

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 11, 1970/Phalguna
20, 1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Delegation to Italy

+
*361. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade delegation from
India comprising representatives of various
export and import sectors visited Italy in
the month of January, 1970 to establish and
renew trade contracts and to study market
conditions for their respective products;

(b) the detailed list of the personnel
of delegation who visited Italy; and

(c) whether any agreements were signed
and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of the members of the dele-
gation together with the import/export
interest represented by them is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-2800 /70].

(c) No agreements as such were signed
with the Italian Government. Individual
members, however, entered into some
business contracts with their Italian coun-
terparts.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Ex-
actly an year ago Delegation came from
Italy to our country and this year our dele-
gation went to Italy. Sir, the hon Minister
is aware that our trade balance with Italy
is highly unfavourable. Our exports are
almost half of our imports and I want to
know whether as a result of these two
delegations the Government has been able
to work out certain measures which will
convert this unfavourable trade balance
into our favour and also whether Italy has
identified certain articles and commodities
which we can look forward to export to
that country.

SHRI RAM SEWAK: As regards the
identification of the commodities, I would
like to say that the items are: Finished
leather Products, glass, aniline, and
pigment, finished linings made from goat
and sheep skin, handloom fabrics and
goods, handicrafts, costume jewellery,
cotton textiles, minor minerals such as
steatite, feldspar and granite. About these
items some contracts have been made by
these members of the delegation. As regards
the imbalance of trade, our efforts are
that it should not be so as it is these days.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: The
hon Minister must be aware that our
exports are encountering certain difficulties.
One of them is this, namely the EEC tariff
on jute and coir and the heavy internal
taxes on cotton textiles etc. From the
report that I have gone through I find that
our engineering goods have a good future.
But I want to know as to what the Govern-
ment is doing to help the industry to
obtain competitive prices so that we can
look forward to greater export in this field.
What is it that the Government is doing
to remove the difficulties which I have
pointed out so that we can achieve our
export targets?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): So far as the

quantitative and fiscal restrictions into the Common Market as a whole—because Italy is part of the Common Market—is concerned we are from time to time taking it up with the Common Market Commission as to the removal of those restrictions and some of the items which the hon Member mentioned are there. As for giving facilities or enabling our products particularly engineering products which have a good market, it is true, Sir, we have taken a number of measures for producing them to the quality required and we also give them other supporting benefits like raw material import and concessional prices and export financing and the result is, even this year our engineering products exports have increased rapidly.

श्री क० न० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इटली के साथ ट्रेड बेलेंस को फेवरेबल करने के लिए उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेड बेलेंस कितना अन-फेवरेबल है, इसके लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में इटली की गवर्नमेंट का क्या एटीट्यूड है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के फिगर तो इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : इटली से हमारा इम्पोर्ट 35 करोड़ रुपये का है और एक्सपोर्ट 17 करोड़ रुपये का...।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इटली के साथ ट्रेड में इम्बेलेंस है। वहाँ से हमारे इम्पोर्ट्स ज्यादा है और एक्सपोर्ट्स कम हैं। जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, इटली से डेलीगेशन को यहाँ बुलाने और हमारे डेलीगेशन के वहाँ जाने का मकसद यह है कि हम किन-किन आइटम्स का निर्यात बढ़ा सकते हैं, और, जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने कहा है, हम ने कोशिश की है कि सब आइटम्स में हम अपना निर्यात बढ़ायें, ताकि इटली से ट्रेड गैप में कमी हो।

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that it has been reported that a lot of Indian goods are imported into Italy from other sources, may I know whether this particular problem was discussed

between this delegation and the Italian gap so that the tradegap in this respect could be removed?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is called switch trade. Whenever such information comes to us that the Indian goods have gone to the markets not through Indian sources but through other sources, we look into it. That is against the normal trade practice....

SHRI HEM BARUA: I want to know whether this delegation discussed this problem.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is not for this delegation to discuss it. They went primarily for promotion of export, that is for, promotion of bilateral trade between the two countries. As for this problem, we as Government look into it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Promotion of exports depends upon that.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I agree, but that was not within the terms of reference of this delegation. We as Government look into it and take it up with the Government concerned, whenever any such thing comes to our notice. In this case also, whenever such thing has come to our notice, we have taken it up with them.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: May I know whether this trade delegation that visited Italy also discussed something about export of capital goods? The hon. Minister has just now stated that some talks were there about leather goods, cotton piece-goods and so on. These are consumer goods. If we export more of capital goods, that will bring in more money to the country. My specific question is whether the members of the delegation had any discussions about the export of capital goods and machine-tools.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Some of the manufactured items and capital items were also discussed. We have not yet received the report of the delegation as such, but the officers who accompanied the delegation have submitted their report.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I find that the selection of representatives in the

delegation has been made more or less industrywise. Apparently, Government have paid for the entire cost of the delegation. I would like to know whether in making the selection, they consulted the industries concerned or whether it was left to the sweet will of the secretariat to make the selection? I would like to point out two anomalies here. For fresh and processed foods, there is a representative from Calcutta. I do not know how Calcutta has an abundance of fresh and processed foods....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: It should have been given to Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member is aware that we have the export promotion councils for most of these export items. Trade and industries are represented and many chairman of the councils are the members of the industry. We take their recommendation in making the selections. The names of the representatives come from these export promotion councils.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: They are also his nominees.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No.

Export by Iron and Steel Scrap Industry

*363. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Iron and Steel Scrap Association said that the scrap industry was in a position to achieve an export target of Rs. 15 crores during 1970-71, if the present supplies to indigenous furnace owners were stopped;

(b) whether it is also a fact that industry have come down in previous years due to faulty policy; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make the Industry progressive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There was a decline in exports due to recession in the scrap market particularly in Japan.

(c) In order to meet the declining trend in exports, which established itself towards the end of 1967, the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation sponsored a delegation to Japan, Taiwan and South Korea to find new customers. Facilities for offering scrap in the export market on deferred payment terms were introduced. The downward trend has lately reversed itself.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: It is very strange to observe that the hon. Minister has not answered the main question itself, and he has not made any comments or observations in regard to the observation made by the president of the iron and steel scrap association, to which the main question pertains and to which it draws the attention of the hon. Minister in the interests of the country. However, in view of the answer, may I ask the hon. Minister to categorically state the priority fixed by Government for the utilisation of scrap, the total quantity of scrap available in India, and how much of it is used back for remelting, in India and how much is exported?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): I am sorry that the hon. Member has drawn a wrong inference. In reply to part (a) of the main question, I have said 'Yes'.

Regarding the exportable surplus of scrap, I would like to mention that this industry is mostly in the delicensed sector, and there is no year-to-year report. But there are periodical surveys, and the survey made in 1968 gave an assessment of the availability of the total scrap arisings as 3½ million tonnes in 1971-72 out of which there would be a collection of 2 million tonnes, out of which 1½ million tonnes would be consumed in the domestic market and half a million tonnes would be exported.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: In view of this, may I know whether Government have any scheme in mind by which the present foreign exchange earnings from

this item may be augmented and if so, the expected foreign exchange earnings in the successive years if a policy is formulated under which the available scrap could be utilised for indigenous manufacture as well as for export?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is difficult to give the exact foreign exchange earnings, because that will depend on the prices and other factors.

SHRI RANGA: Government must be having some plan?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I cannot say what the expected earnings would be.

SHRI RANGA: What is it that Government are hoping for?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I can give the figures for 1967, 1968 and 1969. I cannot give the expected earnings....

SHRI RANGA: What are the prospects?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is very difficult to give it. In 1969, the exports in value were of the order of P.8,88,23,626. Through the various facilities that we have introduced, our effort is to increase it. I have already stated that the declining trend is reversed. But the other factor is that the local demand is also increasing. Already, there is a demand from the domestic market that the export should be banned. So, between these two, we have to draw the line: as between meeting the domestic requirements which are increasing every year and providing for export surplus. I can assure the hon. Member that according to the policy that we have formulated, our effort is to meet the requirements of the home market as well as to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It generally happens that the manufacturers who use scrap are not getting scrap in sufficient quantities for manufacture and they have to take from dealers, but the dealers are not having sufficient stock, and therefore, there is no regular supply. May I know whether Government have taken any steps to supply scrap directly to the manufacturers and

advise the dealers to keep sufficient stocks so that the work may not suffer?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Supply of scrap to the manufacturers is at a uniform price. This is more known in the Ministry of Steel; we deal only with the export side. One of the demands of the Exporters' Association that this facility of uniform price to domestic manufacturers should be withdrawn.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: Iron and steel scrap is required more and more by Indian industry itself. There is a steel shortage all over the world and in the last six months prices have shot up. If we can use more scrap in India and export finished goods instead of exporting scrap, we will earn more in terms of foreign exchange and also get more labour charges. The Minister spoke of balancing local needs and export. I think the emphasis should be on utilising fully 100 per cent of it in local industry and exporting finished goods. What is his reaction to this?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: That is exactly the emphasis. But I do not know if we can provide 100 per cent. Then we will have to import. When we spoke of 2 million tonnes availability, 1½ million tonnes will be used for local fabrication so that the export of finished goods out of it will fetch higher value. Only half a million tonnes of scrap will be exported.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ: Since there has not been a firm policy in this regard, Indian steel furnaces have not been able to plan out in a systematic way for firm export commitment of finished goods, as they should have done. Whatever commitment made in the past about supply of raw materials has not been adhered to consistently. As a result, the industry has suffered and we have suffered in terms of loss of foreign exchange to that extent. This has to be taken care of.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question.

SHRI RANGA: Will any special effort be made to see that some organisation as brought into existence to collect so many of these cars, jeeps, trucks and vans which are in repair and cannot be put on the road, but which are lying waste everywhere

in different parts of the country and rotting, merely because they are not being collected and used as scrap and turned into something useful ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is a good suggestion we will consider. It should be our effort to improve the collection and utilisation of scrap. When the Metal Scraps Corporation sent out a team for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity available from different units, they estimated that upto 1971, 2 million tonnes could be collected the figure I gave-out of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes of total scrap production. Of this, $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tonnes is the capacity of local industry and should be reserved for it and only half a million should be exported. This will meet the needs of both export and domestic industry.

SHRI RANGA: The question is different; it should be collected first.

Support Price of Cotton

*364. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the average market price of cotton in the month of January 1970;

(b) whether Government have purchased any quantity of cotton at the minimum support prices during the year 1969-70; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement showing prices of some representative varieties of cotton at the beginning and end of January 1970 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Market prices of cotton ruled much above the support prices and there was no need for Government to make purchases of cotton at the support price.

Statement

Name of the variety	Prices in Rupees per quintal.	
	As on 1-1-70	As on 31-1-70
1. Cambodia-B	568	554
2. Khandesh Virnar	443	474
3. Bengal Deshi Fine	336	360
4. A. K. 235 & 277	437	468
5. Punjab American 320-F	439	484
6. Punjab American H-14	430	458
7. L-147	484	508
8. Moglai Jarila	405	440
9. Gaorani	441	475
10. Buri American	463	491
11. Cambodia 'A'	671	666

श्री देवराव पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कपास की सरकार की नीति ऐसी है कि कपास की फसल अच्छी हो या बुरी किसान ही घाटे में रहे। मैं आप के मार्फत मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सपोर्ट प्राइस की जो पालिसी है यह सपोर्ट-टु फार्मर्स या सपोर्ट-टु मिल आनर्स है ? प्राइस सपोर्ट का जो उद्देश्य है उसमें से एक उद्देश्य यह है कि जब कपास का हार्वेस्ट आता है और एक दो महीने में सब किसान का कपास मार्केट में आता है और किसान की हालत होडिंग की नहीं होती है, उस वक्त भाव जब अधिक कम हो जाते हैं उस वक्त सरकार मार्केट में जाय। और दूसरा उद्देश्य यह है कि—

The prices should not fell very much below the maximum prices reached.

साल भर में जो बाजार भाव कपास का जाता है और उसमें जो मेक्सिमम प्राइस रहती है, उससे भाव बहुत कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

तीसरा उद्देश्य यह है कि—

The difference between the floor and the ceiling prices and the maximum price should not be more than Rs. 50.

यह सब देखते हुए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हर साल कपास की प्राइस का सवाल यहां उठता है, मैं खुद इस सवाल को उठाता हूं और मेरे पास हर प्रश्न का उत्तर है। अभी-अभी जो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, उस में भी यही कहा है कि कपास का भाव काफी ज्यादा होने से हम को सपोर्ट प्राइस पर नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन होता यह है कि जब किसान का माल बाजार में बिकने के लिए आता है, प्राइस कम हो जाती है और जब किसान का माल बिक जाता है, तो जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में भाव बढ़ जाता है। इस तरह उसको सपोर्ट प्राइस से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इसलिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं—

In the last several years the prices have never touched the floor or the maximum price.

20-25 सालों में इस सपोर्ट प्राइस का कोई फायदा किसान को नहीं मिला है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप सपोर्ट प्राइस को बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं।

श्री शैलेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : हमारी सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो किसान कपास उगाता है, उस को उसके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिले। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जो सपोर्ट प्राइस है, वह मार्केट प्राइस के मुकाबले नीची रही है, कई सालों से यह होता आया है, यह ठीक है। लेकिन इसके लिये एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन हर साल विचार करता है। पिछले साल उन्होंने कहा था कि सपोर्ट प्राइस वही रहनी चाहिये, जो पिछले साल थी, सरकार ने उसको मान लिया।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं कि सपोर्ट प्राइस का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि मार्केट प्राइस यदि सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे जाय, तो सरकार की मशीनरी होनी चाहिये जो उसको खरीद ले और किसान को घाटा न लगे। महाराष्ट्र सरकार और गुजरात सरकार ने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जब भाव नीचे गिरते हैं तो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज को ऐसे साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाएं, जिनकी सहायता से किसान को सस्ते भाव पर माल बेचने के लिये मजबूर न होना पड़े। इसलिये इस नीति का उद्देश्य यही है कि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके बिना कपास का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि क्या आगे सपोर्ट प्राइस को बढ़ायेंगे। एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट जब अगले साल आयेगी, तब उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : जब आपका यह उद्देश्य है कि किसान को उचित मूल्य मिले, तो पिछले 25 सालों में जब किसान का कपास मार्केट में आता है, उसका भाव डाउन हो जाता है और जब वह माल बिक जाता है, जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में भाव बढ़ जाता है, इस दृष्टि से, हम ज्यादा कीमत नहीं मांगते, लेकिन प्राइस को मॉन्टेन रखने के लिये क्या सपोर्ट प्राइस को बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: The same question was answered by him earlier.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं—जैसा मंत्री जी ने अभी स्वीकार किया है कि जब किसान का माल बाजार में आता है, उस समय काफी कम दाम उनको मिलता है, उन्हें भविष्य में कम दाम न मिले, इस दृष्टि से क्या सरकार उस माल को खरीदने की कोई योजना बना रही है।

दूसरा सवाल—हमारे देश में कपास की कमी होने के कारण आज बहुत सी टेक्सटाइल

मिलें बन्द होती जा रही हैं। वे मिलें बन्द न हों, इस दृष्टि से हमारे यहां कपास की कितनी कमी है, उसकी पूर्ति के लिये हम विदेशों से कितना माल मंगाते हैं तथा यह कमी पूरी हो, टेक्सटाइल मिलें बन्द न हों, इसके लिये आप क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने टेक्सटाइल मिलों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति का प्रश्न पूछा है। जहां तक किसानों को दाम कम न मिलें, जब उनका माल फसल के बाद बाजार में आता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन बातें मैं अभी बता चुका हूं। सपोर्ट प्राइस का मकसद ही यही है कि अगर भाव सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे गिर जाय, तो हमारी मर्गिनरी तैयार रहती है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस पर हम उस माल को खरीद लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पिछले कई सालों का यह अनुभव रहा है कि बाजार की दर सपोर्ट प्राइस से ऊंची रही है, इसलिये सपोर्ट प्राइस पर खरीदने का सवाल ही नहीं उठा।

दूसरे—कोऑपरेटिव या उनकी मार्केटिंग या दूसरी संस्थाओं के द्वारा हम किसानों की आर्थिक हालत इतनी मजबूत कर दें कि वे कम दाम पर अपनी फसल बेचने के लिये मजबूर न हों, जब उनको ठीक भाव मिले तब बेचें।

तीसरे—हम ने एक नीति बनाई है, जिसकी अभी हम छान-बीन कर रहे हैं कि जो कपास आयात होता है और जो यहां होता है, उसका ट्रेडिंग पब्लिक सेक्टर के जरिये करें ताकि किसानों से माल सीधा खरीद सकें और मिलों के भाव को भी नियन्त्रित कर सकें ताकि मिलों को भी उचित भाव पर माल मिले। इससे मिलों को भी ऊंचे नीचे बाजार में नहीं जाना पड़ेगा और किसानों को भी उचित दाम मिलेगा, घाटा नहीं होगा।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I know whether the Minister knows that cotton is mostly grown on dry lands ? if so, does he also know that due to the vagaries of the monsoon the crops usually fail and only once in three or four years there are good crops and that due to the vagaries of the Government prices also go down ? Instead of shedding crocodile tears in the budget about dry farming, will the Government come forward and fix support price which means that the price will be fixed when the cotton crop is still with the farmer and will not be fixed after it has gone to the merchant ? Will the Minister announce here and now whether they are going to fix the support price for the year and are going to implement it ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The support price is fixed every year much ahead of the season on the recommendation of the agricultural price commission; it cannot be announced in and out of season every year; it is just done before the season. It is true that only 16 per cent of the cotton crop is canal-irrigated, 42 per cent is dependent on rains and the rest grows on scanty rainfall. The hon. Member is correct when he says that cotton is grown mostly in dry areas and as such is subject to the vagaries of the monsoon. Therefore, dry farming techniques have to be developed so as to improve the yield of cotton so that cotton production may be higher and fluctuation may be minimised.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Sir, persistently, the demand of this House has been twofold: one is that the so-called ceiling price on cotton should be made the support price, and the second is the artificial division of cotton into several varieties with several rates, whereby the cotton trade purchases at the bottom-most rate the entire raw cotton, and the mills, if they have their own purchasing agency, are made to purchase the cotton at an exorbitant rate, showing losses, and thereby defraud the State and the cultivator simultaneously solely with the help of the governmental policy. So, may I know what the Government have done so far to improve the situation and see to it that the so-called ceiling price really and practically becomes the support price?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We can attack this problem in a two fold way: first of all, to improve the supply of cotton so that the cotton supply does not fluctuate too much and lead to price rise and fall, so that the manipulation is not resorted to. The second attack can come from taking over the import trade. The entire import trade, we are going to take over from November next, so that the public sector agency is in a commanding position in the supply of cotton, and secondly, build the experience to go into the internal market, so that the public sector agency has the commanding height position.

