for that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I willingly accept it.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The point is, Government has got to take a total view of this matter. The most important reasons is, that what we buy today is not merely important in itself, but it means that this is the plane that we are going in for as a permanent plane to replace finally the Caravelle also. It is not merely a question of purchasing today. It will really in a way form the contours of our fleet for the next 10 or 15 years. Obviously, we have too much of a proliferation of different types. We have to try and standardise them. We have to look into this not merely from the immediate point of view or for the next five years, but we have to carry the projects for the next 10 or 15 years.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you competent to do it ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Yes. It is not only the right but the duty of the Government to be absolutely sure that the decision we take is right. Therefore, we are checking, cross-checking, double-checking, the projections.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All that checking is done in Moscow.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The Cabinet is the final authority to take the decision. The Cabinet committee will only report back to the Cabinet. Anyhow, this is an entirely internal matter of the Cabinet.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Who are the members of the Cabinet sub-committee ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think the members of the sub-committee would be enough of an indication as to what they have in mind when they appointed this committee. That is why he is not revealing the names.

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is nothing to hide as far as the names are concerned. But on principle...

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The minister wants to hide the name which have appeared in the press.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I was saying that how the Cabinet comes to a decision is an entirely internal affair of the Cabinet. It is not open to opposition members to say that the Cabinet should come to a decision in a particular manner. *(Interruption)*

We have got to look into various matters. For example, take the spare capacity in Air India, which is an interesting point. Air India has so far had a certain amount of spare capacity which was going unutilized.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Now we have issued a directive that from the 1st of January the surplus capacity of Air India

will also be used for internal capacity. The point I am making is this, that it is not correct to say that we are functioning under different directions from Moscow, or from Washington, or elsewhere. I can only give this assurance that we are fully aware of the necessity to augment our fleet capacity and, taking a total view of the situation, keeping in view the points that the hon. Members have raised, the questions of profitability, repayment, resources, optimum utilisation of our fleet and the projection of our aviation structure for the next ten years, we will take a decision in the best interests of the country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : When ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : As early as possible.

19.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 5, 1968 Agrayana 14, 1890 (Saka).