Some Hon. Members *rose*

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, some hon. Members met me in my Chamber, and they pressed that no question should take more than 10 minutes. Even then, in one hour we cannot finish six questions. So, I think we should strictly apply that procedure which was suggested. Next question. *(Interruption)* Shri Sanghi.

Aluminium Shipping Vessels

*365. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence services have placed orders with an engineering firm in India for a good number of aluminium shipping vessels;

(b) if so, the number of vessels and the value thereof; and

(c) what advantages have aluminium vessels over those hitherto in use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). No order for aluminium shipping vessels has been placed. Orders for 53 Nos. of 19' aluminium Boats used for erecting floating bridges in water during operations have been placed on two firms. The value of the two orders is approximately Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) These vessels have the following advantages over the conventional types of vessels:

(i) They are lighter for handling during tactical operations.

(ii) They can be easily transported and stored.

(iii) They have greater speed and manoeuvrability.

(iv) They are tougher for the weight.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: This order for 53 boats has been placed with HINDALCO, and the Ministry has spent Rs. 40 lakhs, when the conventional type vessels would have cost the Government much less. May I know from the Minister whether he would be able to inform us whether any tenders were invited and alternative materials like glass-fibre and ferro-cement were explored, which would have costed you much cheaper and would have given you greater advantages than the aluminium boats that you have now ordered?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: These boats were ordered only after getting the technical advice and the users' actual needs. We had invited tenders from 11 firms which include some of the public sector firms also. There were three firms which quoted the lowest and therefore we had to go in for these firms.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether you have made a comparative evaluation with other materials like glass-fibre and ferro-cement which would have costed you much cheaper and given you greater advantage? Why don't you get these boats made in the defence production factories which have spare capacity and where a lot of work has already been done in this field?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: As I have said, a technical committee has gone into all these aspects and only after their recommendation the indents were placed.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: What about the evaluation?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: Evaluation also has been done. It is the effort of the Defence Ministry and the users to always think of better equipment and therefore these boats have been sought.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: I would like to know from the Minister whether some advances have been made in the manufacture of fibre-glass boats in this very country, and

some private agencies re using this on a large scale, and in foreign countries they have completely given up aluminium in favour of fibre-glass. Moreover, is it also not a fact that fibre glass is more resistant to splinters and bullets and is absolutely non-corrosive than aluminium? If so, why do we not go in for fibre glass?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The development of fibre glass is in its infant stage in our country and we have to think of some material which could be used immediately. All these aspects were gone into and, in fact, the users themselves wanted this. It is, therefore, on their request that this is done.

SHRI P. G. SEN : What would be the comparative cost of this vessel as compared to the traditional ones?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The firms have quoted and we have accepted a price of Rs. 76,000 per boat.

West German Minister's Statement on India's Diplomatic Relation with German Democratic Republic

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*366. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by the West German Foreign Minister that Bonn Government reserved its Right to react if India established full diplomatic relation with East Germany; and

(b) whether Government have protested against such threatening statement made in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany at a Press Conference in New Delhi on February 15, 1970 stated in answer to a question that the FRG's policy towards countries recognising the GDR will be shaped in every individual case according to her own interests involved and the situation obtaining at that moment.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In this press conference which the Foreign Minister of West Germany held in Delhi he was reported as having said that he was very pleased at having come to know that the Government of India was not going to change its attitude to the German Democratic Republic. It is on record.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Hear, hear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My friend Ranga is saying "hear, hear." An hon. Member. Not Shri Ranga, but Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All right, both of the same party. In view of the fact that no less a person than the prime Minister had, at the same time, told a party of West German pressmen who were accompanying Mr. Walter Scheel that India has always had this question of the recognition of GDR before it and the Government of India would do whatever it considers necessary in the interest of peace and security. I would like to know what is the reaction of the Minister of External Affairs to the categorical statement made by Mr. Walter Scheel that he was very pleased to know that the Government of India was not going to change its attitude towards GDR. Was this view placed before him, or was he given a private assurance like this? If the statement was not a correct and accurate representation of what the Government have told him, then why was this statement not contradicted? Why is it remaining uncontradicted up to this day?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The two positions are not contradictory. Our position is well-known and we have announced it in this House and outside. Our relations with GDR are very good. Our trade has been growing and we shall continue to strengthen our relations with them, as we consider it necessary. This is exactly the position which the Prime Minister has also stated that we shall continue to strengthen our relations with GDR, depending upon the necessity of the growing relations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is exactly this prevaricating attitude that has led to this question. I must mention that Mr. Walter

Schoel, in reply to questions from pressmen, admitted that the Hallstein doctrine was as good as dead. As you know, recently there is a welcome development, the West German Government has been forced to take realities into consideration and is having talks directly with the Government of GDR; that is to say, they have begun to recognise it as a separate entity. I would like to know what prevents our government from coming out openly, consistent with our policy of non-alignment, and recognising both the German States. Is it because we have become so dependent on Bonn, or the West German Government, which is manned by a large number of ex-Hitlerites and ex-Nazis? We have become so dependent and so frightened of West Germany that we do not have even the guts to say that the trade representation in Berlin which has recently been given consular duties to perform is a Consular office. Our Government says that it is not a Consular Office. The Officer-in-charge of our Trade Representation in Berlin has been assigned consular duties but when the pressmen ask the Government "does it mean a Consular office has been opened?" they say "no, it is not a Consular office." What is the reason for this panic and fear and for how many days is this going to continue?

SHRI RANGA: Only days.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There is no panic or fear on our side. Our position has been very clearly and categorically stated and I have repeated it again just now. In our relations with other countries we shall be guided by our national interest and do not by what others may think of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is your national interest? How does your national interest come in the way of recognising GDR? Please tell us that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The same as the recognition of Taiwan.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have not stated that we are going to do one thing or the other. I have only stated that our relations with GDR will be determined by our developing relations with them and that we shall have the necessary machinery to meet the requirements.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: On the one hand, Mr. Walter Scheel, the Foreign Minister of FRG has been constrained to state that the Hallstein doctrine is no longer very relevant, particularly when strong powers are concerned. On the other hand, according to *Die Welt* dated 4th November 1969 one of the official instructions given by the Foreign Minister himself to the Heads of West German Missions was that the Ambassadors were called upon to continue to counteract unilaterally the efforts of the GDR to obtain recognition, a very obvious reference to countries like ours, where the people are also asking for the recognition of the GDR by the Government. Under these circumstances, may I know why it is that the Government says that it will have its good time to do one thing or the other? Do I take it that in view of this specific statement of the German Foreign Minister the Government continues to be panicky about the whole business and does not even permit trade representation to the status of the Consulate-General, which was absolutely in conformity with the normal very cautious international practice?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: No, Sir, in this respect, we are not dictated by what the Federal Republic of Germany may say. We welcome the change in their own attitude. As has been pointed out by the hon. Member, they have also trade relations with GDR and they are trying to have talks with them to settle their matters. We welcome that. There is no question of our being pressurized by FRG. We are considering this matter and we shall take suitable steps at the appropriate time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that keeping the interests of our country our relations with GDR should improve? Is it also not a fact that we have to improve our relations with GDR still further, if the situation so warrants and it is in our national interest?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: While I welcome the statement of the hon. Minister that we will be guided by our national interest in this matter, may I know whether it is not a fact that the aid that we get from West Germany is second only to what we have got

from the United States during the last twenty years and that our national interest demands that we should keep West Germany on the right side of us? Therefore, can we have an assurance that you will not adopt any discriminatory policy in regard to GDR? If you follow the policy of creating two Germanys, you should accept the policy of two Chinas. You should not discriminate in favour of GDR in order to appease Russia and your Communist friends here. (*Interruptions*) This is in keeping with their tradition.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as the question of aid is concerned, I am afraid, I have rather different views. I do not call long-term credit as aid. From their point of view it is purely export promotion. So far as our getting credit facilities from the Federal Republic of Germany is concerned, we do get considerable credit facilities from Germany but I might also point out to the hon. Member that our exports to GDR are also substantial; I think, they have been around Rs. 20 crores while those to FRG have also been around Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, in purely economic terms our relations with GDR are also very important.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What about two Germanies and two Chinas?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We do not accept the theory of two Chinas.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether our non-alignment policy is against having full diplomatic relations with some of the countries, like GDR and Israel. What is the policy of the Government of India? We are saying it for a long time that relations are growing. When are they going to grow to the full?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The question of non-alignment does not come into this. So far as the question of our growing relations is concerned, they have been growing. We have a trade office and they are performing consular functions. We shall keep the level of representation according to what we consider would be the requirement.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जी० डी० आर० को रैकग्नाइज करने की जो बात है तो उसे

दुनिया के कितने देशों ने रैकग्नाइज किया है और कितने देशों ने वैसा नहीं किया है? भारत सरकार को उसके साथ रिश्ता रखकर उसे रैकग्नाइज करने में क्या दिक्कत है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल इसमें पैदा नहीं होता है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : दुनिया में कितने देशों ने किया है उसका तो उत्तर मंत्री महोदय से दिलवा दें। वह तो हमें मालूम हो जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है अगर मंत्री महोदय जानते हों तो वे दें।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : मैं इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकता कि कितने देशों ने किया है लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि शायद यह सूचना संदन को दी जा चुकी है। मैं और कह नहीं सकता।

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that many countries of the world that are friendly to us have accorded diplomatic recognition to both West Germany and East Germany, why is it that East Germany is discriminated against as you have discriminated against Israel and Taiwan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have not discriminated against Israel. We recognise Israel. The hon. Member knows that. Our relations have depended upon what we have considered the appropriate level; similarly, with the German Democratic Republic. There are historical reasons. Hon. Members are aware—we have had several discussions of this matter—of the historical growth of our relations.

SHRI HEM BARUA: My question was: Since most of the countries of the world that are friendly to us have accorded recognition to both West Germany and East Germany, why is it that East Germany is discriminated against as you have discriminated against Israel and Taiwan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I would not say that most countries have recognised the GDR.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I said, most countries has recognised both East Germany and West Germany.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I must express surprise at the question raised by Shri Bal Raj Madhok who wants to sell this country to the highest bidder.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I do not want to sell it to Russia and China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are opposed to Russia and China. I am not interested in Russia. A leader of his calibre should not have raised such a question.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should ask whether a satellite country should be recognised or not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether it is a fact that more than 300 Members of Parliament belonging to both the Houses and to the various political parties—the ruling party and the Opposition parties, with the exception of the reactionary forces here—have demanded full recognition of the GDR and the Prime Minister assured them about it. When is recognition to GDR being granted and what is the reason for not recognising it so far; is it because of pressure from the imperialist forces?

MR. SPEAKER: Some Members are expert in extending the scope of the question.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We have to determine our relations with countries according to our national interest. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want your guidance. The answer should be specific. What is 'national interest'—I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have some debate on it later on. As to what is 'national interest' we will discuss later on. (Interruptions) Order please.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: 350 M.Ps. are demanding recognition of GDR. You say 'National interest'. What is this National interest?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वैदेशिक व्यापार यह नेशनल क्वेश्चन है, मान्यता दी जाय यह नेशनल क्वेश्चन है।

श्री वेबेन सेन : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वेस्ट जर्मनी की घमकी और बाघा सरकार कब तक बर्दाश्त करेगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very relevant question.

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह सवाल कई मर्तबा आया कि दबाव पड़ रहा है और दबाव की वजह से सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है, मैंने कई दफे कहा कि दबाव की वजह से सरकार कोई काम नहीं करने वाली है। हम अपने देश के हित को समझकर जब जरूरी समझेंगे तब उसको करेंगे।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The Weekly 'Blitz' reported in its 7th February issue:

"In New Delhi last week Bonn exerted pressure through the Americans to block GDR participation in a cultural event and managed to get the cancellation. West German Foreign Minister, Mr. Sheel, visited India last month and put pressure against India to stop the GDR recognition."

In India surrendering to West German pressure? If not, why the Government of India is delaying the recognition of GDR?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We are not going to surrender to any pressure. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is he surrendering to his conscience or what?

Export of Shellac

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*367. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shellac exports from India are falling during the last five years;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to boost the exports;

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal to introduce state trading in exports of shellac; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Exports have been fluctuating during the past five years as per figures given below:

Year	Qty. in Tonnes	Value in Rs. lakhs
1964-65	17,231	417.00
1965-66	13,975	427.00
1966-67	15,854	546.55
1967-68	15,390	515.05
1968-69	17,713	502.05

- (i) The Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, sponsored by Government are undertaking a number of measures to increase exports by disseminating market information, conducting market surveys, participating in leading international trade fairs and exhibitions, conducting overseas publicity and propaganda, sending delegations etc.
- (ii) Minimum Prices have been fixed for export of all varieties of shellac to protect unit realisation.
- (iii) Active efforts are being made to arrive at a common marketing arrangement with Thailand, which is the only other country producing and exporting shellac.
- (iv) Research and product development is being carried out with a view to popularise shellac as an important industrial raw material.
- (v) A global survey on the export potential of Indian shellac has been conducted recently. The findings of the survey are being examined.

(c) and (d). It is the policy of Government to extend the role of Public sector in our exports. As and when an item is brought under Public Agency a suitable notification is issued.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: I want to know whether synthetic shellac is there in the world market to compete with our shellac?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): There is competition from synthetic shellac,—synthetic resins—they are called. Such competition is there.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: Which are the main countries where we export this shellac and what are the reasons for the fall of exports?

SHRI RAM SEWAK: The countries are: USA; UK, West Germany, USSR, East European countries, Australia, France, Italy, Argentina and Japan.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: What are the main reasons for the fall of exports from our country to these places?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have explained it. There is no fall. There are these figures for these five years. It does not indicate a fall. Some year it is going up, some year it is going down. The main thing is the competition from Thailand. Thailand has come in a big way in these synthetics. My colleague has already explained the various steps including research and development, processing etc. that are taken so as to increase exports of shellac.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Is it a fact that Government have not made sufficient effort to develop shellac-based industries in our country so that bulk of the shellac could be utilised as raw material and if so, will the Government consider taking expeditious steps to develop this neglected sector of industry so that we could ensure sufficient export of these shellac produces?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Steps are taken not only for development but processing of shellac. Bulk development is also under consideration.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लाख का उत्पादन हमारे बिहार में भी होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के अखबारों में छपे इस समाचार की ओर आकृष्ट हुआ है कि वहाँ लाख की ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग हो रही है और लोग उस को छिपा कर रख रहे हैं ? अगर आकृष्ट हुआ है तो इसके सिलसिले में कौन सी कार्रवाई की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सरकार का इस पर कोई ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं किया गया है।

श्री बेर्णाशंकर शर्मा : जैसा श्री शास्त्रीजी ने कहा है बिहार में लाख का व्यवसाय बहुत ही पुराना और यह एक पुश्तैनी व्यवसाय है। रांची और पलामू के पहाड़ी जिलों में पलाश काफी होता है वहाँ लाख के कीड़े पाले जाते हैं और लाख का उत्पादन किया जाता है। किन्तु लाख की डिमांड लोकल मार्केट और फारेन मार्केट दोनों में कम होने की वजह से लाख के उत्पादन में बहुत कमी हो गई है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसी कार्रवाई की गई है जिससे इंटरनल कंजमन के लिये लाख की डिमांड, जो कि पेंट्स वगैरह के काम आती है, बढ़ सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक्सपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में सवाल है।

Export of Salt

*369. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two-member salt sales team which recently visited some of countries of the Far East and South East Asia has succeeded in procuring big salt export orders;

(b) if so, the details of the orders and from which countries they have been procured; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned on account of salt exports during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Consequent on the visit of the sales team, STC has secured sale orders for 4.30 lakh tons of salt from South Korea and Taiwan.

(c) Foreign exchange earned from the export of salt during the last 3 years, in rupee equivalent, is indicated below:—

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Rs. 90 lakhs	Rs. 128 lakhs	Rs. 130 lakhs

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: May I ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that our salt contains only 96 to 97 per cent NaCl, and if so, why Government have not decided to increase the NaCl content by getting the salt washed and then export it?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): I am not a technical person like my hon. friend, and so, I am not able to appreciate what he has said. But the point is that we are exporting it to Japan and various other countries, and they find our salt comparable in quality and content.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: My second question is this. The value of the salt is regulated by the party which gets the salt from our country. I would like to know whether a standard price has been fixed. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: I have not finished my question yet.

MR. SPEAKER: By the time he finishes the introduction to the question, the Question Hour is over. . . .

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: I have asked only one supplementary question. I have my right to put two supplementary questions. At present, the price of the salt is finally regulated by the country which gets the salt, because they have the NaCl content tested by their laboratories. May I know why the Government of India are not insisting on

those countries having the salt tested in our laboratories before it is exported?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have already answered the question. Our salt is acceptable to the countries that take it....

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: But at a lesser value.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: In price and content and quality, our salt is acceptable to these countries, and no such question has been raised by them.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Pong Dam Area

S.N.Q. 4. **SHRI HEM RAJ:**

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 families will be displaced as a result of the construction of Pong Dam whose construction is going ahead of the schedule;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no arrangements have been made for the rehabilitation of the affected families as promised by Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) About 20,700 families will be displaced on the completion of the Pong Dam scheduled for completion in June, 1973.

(b) and (c). The oustee families shall be rehabilitated in the areas served by the Rajasthan Canal Project where 3.25 lakh acres is agreed to be set apart for the settlement of oustees from Pong Dam and other Projects connected with the construction of Rajasthan Canal Project. Out of this about 2 lakh acres is available in Stage-I of the Rajasthan Canal Project. Besides, rehabilitation grants, oustees will be given transportation charges in respect of themselves, their families and live-stock. Drinking water diggies and subsidised shelter accommodations are being constructed for them in their new place of

settlement. About 2,500 houses and requisite number of diggies are likely to be completed by March/April, 1970. Temporary transit camps and certain other facilities regarding schooling, medical, grant of loans, improved seeds and fertilisers have also been agreed to be provided to the oustees who settle in Rajasthan Canal area.

SHRI HEM RAJ: Sir, as you might be aware, this area was the granary of Himachal Pradesh, and this area has given the highest number of martyrs in the wars of 1962 and 1965 with China and Pakistan respectively. Those persons are going to be displaced and this Government, instead of rehabilitating them in time, has neglected their case. In view of the fact that these persons are going to be displaced in 1970, may I know the number of families which will be displaced when the coffer dam is built? At the present moment, about 1,000 families have been ousted from that area, but only 250 of them have been rehabilitated and the Rajasthan Government has not constructed the houses required for these families. If the time-schedule is adhered to, and all these families are ousted, will Government ensure that until and unless all the rehabilitation facilities are provided there, these families will not be ousted from that place and the work on the Pong Dam will be stopped till that time? May I know whether Government are ready to do that? Otherwise, I would like to give this warning that there will be a satyagraha and the work on that dam will be brought to a stop.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): As I expect, about 12,000 families will be ousted by June 1971 if the present programme of construction is followed. I can assure the hon. Member that unless these oustees are properly settled and their convenience is attended to, we shall not allow any impounding of water in the Beas river and any construction of the dam across the river.

SHRI HEM RAJ: May I know whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government promised to give to these oustees 3.25 lakhs acres of land, and, thereafter, a committee of Secretaries had said that 3.25 lakhs acres could not be given, and, therefore, they have resiled from this position and they are saying that only 1.90 lakhs acres will be given? May I also know whether it was a fact that it was

decided at the ministerial level that all these lands would be allotted by the Himachal Pradesh Government to the oustees whereas on the contrary the lands are being allotted by the Rajasthan Government and the Rajasthan Government have already sent the pattas to the oustees in spite of the agreement, that had been arrived at the ministerial level? May I know whether all those pattas will be cancelled and the allotment work will be given over to the Himachal Pradesh Government?

DR. K. L. RAO: The understanding that has been arrived at is that 3.25 lakhs acres will be allotted by the Rajasthan Government for the settlement of the oustees from Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jaryana and the Rajasthan Canal project area. It has also been agreed that out of these 3.25 lakhs acres of land, the respective States will be assigning the lands to the various oustees, and that will be in most cases accepted by the Rajasthan Government. That is the understanding that has been arrived at and we shall follow that understanding and I do not think that there will be any difficulty in that regard.

SHRI HEM RAJ: My question has not been answered. The land was to be allotted by the Himachal Pradesh Government, whereas it is being allotted by the Raja Government on their own without consulting the Himachal Pradesh Government.

DR. K. L. RAO: I had submitted that the understanding is that the oustees of the Pong Dam will be allotted the land fromally by the Rajasthan Government, but the Himachal Pradesh Government will be the main authority to allot the land and also decide the extent of the land.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: While selecting sites for dams and building dams, efforts should be made to minimise misery and hardship to the persons or farmers who are going to be displaced; at the same time, the minimum acreage of land should be submerged. I recently read an article that in Germany, instead of building an 800 feet dam, they built nine small dams so that the minimum number of farmers were displaced and minimum acreage of land was submerged. In our country, it is just the reverse of those nine German dams. The height of the present

Pong dam would be about 1,500 feet, and two lakhs acres of irrigated agricultural land would be submerged under it and 1 lakh person would be displaced. I would not be very harsh if I say that the present dam is a standing monument of callousness towards the farmers. It is also feared that they would be ousted and displaced before compensation is given to them. I would like to know whether compensation will be given to them before they are displaced and whether they will be given enough time to file appeals and get a decision thereon? Further, has any survey been carried out to find out whether a smaller dam could be built at an earlier stage which would reduce the height of the dam and thereby we could save about a lakh of acres of irrigated land, and if so, what the report is, and if no survey has been carried out, the reasons therefor?

DR. K. L. RAO: Very careful investigations were made in order to utilise the Beas water to the best national interest. If the dam were built at less than the height decided upon, it would be impossible to contain the waters which have been got after a great deal of argument with Pakistan and these waters will go to Pakistan. Every study has been made and it is absolutely essential in the national interest that the construction of the dam should be according to the design worked out in order to feed the lands of India.

As regards the question of compensation, compensation will be paid and the question will be fully settled before any bunding is taken up.

SHRI PARTAP SINGH: Is it a fact that the Pong Dam oustees submitted a petition about their grievances and rehabilitation to the Rajya Sabha? If so, has that petition been disposed of by the other House and what action has been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

DR. K. L. RAO: I did not follow the hon. member fully. There are two committees. One is the Chief Ministers' Committee and the other the Secretaries Committee. Any representation will be heard by these people and every justice will be done.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो लोग पोंग बांध के

निर्माण से प्रभावित होंगे, उन सबको बसा दिया जायेगा मैं उनके नोटिस में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि भाखरा बांध के निर्माण के कारण जो चालीस हजार फैमिलीज वहाँ से उजाड़ी गयीं, उनकी हालत यह है कि पंद्रह साल के बोंद भी वे दर-दर की ठाकरें खा रहे हैं। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह काम हिमाचल प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट करेगी। श्रीर हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार कहती है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट करेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पोंग डैम के कारण उजाड़े गये लोगों के साथ भी वही बर्ताव किया जाने वाला है और मंत्री महोदय ने उनको बसाने के बारे में जो एन्शॉरेंस दिया है, क्या वह पूरा किया जायेगा या नहीं।

14 दिसम्बर, 1968 को सूरतगढ़ में एक कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी, जिस पर डा० के० एल० राव ने प्रिजाइड किया था और जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर और पंजाब के नुमाइन्दे शामिल हुए थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस मीटिंग में क्या-क्या फैसले हुए थे, क्या वे फैसले आज तक लागू किये गये हैं या नहीं और इस वक्त जो नये फैसले किये जा रहे हैं, क्या उनके द्वारा उस मीटिंग के फैसलों में कोई तबदीली की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या।

पोंग डैम के निर्माण से प्रभावित लोगों को जो मुआवजा दिया जाना है, वह किस भाव पर दिया जायेगा? क्या उनको सतलुज-ब्यास लिंक के रेट से मुआवजा दिया जायेगा या किसी और प्रकार से?

क्या मंत्री महोदय साफ तौर पर यह आश्वासन देंगे कि उन लोगों के लिए बनाए जाने वाले मकानों में पानी और बिजली बगैरह की वे सब सुहूलियतें दी जायेंगी, जो उनको इस वक्त प्राप्त हैं? क्या सरकार इन सब बातों की जिम्मेदारी लेगी या नहीं?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सब प्रश्नों का स्पष्ट उत्तर दें और उनको टालने की कोशिश न करें।

DR. K. L. RAO: So far as settlement of oustees in Rajasthan is concerned, it stands on a different footing from that in the case of Bhakra. Here the people of Himachal Pradesh affected will become the subjects of the State of Rajasthan. Therefore, I am sure the Rajasthan Government will take every step to see that these subjects are treated most fairly. In fact, they have done so. They have offered quite a large number of concessions and amenities by way of construction of *kuchha* houses, drinking water diggies and so on. I am sure the oustees from Himachal Pradesh to Rajasthan will be taken care of in an extremely good manner. We are also watching it to see that all the comforts of the oustees are attended to.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह भी पूछा है कि उन लोगों की जमीन किस भाव पर ली जा रही है। क्या सरकार उनकी जमीन सतलुज-ब्यास लिंक के भाव पर लेगी या नहीं?

DR. K. L. RAO: The land will be paid according to the rules of land acquisition. There is nothing special in this particular case.

SHRI VIRABHADRA SINGH: Is it a fact that 10,000 families are scheduled to be shifted by the end of this year. I also want to know how much money has actually been spent by the Government so far for providing basic facilities such as housing, water supply and schools in Rajasthan where these people are supposed to be rehabilitated.

DR. K. L. RAO: I have submitted already that, not by this year but by June next year, we are hoping that it will become possible and necessary to most about 12,000 families, and we are making arrangements for constructing housing and so on for all these people. Of course, it is a very tight programme, but every effort will be made to do that.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I have complete sympathy with my friends from Himachal Pradesh. We in Rajasthan feel that if our brothers in Himachal Pradesh are going to lose their land, then we should try to help and rehabilitate them in Rajasthan. We believe in a policy of live and let live and fair

play. However, we do have a slight apprehension in our mind after seeing the border disputes between Haryana and Punjab and Mysore and Maharashtra. All these sorts of quarrels are taking place which makes us feel not even one country. I feel that any mass migration of people coming from different linguistic areas and different cultural areas is likely to pose this threat to a peaceful State like Rajasthan.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : पायन्ट ऑफ आर्डर, सर। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि वे पीसफुल हैं और हम पीसफुल नहीं हैं।

डा० कर्णो सिंह : मैं तो माननीय सदस्य का सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ।

About forty years ago the Ganga Canal was brought into northern Bikaner, and 30 or 40 years later a dispute arose about the linguistic people residing in this area. So, the question that I wish to raise now is this. What steps do Government propose to take to ensure that when any mass migration of this type takes place from one State to another, linguistic or border problems are not raised by these people who come and settle there?

DR. K. L. RAO : The Government of Rajasthan is fully aware of this and will take all the necessary steps to ensure that there is no minority problem there.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं इन माइनारिटी गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पांग डैम के कारण जिन गरीब लोगों का उजाड़ा जायेगा, क्या सरकार उनको छः महीनों के अन्दर मुआवजा दे देगी और उनका बसा देगी। वहाँ की सरकार भी डीली है और यह सरकार भी डीली है। क्या गवर्नमेंट यह एशोरेंस देगी कि उन लोगों को कब तक बसा दिया जायेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल का जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is an official procedure that unless the compensation is paid and the people are displaced, they will not be taken to other places. Therefore, it is an ordinary procedure under which the compensation is paid.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : How much ?

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : माननीय सदस्य, श्री विक्रम महाजन, ने एक माकूल सवाल पूछा था, लेकिन उनका ठीक जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने पांग डैम पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और उसके पानी से कितनी भूमि की सिचाई होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल फेमिलीज के रीसिलमेंट के बारे में है।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : रुपया जितना खर्च हुआ और लाभ कितना है उस से, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। विक्रम चंद महाजन का कहना है कि यह रुपया बेकार खर्च किया...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतना बड़ा बांध बनते हैं उसमें लाभ कितना हुआ यह तो पता लगे, इतना रुपया सरकार खर्चा कर रही है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : इस में सरकार का क्या नुकसान है अगर वह सदन को यह बता दे कि इस में कितना लाभ है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में जैसा आपका दिल कहे वैसा शक तो नहीं देख सकते। सवाल तो डिम्प्लेग्ड फेमिलीज के रीसिलमेंट का है, यह सवाल उन में नहीं आता और मैं इसे एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बांध के कारण उन फेमिलीज का वहाँ से हटा रहे हैं, तो यह तो मालूम पड़े कि उन से लाभ कितना होगा, यह तो बता सकते हैं।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : सरकार जो योजना बनाती है वह गलत तरीके से बनाती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या प्राम्ग्न क्यो करते हैं? अब नेक् ट आइटम कालिग अटेंशन का है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Subsidy on Coir Goods Exports

*362. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3502 on the 10th December, 1969 regarding subsidy on Coir Goods Exports and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the question of giving subsidy to the industry to make it competitive in the foreign market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The whole question is under active consideration and a decision will be announced shortly.

Move to Deprive Somali Indians of their Jobs and Business

*368. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Revolutionary Council (Somali) has introduced a bill according to which the Indians, and other non-Somali nationals will lose their jobs and business;

(b) whether the Government have taken a note of it; and

(c) if so, their reaction and the measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somali has issued a Decree amending the Immigration Law of that country under which no foreigners can be employed in Somalia in any post for which qualified Somali citizens are available. The amendment does not

cover persons who are self-employed. As far as the Government are aware, only one Indian national has been affected by this Decree and he has left Somalia.

(c) Government consider this as an internal affair of Somalia.

Completion of Irrigation Commission's Work according to Schedule—March 1971

*370. SHRI SAMINATHAN:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI DHANDAPANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Irrigation Commission's work which was originally scheduled to be completed by March, 1971 has done very slow progress;

(b) if so, whether the Commission have asked for an extension of time;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Governments are not helping the Commission; and

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that a comprehensive questionnaire was sent to the States in August but no State has so far replied to the questionnaire?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (d). Progress has not been as good as anticipated on account of the delay in receipt of replies to the questionnaire from the State Governments. However, the Commission has not asked for any extension of time so far. They have reported that replies have been received, in part, from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala. Preliminary memoranda have also been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

भारत-पाक सीमा पर राजोरी क्षेत्र में गोलीबारी

*371. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1970 में, राजौरी क्षेत्र की भारत-पाक सीमा पर भारतीय और पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा गोलियां चलाई गई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दोनों पक्षों के सैनिक मारे गये तथा हताहत हुए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के क्रमशः कितने-कितने सैनिक कर्मचारी मारे गये; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी उत्तेजनात्मक गति-विधियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजिनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :
(क) से (ग). 11 फरवरी, 1970 का पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा युद्ध विराम रेखा की अपनी ओर से इस अंचल में गश्त कर रहे एक बी० एस० एफ० गश्ती दल पर गोली चलाई गई थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक हेड कान्स्टेबल मारा गया था। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं ने उत्तर में गोली चलाई। बाद में इस दोतरफा गोलीकांड में एक अवर श्रेणी घायल हो गया था। पाकिस्तान की ओर हताहतों का, यदि कोई हुए हों, ज्ञान नहीं है। युद्ध-विराम उल्लंघन की शिकायत संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के सैनिक प्रेक्षकों से की गई थी। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं की सीमा पर सतर्कता जारी है, और सुरक्षा उपायों की मदद के लिए जहां आवश्यक समझा गया उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई।

Export of Bidis and Indian-made Cigars

*372. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-
DHURI:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian-made bidis has shown a downward trend during the last three years;

(b) if so, the extent (in terms of value) and reasons of decline;

(c) the steps if any, taken to improve the situation;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the export of Indian-made Cigars has completely stopped; if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps, if any, taken to revive the export of Cigars and if not, why no steps have been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of bidis from India declined from Rs. 21.5 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 18.8 lakhs in 1968-69 due to the following reasons:—

- (i) Ban imposed by Ceylon and UK on import of bidis from India;
- (ii) Availability of cheap cigarettes at competitive prices;
- (iii) Difficulties in getting consumer acceptance in new markets; and
- (iv) Heavy import duty in foreign markets.

(c) Registered exporters of bidis are granted import licences at 2% of FOB value of exports for importing permissible types of packing materials. The Tobacco Export Promotion Council, constituted by Government, has undertaken a number of measures for the promotion of tobacco and tobacco products including bidis. Special efforts are being made to introduce Indian bidis as a novel and alternate smoking item in sophisticated markets by sending samples, popularising attractive packaging, distribution of publicity folders conducting market surveys, participation in international exhibitions and trade fairs etc.

(d) Yes Sir; There have been no appreciable exports of Indian cigars since 1966 for the following reasons:—

- (i) Limited overseas demand due to local production in most of the countries.
- (ii) Inability of India to produce machine made cigars, which are preferred abroad, due to inadequate home demand.

(e) Import licences are granted to registered exporters of cigars for raw materials and packing materials. Excise duty is refunded on cigars exported. A scheme for increasing Production of good quality cigar wrapper Tobacco is under consideration.

Export of Coaches to Taiwan

*373. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coaches have been exported to Taiwan by the Integral Coach Factory, Madras;

(b) if so, the number of coaches being exported and the foreign exchange earned;

(c) whether there is shortage of coaches in India; and

(d) if so, reasons for exporting coaches to Taiwan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government do not ordinarily maintain detailed information in respect of commercial transactions of individual Indian exporters. However, according to the available information, the Integral Coach Factory have not exported any railway coaches, as such, to Taiwan. They had, however, supplied to the country 100 bogie trucks valued at about Rs. 21 lakhs.

(c) and (d). In making export commitments, an endeavour is always made to draw a balance between the imperative need for increasing the foreign exchange earning of the country and the need to meet the essential domestic requirements. In the present case of supply of bogies, the Integral Coach Factory were able to meet the export order without any detriment to their normal production, by increasing the manpower where necessary.

Quota for Tea export between India and Ceylon

*374. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea export quota between India and Ceylon has already been fixed up for 1970;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) in what way such a fixation of quota would benefit our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

Songs included in Beating Retreat Programme, 1970

*375. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that programme of music—Beating Retreat, 1970 included a song 'finale' as 'Nehru Amar Rahe';

(b) whether this song was included as finale music every year in the above function since the independence;

(c) if so, the reason therefor, and if not, other songs included in the finale programme dedicated to other great men of our country;

(d) whether similar songs dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the greatest revolutionary of India and Commander-in-Chief of Azad Hind Fauj, were included in such programme; and

(e) if so, the text of the song and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). In the Beating Retreat ceremony, 1970, 21 tunes were played. None of these tunes depicted either the life or the work of any of the great men of our country, although one of the tunes had been named 'Nehru Amar Rahe' by the composer as he had dedicated it to the memory of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This tune, which has no words or poems attached to it and is pure instrumental abstract music, was not played in the finale of Beating Retreat Ceremony in the past. As in previous years tune of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite hymn 'Abide With Me' was included in the

finale of this year's Beating Retreat Ceremony.

Priority in Electrification for Unprojected Areas

*376. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to give priority in electrification to such areas, where irrigation projects could not be constructed;

(b) whether Government are encouraging dry farming techniques in dry areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) From the year 1966-67, rural electrification schemes have been dovetailed with programmes of Minor Irrigation for energising clusters of wells or tubewells for increasing food production. The priority given to electrification of those areas where there is scope for energisation of pump-sets is being continued during the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). For the development of dry farming techniques in dry areas, the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture are formulating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for integrated dry land agricultural development. It is proposed to start 16 pilot projects under this scheme for implementation during the Fourth Plan.

Discussion with Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, U. S. S. R. Regarding Expansion of Soviet Aided Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chairman and other Members of the Planning Commission had discussion with Mr. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, U.S.S.R. for expansion of Soviet-aided Projects in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) which of the projects were the subject matter of discussion and what were the decisions taken; and

(c) whether any new project was also discussed, if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). During his recent visit to India, Mr. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, U.S.S.R. met Deputy Chairman and other Members of the Planning Commission on 10th February, 1970. In the course of this meeting, the broader aspects of Indo-Soviet cooperation in important fields like iron and steel, fertilizers, petroleum and programmes envisaged in these fields during the Fourth Plan were discussed. No specific project was discussed in detail.

Import of Indian Goods into Italy through other Countries

*378. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI NANJA GOWDER:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of products imported into Italy from other countries are Indian make;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the "Switch Trade" of Indian goods into Italy; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). There have been occasional reports of a general nature that some Indian goods are finding their way into Italy from third countries. Whenever these cases come to the notice of the Government, such investigations as may be necessary, are made with a view to taking appropriate remedial action. Precise assessment of the total size of such diversions has not been possible in the absence of details of specific cases.

Regular Military Training in Pak-occupied Kashmir

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Pakistan occupied Kashmir there is a regular Military Training going on with a view to infiltrating in Kashmir Valley; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to stop such infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING SHRI (SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan has armed and trained a large number of irregular forces called Mujahids & other para-military forces in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir, in guerilla tactics, sabotage and other subversive activities. The developments in this regard have been taken into account in making our plans. Our security forces continue to be vigilant on the border/ Cease Fire Line in J & K.

Theft of Transformer of D. E. S. U.

*380. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any electric transformer of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was stolen from a field near Tilak Nagar;

(b) if so, the cost of the transformer;

(c) the reasons for leaving the meas unguarded; and

(d) the result of the investigations made so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) One transformer of 100 KVA was stolen on 16th January, 1970 from a field near Tilak Nagar.

(b) The cost of the transformer is approximately Rs. 7,000.

(c) The cost of providing watchmen for guarding each of the transformers in outlying rural areas is prohibitive. As a safeguard against thefts the transformers are welded to the supporting pole-mounted structures in rural areas.

(d) The police investigations are in progress.

Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty between Rumania and West Germany

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by Rumania and West Germany;

(b) whether the big power pressure on India for signing this Treaty and bartering away our national birth right is likely to increase;

(c) how do the Government propose to resist this pressure; and

(d) the reason for not undertaking a study as regards the cost involved in manufacturing nuclear weapons for defence purposes?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). India's position on the Non-Proliferation Treaty has been fully explained to all the countries including big powers, in international forums and bilateral discussions, and is understood by them. No pressure is being or can be put on India.

(d) The question does not arise in view of our policy to use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Entry of East African Indians in Britain

*382. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Delegation led by the Secretary for External Affairs had talks with the British team regarding raising the quota of East African Indian families in Britain; and

(b) if so, the gist of the talks and the reaction of Government thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the Indo-British bilateral talks at the official level held in London in January, 1970, the Indian Delegation, among other things, raised this question. The urgent need for increasing the quota to allow entry to a large number of such people who have lost their jobs and trade was stressed by our delegation. The British Government have agreed to consider these suggestions.

Talks with West German Foreign Minister

*383. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held with the West German Foreign Minister who visited India in February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Joint Communique issued on the occasion and which sets out the principal subjects discussed is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—2801/70].

Farakka Project

*384. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager of the Farakka Project has informed the Irrigation Minister of West Bengal that attempts are being made to sabotage the entire project by some workers;

(b) the number of fuel pumps pilfered and the subsequent loss to the Government on this account, and the amount of foreign exchange involved in replacing the stolen equipment;

(c) whether it is a fact that security men employed by the Watch and Ward Section give a free hand to saboteurs to do what they like; and

(d) steps taken by Government to prevent further sabotage of the Farakka Project, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No sabotage by the Project workers was reported. However, sudden missing of certain valuable parts of machinery from the project site, immobilising certain costly equipment, were brought to the notice of Irrigation Minister of West Bengal as well as police authorities of West Bengal.

(b) So far 10 Fuel Pumps have been stolen from time to time. The recent loss is of 6 fuel pumps involving an amount of Rs. 45,000 approximately;

The amount of foreign exchange involved to replace the above 6 Fuel Pumps is not readily available as the Fuel Pumps were imported along with the equipment and not separately. However, the foreign exchange element would be about 80 to 90% of the cost shown above.

(c) Government have no knowledge.

(d) Guarding arrangements of the property already exist and loss was reported to the local police for investigation. The Inspector General of Police, West Bengal and Central Bureau of Investigation were also requested to probe into the matter. The recent deteriorating law and order situation has been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, the Deputy Chief Minister and Minister for Irrigation and Waterways, West Bengal.

Appointment of Governor of Reserve Bank of India

*385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri L. K. Jha, has been appointed as India's new Ambassador in Washington;

(b) if so, who is being chosen as the new Governor of Reserve Bank of India in succession to Shri L. K. Jha;

(c) whether Government has laid down any principle guiding the appointment of Ambassadors; and

(d) if so, what is that principle?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d). A good many of the Ambassadors are chosen from Grades I to V of the Foreign Service. Each such appointment is made taking into account various factors such as the level of the post, the grade of the officer concerned, the broad requirements of the post, the officer's previous posting, his experience and his aptitude. For some appointments Government also consider distinguished persons from other services or from public life. In coming to a decision on such appointments, Government take into account the background and experience of the persons in view and their suitability for the particular assignment.

Citizenship to Indians in Burma and Transfer of their Assets

*386. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Burma had given any assurance regarding the grant of citizenship right to Indians in Burma;

(b) if so, how far it has been fulfilled; and

(c) the steps taken by Government of India in negotiating the transfer of assets left by the refugees with the Burmese Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of Burma have indicated their intention to grant citizenship to those non-nationals including persons of Indian origin in Burma who qualify.

(b) The Government of Burma are understood to have appointed Screening Committees to scrutinise the applications submitted by non-nationals for the grant of citizenship.

(c) The question of compensation for the assets of Indian nationals who have returned from Burma is under the consideration of both the Governments.

Choice to Nagas in Burma for Homeland

*387. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagaland Government have told the Union Government

that Nagas in Burma should not be debarred from choosing the country of their choice;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government and the Government of Burma in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Nagaland have from time to time made certain suggestions to the Government of India which are receiving attention.

Basic Disputes in the Way of Indo-Pak Relation

*388. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President Yahya Khan of Pakistan had made a statement saying that the relations with India could be improved if only the basic disputes between the two countries were solved; and

(b) if so, the details of basic disputes as pointed out by him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). President Yahya Khan of Pakistan, while talking to newsmen in Dacca on 31 December 1969, is reported to have made a statement to the effect that normal and lasting friendly relations between Pakistan and India could not be established unless what he called "basic disputes" between the two countries were solved. According to the report, the President did not specify the basic disputes in this statement.

Indraprastha Power Station, New Delhi

*389. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into Delhi's 'C' power station's fre-

quent breakdown, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, their recommendations and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The Committee submitted its report on 28th February, 1970.

(b) The conclusions of the Committee are briefly indicated below:

- (i) The break-down occurred due to failure of 12 bolts which fastened the upper half of the first stage intermediate diaphragm with nozzle plate of the turbine. Bolt No. 1 was the first to fail much earlier at the threaded end and this failure was mostly likely due to initial over-tightening or defect of the bolt. The failure of this particular bolt first of all at a much earlier stage led to vibrations and consequential failure of the remaining 11 bolts due to fatigue.
- (ii) The damage to the Curtis wheel of the turbine could have been avoided as the failure of the bolts and the damage to the Curtis wheel could have occurred within a short time. The degree of damage to the subsequent stages may have been minimised if a shut-down could have been taken when indication of vibration was noticed.

The recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. - See No. LT-2802/70].

These recommendations have been forwarded to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for implementation.

Shortage of photographic paper

*390. **SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a very great shortage of photographic paper due to curbs on import material used for making this paper;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to this shortage photographic paper was sold in the black market at four times the original price; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to relax import restrictions from photographic material?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Representations have been received about the shortage of black and white photographic paper, but the shortage is not due to any curbs on imports of raw materials used for making this paper.

(b) Whilst Government have no information that photographic paper is being sold at four times the original price, it is understood that in respect of certain sized some dealers have raised their prices.

(c) Arrangements are being made to allow additional raw material imports to the units producing photographic paper to enable them to increase production. Meanwhile, import of photographic paper worth Rs. 13.5 lakhs is being arranged through the State Trading Corporation of India.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Import of Capital Goods

2401. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the value of foreign exchange granted to each of the 75 big business houses as enumerated in the list of Monopolies Enquiry Commission Report 1965, other business houses in the private sector and public sector undertakings during the third Five Year Plan period (1961-62 to 1965-66) and since the years 1966-67 to 1969-70 for the import of capital goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): Details of import licences issued are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

Supply of Radars by U.S.A. to India

2402. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of radars to India by U.S. as part of its military aid was discontinued soon after the Chinese invasion in 1962;

(b) salient details of the three proposals made respectively by the Department of Atomic Energy, Bharat Electronics and Defence Science Organisation in respect of the Rs. 60 crore project to provide communication links for radar units; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the entire project is hanging fire for seven years now; Steps taken to expedite the working of the project?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Some radars were supplied by the United States as aid after the Chinese invasion but further assistance was stopped after the conflict with Pakistan in September, 1965.

(b) Only 2 tenders have been received, viz., from M/s Bharat Electronics Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for providing communication links for the Radar units. It is not in public interest to give the details thereof.

(c) The first consideration to this system was given in 1964. It was revived with the resumption of Military Credit Sales by the United States in April 1967. The proposal has since then been pursued as part of the over-all Air Defence System. The two detailed proposals received are under evaluation by a Committee. The Project will be further progressed on receipt of the Committee's report which is expected shortly.

Visit of Indian Delegation to Ceylon for Discussion on Irrigation and Power Prospects

2403. SHRI BABURAO PATEL:
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) names of persons from India who were invited by the Government of Ceylon on January 13, 1970 for a seven-day-visit, for discussions on the irrigation and power projects under implementation in Ceylon;

(b) whether the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power examined the possibilities of

technical collaboration between India and Ceylon in the field of irrigation and power development; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Minister of Irrigation and Power was accompanied by Shri N.G.K. Murti, Chairman & Managing Director, Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., and Dr. H. P. Srivastava, Director, Farm Advisory Unit, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, during his seven-day visit to Ceylon from 13th January, 1970, at the invitation of the Government of Ceylon.

(b) and (c). The possibilities of Indian assistance being provided in the preparation of designs and specifications for power and irrigation projects in Ceylon were discussed. It was suggested to the Prime Minister of Ceylon and his Minister for Power that for the mutual benefit of both the countries, Ceylon and Indian Power Grid Systems may be inter-connected. Both of them have generally welcomed the idea.

Foreign Tours of Officials of STC

2404. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) number of foreign trips made by 10 top officials of State Trading Corporation during 1969, names of countries visited, purpose for which visits were made and cost of Government including air fare and foreign exchange; and

(b) exact benefits that accrued from these trips in term of export business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2803/70].

Discomfiture to Mauritius Ambassador to United Nations at Palam Airport

2405. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made by him into the circumstances in which the London bound Mauritius Ambassador to the United Nations was left behind in the V.I.P. lounge at Palam Airport on January 24, 1970;

(b) whether any explanation has been conveyed to the Mauritius Government keeping in view the close and friendly relations between the two Government; and

(c) what steps are being taken to avoid such unfortunate incidents?

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

(a) This unfortunate incident has been enquired into by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism.

(b) Yes, Sir. The circumstances have been explained with an apology to the High Commissioner of Mauritius in India. The latter has desired that the matter be treated as closed.

(c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism have suggested disciplinary action against the official concerned.

Slow Progress in Implementation of Decisions reached at Indo-Ceylon Meets

2406. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by Ceylon's Minister of State expressing disappointment with New Delhi's slow progress in implementing several Ministerial level decisions taken during two rounds of talks in Delhi and Colombo in the last two years; and

(b) whether any assurances have since then been conveyed to the Ceylon Government keeping in view India's close ties with Ceylon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government have seen a press report in one of the daily newspapers. The implication that further action in the field of economic and commercial co-operation between the two countries rests only with the Government of India, is not correct. In accordance with the decisions taken at the first meeting of the Indo-Ceylon

Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation, the areas where good potential exists for expansion of mutual trade and industrial co-operation have been examined by the joint study groups constituted by the Committee. As decided by the Committee, their recommendations will now be placed before it at its next meeting. The Government of India have already moved the Government of Ceylon through diplomatic channels to indicate the dates convenient to them for the next meeting of the Indo-Ceylon Joint Committee. Their response is awaited.

Rum Purchased from Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd.

2407. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rum purchased by the Canteen Stores Department from Mohan Meakin Breweries Ltd. during the last year and the percentage thereof as compared to the CSD's total rum purchase;

(b) whether it is a fact that M/s Mohan Meakins have deployed a retired Brigadier to canvass its products in the Army Headquarters and influence high officials through the distribution of free liquor samples and other Mohan Meakins novelties for securing orders from C. S. D. through higher channels;

(c) the authority under which such retired officers are allowed to enter Army Headquarters and meet senior officials of the Armed Forces HQs to canvass business for commercial firms on the pretext of official business and be a security risk; and

(d) the fresh orders being issued by Government to check this practice?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) 67,400 dozens bottles of rum were purchased from the firm during 1968-69. This quantity represents approximately 7.7% of the total purchases of rum during that year.

(b) It is correct that a retired Brigadier joined the firm with effect from 2nd April, 1969. No exercise of wrongful influence by the officer in question has however come to the notice of the Government.

(c) The retired Service Officers are treated like any other civilian so far as their entry into the Armed Forces Headquarters is concerned and they are subject to the same security arrangements.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (b) and (c) above.

Charter of Demands Presented by Canteen Stores Department Employees Union

2408. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly formed Employees Union of the Canteen Stores Deptt. Delhi and New Delhi Establishment had presented any charter of demands to the C.S.D. Management;

(b) if so, the details of those demands;

(c) which of them had been accepted and which ones were not acceptable to the Management;

(d) the reasons for non-acceptance of those demands; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement all the Employees demands *in toto*?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). The Workers' Association of Canteen Stores Department (India) have made the following requests:

(i) Rent for accommodation provided by the Government should be charged as in the case of Government employees.

(ii) The affairs of CSD(I) Employees Cooperative Credit Society Ltd, Bombay, should be investigated as the Association felt that the funds of the Society were being misused.

(iii) The difficulties experienced by the staff and their families in getting medical facilities in military hospitals should be removed.

(iv) Regular appointments should be given to "temporary hands."

(v) Ration allowance should be given to employees at Dimapur, Siliguri and Panitola from February, 1964.

(vi) Short term loans from Cooperative Credit Society at Bombay should be available to employees of installations all over India and not limited to the employees in Bombay only.

2. The following is the up-to-date position in respect of the above items:—

(i) The matter is under active consideration.

(ii) The representatives of the Union have been advised to move the competent authority under the Maharashtra cooperative Society Act.

(iii) The CSD(I) employees and their families are already entitled to medical treatment in military hospitals. The Union has been advised to bring any specific cases of denial of medical facilities to the notice of the Management of the CSD(I).

(iv) The representatives of the Union have been informed that appointments will be made on a regular basis as soon as the regular staff structure of each Unit is finalised.

(v) It has been explained to the Union that on the analogy of Defence civilians in static units, the CSD(I) employees are not entitled to ration allowance, but were given the same from 1st November, 1966, onwards as an additional concession.

(vi) The union has been advised that the matter lies within the jurisdiction of the CSD(I) Employees Cooperative Credit Society. It is for the members to seek appropriate remedy in accordance with the provisions of the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act.

Formation of Employees Union by Canteen Stores Department Employees at Delhi and New Delhi

2409. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate Employees Union was formed by the Canteen Stores Department Employees at Delhi and New Delhi establishments;

(b) if so, whether it has formally been recognised by the Canteen Stores Department Management; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) A separate union called the Workers Association of C.S.D.(I) with its headquarters at Delhi has been formed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Surgical Equipment

2410. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instructions to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has been recently issued to issue import permits to all Indian Doctors returning home from abroad, to import vital surgical implements as part of their tools;

(b) if so, the details of tools that could be brought to India by the home-returning doctors and the limits of the cost thereof in foreign currency, i.e. pound, sterling;

(c) the percentage of customs duty that is charged on such import of surgical tools; and

(d) the time-limits within which a doctor is allowed to complete the import of his tools from the date of issue of permit of import?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). No instructions have been recently given to the Chief Controller of Import and Exports regarding the issue of Customs Clearance Permits to Indian doctors returning home from abroad for the import of vital surgical instruments. Customs Clearance Permits are not issued in such cases but professional apparatus and instruments are allowed clearance by the Customs authorities without an import permit upto a limit of Rs. 8,000/- in the case of a medical

practitioner in addition to the normal baggage allowance admissible to him under the non-tourist baggage rules, in case his stay abroad has been for a minimum period of one year. The Customs duty on surgical instruments imported under the non-tourist baggage rules is 100 per cent.

Discussion between Burmese Ambassador in India and Lt. Governor, Manipur

2411. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ambassador of Burma in India had discussion with the Lt. Governor of Manipur regarding the Movement of the Naga, Kuki and Mizo hostiles across the international border between India and Burma; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Ambassador of Burma paid a courtesy call on the Lt. Governor of Manipur at Imphal while en-route to Tamu to receive the Burmese leader of the Joint Boundary Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

West Asia Situation

2412. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appearing in *Hindustan Times* of 14th February, 1970 that situation of West Asia is more serious than ever before since the sixty days war in June, 1967; and

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

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

(b). Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the seriousness of the situation in West Asia and are concerned at the further deterioration in the recent months. We regret that no progress has so far been made in the implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, which provides the necessary framework for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Projects of Maharashtra Pending Clearance

2413. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any note/representation from the Government of Maharashtra about the projects pending clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay in giving clearance to the projects; and

(d) when it is proposed to complete the clearance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Maharashtra have been urging the clearance of certain irrigation projects.

(b) the projects in question are:

Tapi basin:

Upper Tapi project and Haranbari medium irrigation scheme.

Tillari basin:

Tillari project.

Godavari basin:

Upper Wardha, Upper Penganga, Pench irrigation, Lower Penganga, Lendi and Upper Pravara projects and 16 medium irrigation projects.

Krishna basin:

Dudhganga project and 3 medium irrigation projects.

Amba basin:

Amba Valley medium irrigation scheme.

(c) and (d). A large number of schemes had been approved in Maharashtra and the spill-over cost of these schemes is of the order of Rs. 210 crores and therefore difficulty was felt for including the Upper Tapi Project within the irrigation programme of Rs. 123.93 crores envisaged in the draft Fourth Plan of the State. The question of clearance to the scheme is now under consideration of the Planning Commission in the light of the increased Plan size of the State.

It is considered that it would not be appropriate to give clearance to projects in the Krishna and Godavari basins while the water disputes in respect of the rivers are under consideration of the Tribunal.

The replies to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the Tillari, Amba Valley and Haranbari schemes are awaited from the State Government.

किफायती आधार पर ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिये विचाराधीन परियोजना

2414. श्री० गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किफायती आधार पर ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण संबंधी एक परियोजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त परियोजना में मध्यप्रदेश के गांव भी शामिल कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन गांवों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). इस समय मितव्ययिता के आधार पर ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण की किसी स्कीम पर सरकार द्वारा विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। बहर हाल ग्राम विद्युतन स्कीमों के लिये ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा घन की व्यवस्था किये जाने के संदर्भ में मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने निगम के विचार के लिये 14 स्कीमें प्रस्तुत की हैं। इन स्कीमों में सियोनी, छिन्दवाड़ा, बिलासपुर और रायपुर के जिलों में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण भी परिकल्पित है।

विद्युत बैंक तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठनों की सहायता से चलाई जा रही सिंचाई तथा विद्युत परियोजनाएं

2415 श्री महाराजसिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व बैंक तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठनों की सहायता से चलाई जा रही सिंचाई तथा विद्युत परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और इनके सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी 280४ /70]।

Export of Aluminium

2416. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to export aluminium to foreign countries in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to which countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The current export policy with regard to aluminium metal is that export in the form of E. C. Grade, Commercial Grade or Properzi rods is allowed to the primary producers of aluminium upto 31-3-1970. During 1968-69 export of aluminium metal amounted to Rs. 6.78 crores and during April-January, 1970 exports were Rs. 3.40 crores. The policy for the next year is being examined in the light of the availability position of the metal.

Agricultural Income of Ministers

2417. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Union Ministers and the Ministers in the States are earning incomes from

agricultural produce of Rs. one lakh and above per year; and

(b) if so, the number of such Ministers in each State, and in the Central Government?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Under the Constitution the tax on agricultural incomes is a source of revenue allocated to the States. In view of this, Government of India do not have any information regarding the agricultural incomes of Union Ministers and Ministers of State Governments.

Alleged Misuse of Foreign Exchange by Transport Manager of Poona Municipal Corporation

2418. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars in short of the manner in which Shri V. D. Desai, Transport Manager of Poona Municipal Corporation was alleged to have misused foreign exchange worth Rs. 50,000 according to the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation about three years ago;

(b) the precise steps taken by Government against this man; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Shri V. D. Desai, Transport Manager of Poona Municipal Corporation obtained 8 licences for Rs. 3,11,400/- for the import of motor vehicle parts for the Municipal Transport Undertaking. He also obtained Letters of Authority in favour of certain private firms for importing and supplying the motor vehicle parts to the Poona Transport Undertaking. The motor vehicle parts for the full value were not subsequently supplied to the Undertaking.

(b) As a result of the investigations made by the Central Bureau of Investigation, a complaint has been filed in the Court of Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on 10.7.67 under Section 5 of the

Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. The case is pending trial.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों में मन्त्रियों के शेयर

2419. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों के भारतीय तथा विदेशी समवायों में शेयर तथा साझेदारी है;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक मामले में कितने के शेयर हैं

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मंत्रियों के समवाय अथवा वाणिज्यिक संगठन भारत में तथा विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक समवाय में पूंजी निवेश कितना है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री, तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (घ). माननीय सदस्य कृपया यह मानेंगे कि, जैसा कि सदन में पहले भी बताया जा चुका है, मन्त्रियों की वर्तमान आचार संहिता के अन्तर्गत, यह जा सूचना उन्होंने मांगी है, मंत्रीपरिषद के सदस्यों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को गोपनीय रूप से दी जाती है। इसलिए उसे बताना उचित न होगा।

Export of iron ore to Japan

2420. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to constitute a joint Committee with Japan to keep under constant review the development of Japan's steel

industry and its need of raw material from India;

(b) if so, the commitment on the part of India;

(c) the quantity of iron ore exported to Japan during the year ending on the 31st March, 1969; and

(d) how does this export compare with the export in the preceding year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been made for the constitution of a Joint Committee with Japan for development of the area of cooperation between the Japanese steel industry and Indian suppliers of raw materials. The Government are examining the suggestion.

(c) and (d) India exported 12.94 million tonnes of iron ore to Japan in 1968-69, as against 10.97 million tonnes during 1967-68.

India's Tarnished Image in Nepal

2421. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published under the column "Letters to the Editor" on page 7 of Dak edition of "Hindustan Times" dated the 3rd January, 1970 under the subject, "The tarnished image of India in Nepal";

(b) is so, how far the statement is true; and

(c) what steps have been taken to wipe out this tarnished image?

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

(b) The contents of the letter are exaggerated. However, some problems are bound to arise between two such close and friendly neighbours as India and Nepal.

(c) Suitable efforts are continuously being made by both sides to put these problems in the proper perspective, in order to resolve them by mutual discussion.

राज्यों में नलकूप लगाने में असंतुलन

2622. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में वर्ष 1968 तक अन्य सब राज्यों में कुल 26 लाख नलकूपों की तुलना में बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1 लाख 25 हजार बिजली चालित नलकूप थे, अर्थात् देश में कुल नलकूपों का 15 प्रतिशत थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय इन राज्यों में कुल कितने बिजली चालित नलकूप हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान में बिजली चालित नलकूप क्रमशः 256594, 57225, 44901, 17591, 17155, 15220, 1066, 7309, 9062 और पश्चिमी बंगाल में केवल 437 नलकूप थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस असंतुलन को दूर करने का है; और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ऐसा किया जायेगा; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1968 तक सभी राज्यों में ऊर्जित कुल 8,42,450 नलकूपों/पम्पसेटों में से बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊर्जित नलकूपों/पम्पसेटों की संख्या 1,24,422 थी जो अन्य राज्यों में ऊर्जित संख्या का 15 प्रतिशत है ।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1969 तक बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊर्जित नलकूपों/पम्प सेटों की संख्या 1,99,521 है ।

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ऊर्जित पम्पसेटों/नलकूपों की संख्या निम्न-लिखित है :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	57,225
नमिलनाडु	2,56,594
महाराष्ट्र	44,978
उत्तर प्रदेश	17,591
गुजरात	17,155
हरियाणा	15,220
बिहार	10,660
मध्य प्रदेश	7,314
राजस्थान	6,962
पश्चिम बंगाल	437

(घ) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य योजनाओं में धनराशि के प्रावधान के अतिरिक्त ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्थापना की है । निगम को निर्देश दिया गया है कि वह आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता की शर्तों को जो पांच वर्षों के समय से अधिक न हों, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य की कृषि-शक्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए हटा दें ।

Grant of Pension to the Dependents of Dead Soldiers

2423. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rule with regard to the grant of pension to the dependents of a soldier who dies in service and another who dies after retirement;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Secretary, District Soldiers and Airmen's Board, Lahiriz Sarai, Derbhanga, has rejected the demand for pension of Mrs. Blanta W/o Late Abdul Hafiz of Jainagar and others; and

(c) if so, causes thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) A family pension is ad-

missible to the eligible dependant or dependants of a soldier, who dies in service. The nature and the quantum of the pensionary award is related to the length of service of the deceased soldier and the pay last drawn by him; it also varies according as the cause of his death is attributable to or aggravated by his service, or not to. The award is the highest when death is sustained in battle/operations. A family pension is also admissible to the eligible dependant or dependants of a soldier, who dies after retirement. The quantum of the pensionary award varies according as a soldier retires with or without a disability pension; whether or not the cause of his death is attributable to or aggravated by his previous military service; and whether he was in service on the 1st January, 1964 from which date the rules were further liberalised.

(b) and (c). The late Abdul Hafiz was in receipt of a disability pension and he died after the age of 60 years. The request from his widow for a pension was referred by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board to the Officer-in-Charge Records Bihar Regiment who intimated that no pension was admissible, as the late Abdul Hafiz died after the age of 60 years. This was communicated to the widow by the District soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen's Board. There is no other such case.

Murder of Army Officer in Bareilly

2424. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Army Officer was murdered by another Army Officer and his wife in their house in Bareilly Cantonment;

(b) if so, whether there was any foreign hand in the murder; and

(c) The details of the incident ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The reference is presumably to an incident at Bareilly on the 25th December 1969, leading to the death of an army officer as a result of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by an Air Force officer in the latter's house. The case is being investigated by the civil police.

Recommendation of Committee on Petitions Regarding Settlement of Released Emergency Commissioned Officers

2425. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Petitions regarding the settlement of released Emergency Commissioned Officers have been implemented;

(b) if so, the extent to which the released Emergency Commissioned Officers have been rehabilitated; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government to implement the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2805/70].

(b) Upto the 31st January, 1970, 7,945 Emergency Commissioned Officers had become due for release. Out of them, 3,692 Emergency Commissioned Officers have been granted permanent Commissions or have been graded fit for the grant of permanent Commission. According to information available, 2,242 released ECOs have either been rehabilitated in civil posts under Central/State Governments and Public and Private Sector undertakings or have reverted to their civil appointments or have become self-employed in business/industry/agriculture etc. Excluding those who had been released on disciplinary grounds or who were not interested in securing permanent Commissions or civilian employment with Government assistance, 1,566 ECOs remain to be resettled. It is possible that some of them have also been rehabilitated through their own efforts.

पूर्वा निमाड, मध्यप्रदेश में ताप्ती नदी से सिंचाई

2426. श्री ग. चं. दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि सिंचाई करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में बुरहानपुर तहसील के नाथान गांव के निकट ताप्ती नदी से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये तो खाद्य का उत्पादन काफी हद तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है;

(ख) क्या ताप्ती नदी की उपयोगिता तथा 'अधिक भ्रन्न उगाओ' अभियान को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उक्त नदी से किसानों को जल देने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्थानीय अधिकाारियां तथा राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव की सिफारिश की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से उक्त नदी के जल का किस तारीख तक उपयोग करने का सरकार का विचार है तथा उक्त योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना के किस तारीख तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान कार्य हो रहा है।

Recommendations of Agriculture Price Commission regarding distribution of Cotton

2427. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agriculture Price Commission has submitted any recommendations for a public sector agency to distribute cotton equitably; and

(b) if so, how far Government have implemented this recommendation and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been examined carefully and in detail by a Committee set up by the Government to draw up a scheme for the establishment of a public sector agency to handle import of cotton. The report of the Committee is under Government's consideration.

Scheme of 'Operation Flood' for Major Cities

2428. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have proposed any scheme of 'Operation flood' relating to flood control works for some major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the cities where the scheme will be put into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The formulation, execution and maintenance of flood control works are to be undertaken by the State Governments. However, a number of flood forecasting centres have been set up by the Government of India for issuing timely flood warnings to assist the various State Governments in arranging evacuation of people to safer areas and in undertaking other relief measures. These centres are located at Delhi for forecasting floods in the Yamuna, at Surat for forecasting floods on the Tapi and Narmada, at Lucknow and Patna for forecasting floods in the Ganga system, at Jalpaiguri for the Tista, at Gauhati for the Brahmaputra and Barak and at Bhubaneswar for the rivers in Orissa.

Delhi as Dry port

2429. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
 SHRIMATI SHARDA
 MUKERJEE :
 SHRI DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision in regard to the declaration of Delhi as Dry Port;

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

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). An Inter-Ministerial Working Group has been set up by the Government to consider the question of setting up of Dry Port at Delhi in all its aspects. The Working Group has been requested to expedite its report. The Government's decision on the matter will be taken after the receipt of report.

Asylum to Soviet Press Officer Disappeared from New Delhi

2430. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA:
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information if the Press Officer of the Soviet Information Centre who had disappeared, has been given asylum in any of the foreign embassies here;

(b) if so, the action that Government proposes to take against the embassy that has given asylum in violation of the established international practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Efforts to trace the missing Soviet official are still continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Delegation to Conference of Parliamentarians in U. A. R.

2431. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
 SHRI SHARDA NAND:
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation to the International Conference of Parliamentarians held in U. A. R. included some persons other than M.P.s;

(b) if so, its composition;

(c) criteria of selection to such delegations, and who made the selection; and

(d) the subject discussed at that Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The following members of Parliament were invited to attend the international Conference of Parliamentarians in Cairo by the Speaker of the U.A.R. National Assembly;

Shri G. G. Swell, Deputy Speaker

Shri P. Parthasarathy

Shri Nurul Hasan

Shri Krishnan Manoharan

Shri Kameshwar Singh

Shri Z. A. Ahmed

Shri Sitaram Kesri

Two journalists, Sarvshri O. P. Sangal and Anand Jain had also been invited in the capacity of observers. The invitations were extended by the U.A.R. Ambassador in India. The invitees attended the Conference in their individual capacity and *not* as an official Indian delegation.

(d) It is understood that the Conference discussed mainly the conflict of June, 1967 and the consequences of this conflict and the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab territories the consequences of the closure of the Suez Canal on the economy of a large number of states, the Palestine problem

and the necessity of seeking a just solution acceptable to the Palestinian People.

योजनाओं के लिए संसाधन

2432. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विदेशों से ऋण प्राप्त करने की बजाये भारतीय संसाधनों का उपयोग करने के बारे में निर्णय करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :
(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता को कम करना और देश के आन्तरिक साधनों का अधिक आश्रय लेना है। चौथी योजना के आरम्भ में विद्यमान स्तर की अपेक्षा इस योजना के अन्त में ऋणों की प्रदायगी और व्याज की प्रदायगी को निकाल कर शुद्ध विदेशी सहायता की मात्रा घटाकर लगभग आधी कर दी जाएगी।

(ख) अन्न, कच्चे माल और अन्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में योजना बद्ध रीति में वृद्धि करके और निर्यात को लगातार बढ़ाकर विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता को कम करने का प्रस्ताव है। इससे योजना के लिए देश के आन्तरिक साधनों का आधार भी सुदृढ़ होगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 77(3) के अधीन भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचनाएं

2433. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार चौथी लोक सभा के पहले सत्र के

आरम्भ से आज तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 77 (3) के अधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचनाओं की, हिन्दी में, एक-एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :
(क) जी हां। चतुर्थ लोक सभा के प्रथम अधिवेशन के आरम्भ से अब तक के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 77 (3) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचनाओं के हिन्दी रूपान्तर की एक-एक प्रतिलिपी सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया देखिये एल टी-2806-70]।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Funds for Accelerated Implementation of Rajasthan Canal Project

2434. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the depleting water facilities and recurring famine conditions in Rajasthan, Government have considered to allot additional funds for the accelerated implementation of the Rajasthan canal project in view of a unanimous demand made by the Consultative Committee of M.Ps. relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, on the 15th December, 1969;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in this regard and whether Government would ensure quick implementation of the project; and

(c) if so, by what time the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government is trying to provide optimum funds for the speedy completion of the Rajasthan Canal

Project consistent with the available resources. During the year 1969-70, a non-Plan loan assistance of Rs. 3.2 crores over and above the annual plan outlay of Rs. 4.8 crores has been made available to the Government of Rajasthan for the accelerated execution of the Project. For the Fourth Five Year Plan the original outlay of Rs. 27 crores provided for the Rajasthan Canal in the Draft Plan is proposed to be increased and the revised figure is likely to be Rs. 40 crores.

(c) According to present indications Stage-I of the Rajasthan Canal Project is likely to be substantially completed by 1973-74 and Stage-II in the subsequent Plans.

गांवों, नगरों तथा कस्बों में असमानता कम करने की योजना

2435. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांवों, नगरों, तथा कस्बों में बढ़ती आर्थिक असमानता को कम करने की कोई योजना सरकार बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) तथा (ख). माननीय सदस्य संभवतया विभिन्न प्रदेशों एवं क्षेत्रों के गांवों, कस्बों और शहरों की असमानता के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। क्षेत्रीय असमानता और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण निम्नांकित है :

(1) मोटे शब्दों में अर्थ व्यवस्था के अधिक तेजी से विकास, अवस्थापना (इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर) के विकास, उद्योगों के तथा उत्पादन के साधनों के स्वामित्व के अधिक विवेकीकरण, कमजोर कारखानों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने, उत्पादक कार्यों के अवसरों को और ग्राम आदमी के रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाकर असमानता में कमी लाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

(2) और भी विशिष्ट शब्दों में, चौथी योजना अवधि में अपेक्षित दिशा में प्रगति की सम्भावना

अनेक प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की सफलता पर निर्भर है, उदाहरण के लिए विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम क्षेत्र (बारानी खेती सहित), छोटे किसानों के लिए स्कीमें, छोटे किसानों और भूमिहीन श्रमिकों की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को संबल देने के लिए पशुपालन कार्यक्रम, भूमिगत जल स्रोतों का उपयोग कर सकने से सम्बद्ध ग्रामीण बिजलीकरण, बड़े पैमाने पर ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम, कस्बों के बाजारों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने वाली सड़कों की व्यवस्था, प्रमियन्ताओं और तकनीशियनों जैसे छोटे उद्यमियों द्वारा कृषि सेवा केन्द्र खोलना, विकास क्षमता के आधार पर विशिष्ट ग्रामीण उद्योगों के दीर्घावधि पुनर्वास और विकास का कार्यक्रम और लघु उद्योगों की निरन्तर प्राद्योगिकीय प्रगति।

(3) इससे अलावा योजना आयोग द्वारा दो कार्यकारी दल एक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के अधि-निर्धारण के लिए तथा दूसरा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय एवं भौतिक प्रोत्साहन देने से सम्बन्धित गठित किये गये थे। इन दलों की रिपोर्टों पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा विचार किया गया और निम्न निर्णय लिए गए :

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए वित्तीय एवं ऋणदात्री संस्थाओं द्वारा दी जाने वाली रियायतें सभी राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों के चुनीदा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार कुल 50 लाख तक भ्रमल पूंजी निवेश वाले नये कारखानों को भ्रमल पूंजी निवेश के 1/10 अंश तक की राशि उन्हें सीधे अनुदान या उपादान के रूप में दे सकती है। यह सहायता औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े समझे जाने वाले 9 राज्यों में हर राज्य के 2 जिलों में दी जाये तथा अन्य

राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों के एक-एक जिले में दी जाये। राज्य सरकारों को अपने राज्य के पिछड़े जिलों की सूची देने को कहा गया है जो वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा दी जाने वाली रियायतें प्राप्त करने की अहंता रखते हों।

(4) क्षेत्रीय असमानता दूर करने का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व राज्यों पर है। कुछ राज्यों में प्रयोगात्मक जिला या क्षेत्रीय आयोजन पहले से चल रहा है। आने वाली वार्षिक योजनाओं में राज्यों में जिला आयोजन को अधिक मान्यता मिलेगी तथा सभी स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में, जैसा कि ऊपर संकेत किया गया है विभिन्न दिशाओं में विस्तृत एवं समन्वित कार्यक्रम बनाये जाएंगे।

(5) अन्त में, सरकार की नीति बड़ी केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के लिए पिछड़े राज्यों और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में स्थान निर्धारण करने की है जहां उन्हें शुरू करना सम्भव हों।

Supply of Iron Ore to Japan

2436. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some more orders for supply of iron ore to Japan in the near future and arrangements signed in this respect;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total of the latest estimated iron ore of India and the quantity so far used locally or by export out of the total?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India has recently concluded firm contracts for supply to Japan during 1970-75 of 6.95 million tons of iron ore of various grades valued approximately at Rs. 42.67 crores.

(c) Reserves of iron ore in India (indicated and inferred) are estimated at about 30

billion tonnes. During 1968, the total production was nearly 28 million tonnes; of this nearly 16 million tonnes were exported and the rest were for domestic consumption.

State Governments' Proposal for Increase in Power Tariff for Agriculture

2437. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the Rural Electrification Corporation's conditions for advancing loans for electricity undertakings to the effect that the specific projects financed by it should be self-supporting, many State Governments propose to increase the power tariff for agriculture;

(b) if so, the details of the State Government's proposals to increase this tariff and how far this increase is likely to impede agricultural production and progress;

(c) Government's reactions to ensure that this does not come in the way of agricultural programmes; and

(d) why do Government allow pumping in of foreign PL-480 funds into rural power projects, on such stringent terms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Generally rural electrification schemes yield a low initial return which improves with the development of loads. The Rural Electrification Corporation have, therefore, decided on the following rates of return in respect of rural electrification schemes to be financed by them:

(i) for backward areas— $\frac{1}{2}\%$ return on the completion of the project, 2% return within 5 years thereafter and $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ return within 10 years thereafter.

(ii) for other areas—2% return on the completion of the project and $\frac{1}{2}\%$ return within 5 years thereafter.

Schemes at present financed by the Corporation are based on the existing cost of supply and do not envisage increase in tariffs for supply of power for agricultural purposes. The Corporation which has been allotted Rs. 150 crores during the Fourth Plan com-

prising Rs. 45 crores from the Government of India and Rs. 105 crores from US Use Funds, would be providing additional finances for rural electrification schemes on a project-wise basis. Other rural electrification schemes would continue to be financed from the outlays provided in the State Plans. The question, therefore, of tariffs for agricultural purposes being raised solely because of the criteria adopted by the Rural Electrification Corporation for financing rural electrification schemes does not arise.

Hydrogen Bombs

2438. SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: whether the Government of India have any information on the British Military Expert General Fernand Ganhiz's warning of the possibility of hydrogen bomb being cheap and within the range of many countries to build?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): A news item stating that General Fernand Ganhiz has said that it was possible to make a cheap Hydrogen Bomb by replacing the fission trigger with a very powerful laser beam has come to Government's notice.

विमानों के पुर्जे बनाने के लिये लखनऊ में एक कारखाने की स्थापना

2439. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1970 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार विमानों के पुर्जे बनाने के लिये सात करोड़ रुपये की लागत से लखनऊ में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कारखाने के निर्माण के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है, इस पर कितनी पूंजी लगने की संभावना है तथा इसके निर्माण में कितना समय तथा श्रम खर्च होगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल. ना. मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). उड़ान तथा अन्य

व्यापक औजारों, पहियों और 'वैकों', हाईड्रालिक साजसामान, वातानुकूलन साज सामान, इंजेक्शन सीटों जैसे वैमानिक सहायक पुर्जों की विभिन्न किस्मों का निर्माण के लिए हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स द्वारा लखनऊ में एक फैक्टरी की स्थापना के लिए सरकार ने स्वीकृति दे दी है। फैक्टरी के लिए योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं, और निर्माण हस्तगत करने में कुछ समय लगेगा। आरम्भिक कार्यों के लिए इस बीच यू० पी० सरकार से किराए पर लिए गए भवन को इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। प्रायोजना की अनुमानित सरमाया लागत 4.5 करोड़ रुपये है और उत्पादन प्रायः दो वर्षों में शुरू होना प्रत्याशित है। फैक्टरी लगभग 2000 व्यक्तियों का काम पर लगाएगी।

Talks with Ceylon on Defence Operation in Indian Ocean

2440. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of India and Ceylon discussed the question of establishment of staging posts and tele-communication facilities for any projected military operations in Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

S. T. C's. Regional set-ups in foreign Countries

2441. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN, SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to set up regional set-ups abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed regional Headquarters will work in co-ordination with similar other Indian Trade Agencies with a view to achieving maximum effectiveness with the minimum costs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(b) A statement is attached.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). Yes Sir.

(d) Details are being worked out by the
S.T.C.

Statement

Area	Regional Offices	Existing Offices	Proposed Offices	Area of Operations
South East Asia	Bangkok	Bangkok Colombo	Singapore Hongkong	Thailand, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan Philippines, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia.
Australia	Sydney	—	Sydney	Australia, Newzealand, Fiji & Tasma- nia, New Guinea & Solomon Islands,
West Asia	—	Beirut Tehra ⁿ	—	Lebanon Iran, Jordan, Afghanistan Quatar, Oman, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Gulf ports, Damman Yemen, Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Syria.
North Africa	Cairo	—	Cairo	Morocco, Tunisia Algeria, Libya, Sudan.
East Africa	Nairobi	Nairobi	—	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Congo.
W. Africa	Lagos	Lagos	—	Ghana, Liberia, Sierra, Leone, Cam- eroon, Niger, Chad, Togo, Dahomey, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Mali, Angola.
Western Europe	Rotterdam	Rotterdam Paris London		The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, West Germany, Switzerland, U. K., Ireland, Norway Sweden, Denmark, Finland, France, Austria, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain.
Eastern Europe	Moscow	Moscow Prague Budapest E. Berlin	Warsaw Belgrade	USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, GDR, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia.
Americas	New York	Montreal	New York	USA, Canada, Argentina.

बिड़ला उद्योग समूह द्वारा विदेशों में कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना

2442. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाह :

श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

श्री विश्वनाथ मेनन :

श्री के. रमानी :

श्रीमती शारदा मुकुर्जी :

क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिड़ला समवाय समूह द्वारा विदेशों में इस समय कितनी कम्पनियां कारखाने इत्यादि लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) पेवांग सहित विदेशों में उन विभिन्न स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ इनके द्वारा अगले वित्त वर्ष के दौरान नये कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) बिड़ला उद्योग समूह द्वारा विदेशों में कपड़ा मिलों तथा अन्य व्यवसायों पर कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) अर्थात्क, बिड़ला उद्योग समूह द्वारा विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में केवल एक कपड़ा मिल स्थापित की गई है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने बिड़ला उद्योग समूह द्वारा श्रीलंका, मलेशिया तथा नाइजीरिया में कपड़ा मिलों की स्थापना के लिये पहले ही अनुमति दे दी है ।

(ग) विदेशों में बिड़ला समूह द्वारा स्थापित कपड़ा तथा अन्य उद्योगों में, जिनमें उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है, लगाई गई पूंजी 44.3 लाख रुपये है ।

रही चाय (टी वेस्ट) से कैफीन का उत्पादन

2443. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रही चाय (टी वेस्ट) से कैफीन का उत्पादन करने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि रही चाय से कैफीन तैयार की जा सकती तो भारत इस बारे में न केवल आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा बल्कि इस पदार्थ का निर्यात भी कर सकेगा ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) इस समय देश में रही चाय (टी वेस्ट) से कैफीन का उत्पादन करने वाले दस एकक हैं कैफीन का उत्पादन 1966 में 29 मे. टन था । तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक के रजिस्ट्रारों में दर्ज तीनों एककों द्वारा कैफीन का उत्पादन 1968 में 11.59 मे० टन तथा 1969 में 13.83 मे० टन था ।

(ख) स्वदेशी उत्पादन के बढ़ने पर ही स्थानिक उद्योग निर्यात के लिये कैफीन देने की स्थिति में हो सकेगा । परन्तु यह विश्व बाजार मूल्य की तुलना में स्थानिक उत्पादन लागत पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Uniform Import Price of Iron ore

2444. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some countries including India which are producing Iron ore met in Geneva to explore the possibility of having a uniform import price;

(b) if so, the names of countries which participated in the meeting; and

(c) the details of discussion held at the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The following developing countries exporting iron ore met in Geneva in January, 1970 in order to discuss matters of mutual interest:—

"BRAZIL, CHILE, GABON, INDIA, LIBERIA, MAURITANIA, PERU AND VENEZUELA."

(c) The meeting discussed various questions of interest to developing countries exporting iron ore, such as decline in prices, the cost of investments to be made in the industry and maritime transportation costs etc. The Study Group decided to continue to study the various problems further and to promote cooperative action on common problems relating to export of iron ore.

**Establishment of a Paper factory in Kenya
by a Birla firm**

2445. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Birla firm is planning to start a paper factory in Kenya;

(b) if so, whether Government have given permission;

(c) if so, when and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the expected profit that would accrue to the Birla firm from that foreign investment per year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A revised proposal submitted by the firm is under Government's consideration.

(d) Since the unit has not been set up yet, it is too early to estimate the accrual of profits.

Export of Engineering Goods to U.S.A.

2446. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state:

(a) what engineering goods are exported to the United States;

(b) the total amount of such export to the U.S.A. per year at present; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchanged earned therefrom per year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). A statement
showing exports of various engineering goods

from India to U.S.A. during 1968-69 and the first seven months of 1969-70 is attached.

Statement

Exports of Engineering Products to U.S.A.

Items	Exports performance	
	1968-69	1969 April- Oct.)
1	2	3
	Value in lakh Rs.	
Brass utensils	6.64	0.60
EPNS ware	9.55	6.83
Bolts, nuts rivets & washers	0.12	—
Bright steel bars & shaftings	0.20	5.56
Enamel Ware	—	—
Hand tools	49.34	17.63
Iron cylinders	1.31	1.54
Railway track materials	0.23	0.01
Stainless steel utensils	3.99	0.69
MS pipes and tubes	87.41	52.44
Steel structural-fabricated including transmission line towers	28.37	41.89
Builders' Hardware & locks	0.80	0.56
Cutlery	16.07	0.83
Electrodes & welding equip- ment	4.41	1.29
Sanitary fittings	0.45	0.45
Screws	16.80	10.71
Water fittings	0.28	0.19
Flash lights	1.45	3.28
Gramophone records	2.01	3.13
Instruments-musical	5.45	1.83
Wooden furniture	0.27	0.10
Diesel engines	—	—
Mechanical pumps	0.68	0.23
Air compressors	0.21	—
Cement mixers	1.35	—
Hoisting machines, lifts and cranes	9.44	—
Machine tools	12.90	17.97
Dated processing machines	1.24	0.04
Sewing machines	3.03	0.39
Electric motors, trans- formers, switchgears	3.42	—
Radios and parts	2.47	—
Automobile and auto parts	6.56	6.67
Bicycles and parts	19.16	19.80
CI products including steel casting	4.89	23.81
Fire arms	—	4.71

1	2	3
Battery-dry ..	0.02	2.84
Electrical accessories and appliances ..	5.52	—
Electric measuring and controlling equipment ..	2.33	3.92
Trolleys and trailers ..	1.03	—
Tractors and parts ..	2.08	0.08
Others ..	11.84	8.22
TOTAL	363.32	237.64

Family Pension for Dependants of a Deceased Army Officer

2447. SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- the definition of a Jawan's family;
- whether this definition has undergone any change since the advent of freedom;
- the normal rate of family pension for the dependants of a deceased officer, with wife and one child, holding the rank of substantive Captain in the Army and having 9 years of service; and
- upon death in action in field what is the rate of special dependants pension to any officer in the same rank and with the same service whose family consists of merely dependant mother and younger dependant minor sister who had no other means of support but the earnings of the said officer?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The term "Jawan's family" includes the following members:

- For purposes of grant of family pension in cases where the death is not attributable to or aggravated by service—
 - Wife
 - Minor sons* and
 - Unmarried minor daughters*

* Including children legally adopted before retirement.

- For purposes of grant of special family pension (i.e.) where death

is attributable to or aggravated by service—

- Widow, lawfully married
- Father *
- Mother *
- Son actual and legitimate (including validly adopted)
- Daughter actual and legitimate (including validly adopted).

*Including putative parents (i.e. those not lawfully married but living as husband and wife).

- Yes. The following have been included in the term "family"

- A validly adopted child.
- Putative parents (i.e. those not lawfully married but living as husband and wife) in respect of special family pension only.

- The rates of family pension for such an officer will depend on the circumstances under which he died as explained below:—

- If death was not attributable to/aggravated by service

Rs. 209/- p.m. for a period of 7 years; thereafter to a pension of Rs. 105/- p.m.

- If death was attributable to/aggravated by service.

- Special family Rs. 170/- p.m. pension to widow.

- Ad hoc* increase in Rs. 20/- p.m. pension.

- Children's allowance Rs. 480/- per annum, admissible normally upto 18 years of age.

- Education allowance

This is admissible depending on the pecuniary circumstances of the widow, from the age of 5 to a maximum age of 23 years of the child, subject to satisfactory progress in school/college.

- (e) A gratuity in addition, if death occurs in circumstances similar to those encountered in the field area. Rs. 4500/-

(iii) *If death was due to battle/operations. For the first 7 years.*

- (a) Pension at a consolidated rate of Rs. 580/- p.m. and

- (b) A gratuity of Rs. 4500/-

After 7 years

- (a) Family pension Rs. 255/- p.m. for widow.

- (b) Children's Allowance admissible normally upto 18 years of age. Rs. 720/- per annum.

- (c) Education Allowance. This admissible depending on the pecuniary and other circumstances of the widow, from the the age of 5 to a maximum age of 23 years of the child, subject to satisfactory progress in school/college. Actual expenses subject to a maximum of Rs. 720/- per annum.

(d) The dependant mother will be eligible for a pension of Rs. 96/- p.m. plus an *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 20/- p.m., making a total of Rs. 116/- p.m. Furthermore, a gratuity of Rs. 2250/- will also be admissible. No special pension is admissible on account of the sister so long as the mother is alive.

Indians Prevented from going to Nepal to Attend Ancient Purnima Mela

2448. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the new road constructed in Nepal (Kathmandu-Kodari) for the first time during last Karik Purnima, hundreds of Indians coming from

all parts of India with the intention of attending the ancient Purnima Mela of Tatopani on this road beyond Kathmandu were not allowed to proceed beyond Barabise and had to return disappointed; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No complaint has been brought to the notice of Government that pilgrims were prevented from proceeding beyond Barabise on the Kathmandu-Kodari road.

(b) does not arise.

Export Potential Survey of Civil Engineering Consultancy

2449. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has launched an export potential survey of civil engineering consultancy with finance from PL-480 Trust Funds as part of the US Technical Assistance in export promotions; and

(b) if so, the main outlines regarding the functioning of the machinery and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI PAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey of Civil Engineering, Consultancy and Constructions Services has been entrusted to M/s. Consulting Engineering Services India (P) Ltd., New Delhi. Other consultancy organisations like the N.I.D.C. would also be associated with it. The Survey team will be visiting shortly countries in Afghanistan, Oman and Qatar, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Tengeran, Kuwait, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

The objective of the study is designed to include specific proposals for further development of the Indian civil engineering, construction and consultancy services in order to fulfill precise export targets indicated over the next four to five years. This will involve a critical appraisal of the advantages of exporting these services from the

country, and a study of the potential and demand in nearby areas for such services. It is expected to be completed by the end of October, 1970.

कपास के मूल्य

2450. श्री देवीराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त-शिक्षक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी, 1970 में मिलों द्वारा कपास का स्टॉक करने तथा बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उस समय जबकि किसान की कपास बाजार में आती है कपास की खरीद तथा उसका स्टॉक करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने से कपास के मूल्यों पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि किसानों को कपास का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त हो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). दिसम्बर 1969 के अन्त में किये गये रुई के मूल्यों की प्रवृत्तियों के अध्ययन से पता चला कि रुई के मूल्यों में कुछ असामान्य वृद्धि हुई है जिसे सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात व्यापार तथा उद्योग के कम लाभप्रद तथा अपेक्षाकृत कमजोर एककों के सुचारु कार्यचालन के लिये हानिप्रद समझा गया। मूल्य-प्रवृत्ति को ठीक करने के उद्देश्य से जनवरी, 1970 में ऋण पद्धति में कतिपय समायोजन किये गये और फरवरी, 1970 में मिलों द्वारा अपनी खपत के लिए रुई का भंडार रखने की सीमा को एक मास कम कर दिया गया। अभी तक रुई के मूल्य सुदृढ़ रूप में चल रहे हैं और उनपर कुप्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

(ग) 1-9-1970 से रुई के अधिकतम मूल्यनिर्धारित करने की पद्धति समाप्त कर दी गई और तभी से उत्पादक को एक न्यूनतम लाभ अवश्य मिले, यह सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से

सरकार द्वारा समर्थक मूल्यों का एलान किया जाता है और यह आश्वासन भी दिया जाता है कि इन मूल्यों पर बिक्री हेतु रुई की पेशकश होने पर सरकार उसे खरीदने के लिये तत्पर रहेगी।

Use of PL-480 Funds for Rural Electrification Corporation

2451. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation was started by Government from the PL-480 funds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of State Government Electricity Boards opposed the directives of the Rural Electrification Corporation; and

(c) if so, the nature of opposition made by the State Electricity Boards and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total amount allotted to the Rural Electrification Corporation during the Fourth Plan is Rs. 150 crores comprising Rs. 45 crores as contribution from the Government of India and Rs. 105 crores from the United States USE funds;

(b) No directives has been issued by the Corporation to State Electricity Boards. The criteria for financing rural electrification schemes by the Rural Electrification Corporation and the terms and conditions of loans to be advanced, have been finalised by the Corporation in consultation with the State Electricity Boards;

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

Indo-Nepal Agreement on Border Security

2452. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian personnel on duty to the Nepalese border Check-posts;

(b) the number of Indian personnel withdrawn; and

(c) the terms of the Agreement with the Nepal Government regarding the Security for both countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Some Nepalese have replaced the Indian wireless personnel at eight of the border check-posts in accordance with the agreement reached between India and Nepal in August/September, 1969.

The agreement with regard to the check-posts provides for the phased withdrawal of Indian personnel and their replacement by Nepalese personnel.

Indo-Soviet Joint Committee

2453. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Soviet Joint Committee has been set up to find export markets for products of Soviet-aided public sector projects in India, both to the Soviet-Union and third countries;

(b) whether any possible impact of the above measure has been assigned; and

(c) whether the areas have been identified in advance in which the two countries could promote joint ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). While no Indo-Soviet Joint Committee has been set up, the two Governments have agreed, in principle, for the supply to the Soviet Union on a long-term basis of some of the products manufactured in the Soviet-assisted projects in India. Discussions will now take place at expert level to determine types of equipment and other relevant details. It has also been agreed that detailed examination should be made for identification of precise possibilities of export of products manufactured in the Soviet-assisted projects in India to third countries.

Amount of Import Bills

2454. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of import bills for food, defence items and import items for public sector units during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) steps to be taken to reduce the amount of import bill during the Fourth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement showing import of food items excluding feeding stuff for animals during the last 3 years, is appended. The statistics pertaining to import of defence items and of items for public sector units are not maintained.

(b) A large number of schemes are being implemented so as to maximize agricultural production. In furtherance of Government's policy of import substitution, measures are being taken to increase industrial production and thereby reduce our dependence on imports.

Statement

Import of food items (excluding feeding stuff for animals during 1967-67 to 1968-69.

Value in lakhs of Rs.

(Post devaluation rate)

S. No.	Description of item.	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Meat and meat preparations	1	neg.	4
II.	Dairy products and eggs	1746	1423	1493
III.	Fish and fish preparations	neg.	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
IV.	Cereals and cereal Preparations and dried leguminous vegetables and flour thereof (Grain, pulse and flour and preparations thereof).			
1.	Wheat (including spelt and meslin, unmilled.	42304	37847	25949
2.	Rice.	8164	5476	5747
3.	Others	14615	8497	1966
	Total-IV:	65083	51820	33662
V.	Fruit and vegetables.	999	1417	1502
VI.	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey.	50	55	135
VII.	Cocoa, Spices etc.	56	220	111
VIII.	Miscellaneous food Preparations.	16	400	207
	GRAND TOTAL (I TO VIII):	67951	55336	37116

Firing by Naga Hostiles on Indian Security Forces

2455. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a party of hostile Nagas fired at a patrol party of the Security Forces, near Pariphem, in Nagaland on the 7th January, 1970;

(b) if so, how many security men were killed;

(c) whether Indian security forces collected some rifles and ammunition of Chinese origin; and

(d) whether the activities of Naga hostiles have increased for the last three or four months?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Security Forces suffered no casualty.

(c) The Security Forces recovered from the area some rifles and ammunition of which one 7.62 mm rifle and 155 rounds of 7.62 ammunition, were of Chinese origin.

(d) No, Sir.

Representation by the Indian Plantation Labour in Ceylon

2456. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two separate delegations representing 10 lakh Indian Plantation Labour in Ceylon submitted representations to the President during his Colombo tour;

(b) if so, the main points of the representation and the assurances given to them; and

(c) whether the questions have been taken up with the Ceylon Government authorities?

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

(a) Two delegations representing leading plantation labour unions in Ceylon did call on the President during his recent good-will visit to that country.

(b) Certain matters were raised concerning the extension of facilities by the Government of India to repatriate from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, relating particularly to transport facilities, customs concessions and rehabilitation, assistance. Necessary action on these matters has already been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Iraqi Delegation

2457. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:

Will the minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraqi delegation had a eight day tour of India;

(b) If so, whether the delegation had a series of talks with him and the Railway Minister;

(c) if so, the details of the subjects discussed;

(d) whether any trade agreement has been reached between the two countries; and

(e) if so, the details of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The discussions related to cooperation between India and Iraq in the fields of transportation and communications particularly assistance in the construction of railway line from Baghdad to Abu Kemal on the Syrian border.

(d) A Trade Agreement with Iraq was signed in December, 1962 and subsequently a Trade Arrangement has been negotiated every year. The current Arrangement, concluded in October, 1969, covers the period 1st September, 1969 to 31st August, 1970.

(e) The Iraqi Delegation, which visited India recently, was led by the Iraqi Minister of Communications and hence the discussions related primarily to matters concerning transportation and communication and did not cover the question of Trade Arrangement. Letters were, however, exchanged between the Iraqi Minister and the Minister for Foreign Trade indicating the agreement of the Government of India to send out to Iraq a team of Indian Railway experts who, with the help of experts from Iraqi Railways, would carry out a preliminary cost-cum-feasibility study of the proposed railway line.

Problem of Drainage Congestion in Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu

2458. SHRI SAMINATHAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI DHANDAPANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have investigated remedial

measures to solve the problem of drainage congestion in the Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No investigations as such have been made by the Union Government relating to the problem of drainage congestion in the Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu. However, a Consultant of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power had made recommendations for improvement of drainage in the area with a view to increasing food production. The recommendations include measures for reduction of extraneous water coming from outside the delta, proper maintenance of irrigation tanks; adoption of soil conservation and contour bunding method etc. These recommendation were forwarded to the State Government.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared a Master Plan to solve the drainage problem in the Cauvery Delta, which is currently under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

चीन में 1500 विद्रोही नागाओं को शस्त्रास्त्रों का प्रशिक्षण

2459. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

क्या बहिर्देशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 14 फरवरी 1970 के "दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि लन्दन में चीनी दूतावास और विद्रोही नागा नेता जेड०ए० फिजो के बीच एक समझौता हुआ है जिसमें चीन ने लगभग 1500 विद्रोही नागाओं को हथियारों के चलाने में प्रशिक्षण देना स्वीकार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बंदेशिक मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि लन्दन में चीनी और पाकिस्तानी मिशनों के साथ फीजों के सम्पर्क हैं। चीन और पाकिस्तान, अपनी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण करके छिपे नागाओं और अन्य लोगों का प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं तथा अन्य प्रकार की सहायता दे रहे हैं। लेकिन सरकार इस बात को स्वीकार या अस्वीकार करने की स्थिति में नहीं है कि चीन फिर 1500 छिपे नागाओं को शस्त्र प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई खास इरादा रखता है, जैसा कि अखबारी खबर में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है। हमारे सीमान्तों पर हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा निगरानी रखने से यह असम्भव है कि काफी संख्या में नागा लोग बिना पहचान देश से निकल जाने में सफल हो जाएं।

मन्त्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों को उनके मेहमानों के लिये गणतन्त्र दिवस के पासों का विया जाना

2461. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रधान मन्त्री सहित प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मन्त्री को उनके मेहमानों के लिये 26 जनवरी, 1970 को गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड देखने के लिये कितने पास दिये गये; और

(ख) इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य को उनके मेहमानों के लिये कितने पास दिये गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). प्रधान मन्त्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रियों के सम्बन्धियों, अतिथियों इत्यादि के लिए 1970 की गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के लिए

लगभग 5300 स्थानों के लिए निमन्त्रण-पत्र जारी किए गये थे, और संसद सदस्यों के सम्बन्धियों अतिथियों आदि के लिए लगभग 5770 निमन्त्रण-पत्र। प्रधान मन्त्री और मन्त्रियों के सम्बन्ध में निमन्त्रण-पत्र जारी किए जाने सम्बन्धी प्रार्थना-पत्र, न केवल उनके सम्बन्धियों और अतिथियों आदि के लिए थे, बल्कि उन व्यक्तियों के लिए भी कि जो सरकार के सदस्यों के तौर पर उनके पास पहुंचे, कि जिन में से कुछ संख्या के लिए वैसे भी निमन्त्रण-पत्र जारी किए जाते जो सीधे रक्षा मन्त्रालय को इसके लिए प्रार्थना करते।

मांगी गई विस्तृत सूचना इकट्ठी करने में समय और श्रम अन्तर्ग्रस्त होगा जो शायद प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप न हो।

Air Marshal Asgar Khan's Statement regarding Settlement of Kashmir Dispute through Guerilla War

2462 **SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI :** Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a reported statement recently made by Air Marshal Asgar Khan, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistani Airforce to the effect that according to him "the only solution to the Kashmir dispute is guerilla war by the Kashmiris themselves, to fight the Indian Army's rule in that country and that he would mobilise public opinion in Pakistan to give maximum support for guerilla warfare in the Indian-occupied territory of Kashmir", etc.; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) steps taken to draw the attention of Pakistan to this sort of open threat to disturb the peaceful atmosphere in a part of Indian territory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government is determined to prevent all Pakistani attempts at creating

disturbances in Jammu and Kashmir and to safeguard the security of the State which is an integral part of India.

(c) The statement was made at a public meeting in Pakistan and it is for the Government of Pakistan to take cognizance of such inflammatory statements against a foreign country during election campaigns. We are drawing their attention to it.

Space Satellite Launched by Japan

2463. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has launched a space satellite; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto *vis-a-vis* India's space science development upto now?

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

(b) India has its independent programme to launch a small, medium altitude scientific satellite in 3 to 4 years.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to Fall in Export of Footwear to U.S.S.R.

2464. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of foreign exchange on account of the fall in the exports of footwear to U.S.S.R. as a result of the grant of moratorium to the National Bank of Lahore; and

(b) the action taken by Government to prevent the loss of foreign exchange and normalise the footwear industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b) Exports of

footwear to USSR have not been affected by the moratorium granted to National Bank of Lahore.

Exchange of Indian Coal for Fish from East Pakistan

2465. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI B. K. MODAK:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Food Minister Mr. Provas Roy had requested Government to move Pakistan for exchanging Indian coal with fish from East Pakistan;

(b) whether Government have moved Pakistan for this exchange;

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

(d) if not, the reason thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of India have on a number of occasions taken up the question of resumption of trade between the two countries, but without success. The ban on trade with Pakistan was unilaterally lifted by India in May, 1966, but the Government of Pakistan have not reciprocated this gesture so far. Resumption of trade between the two countries is thus entirely dependent on the attitude of the Government of Pakistan. The Government of India are continuing their efforts in this regard.

Export of Steel to U.S.S.R.

2466. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steel exported to Russia during the last two years;

(b) whether the contract with Russia for the export of steel has been renewed for the current year;

(c) if not, the impediments standing in the way of finalization of this contract; and

(d) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report in the 'Economic Times' of the 17th January, 1970?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The details of Steel exported to Russia since 1967-68 are indicated below:—

Category	Quantity in tonnes.		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
	April-(December)		
Structurals (beams, channels and angles)	94,185	227,758	174,546

(b) Yes, Sir, A contract for export of 200,000 tonnes of structurals to USSR during 1970 has been signed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The report in the 'Economic Times' appeared when the negotiations for the 1970 contract were in progress, but this was not brought to the notice of Ministry concerned.

Clashes between Tibetans and Chinese in Lhasa

2467. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:

SHRI C. C. DESAI:

SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI D. N. DEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited to a report in 'Times of India' of January 18, 1970 regarding the serious clashes between the Tibetan and Chinese authorities in Lhasa and other parts of Tibet;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have received any report in this regard; and

(c) what action, if any, taken to help the Tibetans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURFENDRA PAI SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news report but have no authentic information in the matter.

(c) As is known Government have indicated that they would be glad to support any move in the UN for the conservation of human rights of the Tibetan people.

Major and Minor Irrigation Schemes Provided in Annual and Fourth Five Year Plan

2468. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry or Planning Commission keeps under observation major and minor Irrigation schemes listed in the Annual Plans and in the Draft Fourth Plan;

(b) under what circumstances was the Bijur scheme, No.35 with a provision of 131 crores stalled, after an expenditure of 7 lakhs was incurred on the buildings etc;

(c) if the objection is about cost benefit ratio, why was the scheme included in the plan and are there not other schemes with nearly the same cost per acre; and

(d) what other reasons are there for the delay, which have persuaded the Planning Commission to permit the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Irrigation is a State subject. The planning, investigation, formulation and execution of irrigation projects is done by the State Governments keeping their resources position in view.

(b) to (d). The State Government have intimated that it will not be possible for them to take up the Bijur Project during the Fourth Plan period, considering the limited allocations for Major and Medium irrigation sector in the State during the Fourth Plan, and the large amount required for the completion of the schemes already in hand.

दिल्ली से बाहर के विदेशी दूतावासों को बंद करना

2469. श्री नाथूराम आहिरवार : क्या बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके दूतावास केवल दिल्ली में ही स्थित हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त अन्य नगरों में स्थित विदेशी दूतावासों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उन नगरों के नाम क्या हैं तथा दिल्ली में मुख्य दूतावास के अतिरिक्त उक्त दूतावासों के वहाँ स्थापित किये जाने का औचित्य क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसे सभी कार्यालयों को बंद करने का आदेश देगी और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) उन देशों की एक सूची जिनके दिल्ली में राजदूतावास/हाई कमिशन तथा कृषि व्यापार प्रतिनिधि कार्यालय हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2807-170]।

(ख) ऐसे देशों की भी एक सूची संलग्न है जिनके दिल्ली से इतर स्थानों पर कोसलावास/कमीशन/व्यापार कमीशन/प्रवैतनिक कोसलावास हैं।

(ग) इन शहरों के नाम ऊपर (ख) में बताई गई सूची में दिए गए हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय और पारस्परिकता के आधार पर, राजनयिक मिशनों को उस सूरत में राजधानी से इतर किसी स्थान पर अपने कार्यालय खोलने की इजाजत दे दी जाती है जब कि यह आवश्यक समझा जाए कि ऐसा करना उनके व्यापारिक और कौंसली कार्य के संचालन के लिए जरूरी है।

(घ) जी नहीं। सरकार ने राजनयिक मिशनों से सिर्फ ऐसे कार्यालय/पुस्तकालय।

वाचनालय आदि बन्द करने को कहा है जो उन स्थानों पर हैं जहाँ उनके राजनयिक, कौंसली अथवा व्यापार मिशन नहीं हैं।

भारत में विभिन्न दूतावासों से राजनयिकों का लापता होना

2470. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में भारत स्थित विभिन्न विदेशी दूतावासों में कितने राजनयिक लापता हुए;

(ख) ये राजनयिक किन-किन देशों से थे और उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने राजनयिकों को वाद में हूँद निकाला गया और वे किन देशों में पाये गये ?

बंबेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग)। पिछले तीन वर्ष में दिल्ली स्थित किसी विदेशी राजनयिक के लापता हो जाने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है, सिवाय उम अधिकारी के जिसे हाल ही में सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ के राजदूतावास ने लापता बताया था।

Visit by Hong Kong Businessmen's Mission

2471. SHRI B. K. DASGLOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Hong Kong businessmen's Mission visited India at the invitation of Government and the State Trading Corporation and whether any talks were held with that Mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to give Priorities for Export

2472. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out
any plan in the matter of giving priorities
for the sake of export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what
product has been given the top priority with
reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government
encourage the export of all the goods that
can be exported. However, the emphasis is
placed on the promotion of exports of in-
dustrial products which have a higher growth
potential.

उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति सहायता

2473. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 2 फरवरी, 1969
के 'दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान' में पृष्ठ 1 और 8 पर
प्रकाशित उनके वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया
है जिसमें कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
उत्तर प्रदेश से गरीबी का उन्मूलन करने का
दृढ़ संकल्प है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
उत्तर प्रदेश को पंपिंग सेटों, यूरिया, शिक्षा,
रेलवे, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा तथा भोजन आदि के
लिए प्रति व्यक्ति उतनी ही सहायता देने का
है जितनी कुछ अन्य राज्यों को दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब मे ?

प्रधान मंत्री वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री
तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :
(क) संघ सरकार का लक्ष्य राज्य सरकारों के

सहयोग से क्रमशः सारे देश से, जिसमें उत्तर
प्रदेश भी शामिल है, गरीबी दूर करना है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्यों की योजनाओं के
लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद्
द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के आधार पर
निश्चित की गई है और यह सहायता इकट्ठे
(ब्लाक) ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में जारी
की जा रही है।

हज यात्रियों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा

2474. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर,
1968 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4995 के उत्तर
के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
केवल 15,000 हज यात्रियों के लिए
2,36,25,000 रुपये की एक बड़ी राशि की
व्यवस्था करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री
सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): 1,575 रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति तीर्थ
यात्री के हिसाब से 15,000 तीर्थ यात्रियों के
लिए 2,36,25,000 रुपये के बराबर विदेशी
मुद्रा नियत की गई थी। यह राशि उस खर्च
को ध्यान में रखकर निश्चित की गई थी जो
कि एक तीर्थयात्री की हज के लिए जाते समय
सऊदी अरब में अपने परिवहन, भोजन, आवास
पर और धर्मकार्यों पर करना पड़ता है।

Proposal for Completion of all Irrigation Projects lying pending due to lack of Funds

2475. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to com-
plete all the irrigation projects soon, with a
view to making our economy self reliant;
and

(b) in view of the availability of new re-
sources from the nationalised banks, whether

Government is thinking of starting the work on the irrigation projects which are lying pending due to lack of funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Draft Fourth Plan document has mentioned the importance of the construction of all projects for utilisation of surface waters, within about 20 years.

During the Fourth Plan period itself, priority has been given to providing the maximum possible allocations considered essential for continuing schemes on which appreciable progress has already been made.

No proposal to divert the resources of nationalised banks for undertaking new major and medium irrigation projects is under consideration.

Material purchased for Kosi Canal Project

2-76. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kosi Project Department purchased galvanised wire during 1968-69 and in the current year for protecting Kosi areas from floods;

(b) whether there has been bungling in purchase of galvanised wire;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(d) if so, the details and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Atomic Power Station in North Bihar

2477. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the total absence of coal and inadequacy of the availability of other sources of power, it is being considered

to instal an Atomic Plant in North Bihar; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As North Bihar is close to coal fields, conventional coal fired stations would be more economical.

Chinese and Pakistani Forces Activities on Indian Borders

2478. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the activities of Pakistani and Chinese Forces on the borders of the country, if so, what are the details;

(b) the number of times these countries attacked the borders of India during the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st January, 1970 and which are the places of attack and how much loss India suffered in these attacks; and

(c) what effective steps have been taken by Government to fortify the Borders of the country and what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The House has been kept informed from time to time of the pattern of Chinese and Pakistani military activities across the border/Cease Fire Line.

(b) During the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st January, 1970, there was one case of firing by the Chinese near the Lipu Lekh Pass on the UP-Tibet border on 10th July, 1969, the details of which were given to the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1582 on 30th July, 1969. During the same period, there were 24 cases of firing by Pakistanis from across the border/Cease Fire Line. There were no casualties as a result of these incidents.

(c) Our security forces continue to be vigilant on the border/Cease Fire Line. Appropriate action has also been taken, wherever necessary, to reinforce our security measures

Supply of Arms by India to Nepal

2479. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal has asked India for the supply of Arms for its internal requirements; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No such request has been received so far from Nepal.

(b) Does not arise.

Unsatisfactory Progress of Kalpakkam Atomic Project

2480. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of the Kalpakkam Atomic Project has been unsatisfactory and that the execution on the project is one year behind schedule; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). While there may be a delay of about one year in the schedule of the Project, the progress cannot be termed as unsatisfactory, viewed in the context of the optimisation of indigenous production capacity. In order to achieve self-reliance, efforts are being made to maximise indigenous content for both the conventional items and the nuclear equipment required for the Project. In fact many of the items are being manufactured or fabricated for the first time within the country. The progress of the Project is thus naturally dependant on the timely and satisfactory performance of a number of industries, organisations and agencies both in the public and private sectors. However, efforts are being made to ensure that no avoidable delays occur.

Non-Aligned Meet at Dar-Es-Salaam

2481. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not propose to participate in the preparatory Non-aligned Conference to be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April, 1970; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and reaction of the other non-aligned countries in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Ordnance Equipment Unit from Calcutta to Kanpur

2482. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now decided not to shift the ordnance equipment unit from Calcutta to Kanpur;

(b) if not, the reason for the same;

(c) whether all the employees are resisting this transfer; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Associations of the employees at DGOF Headquarters have expressed opposition to the shifting.

(d) The decision to shift the O.E.F. Headquarters to Kanpur has been taken to improve the administrative efficiency and to obviate over-centralisation. It is, therefore, not proposed to change the decision already taken but to enforce it.

S. T. C. to have Periodical Meetings with U. S. Representatives

2483. SHRI V. NARASIMH. RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has initiated a scheme of getting manufacturers and exporters of United States to meet in India every six weeks;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the new scheme; and

(c) who will bear the expenses for such meetings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

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

जनता की आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया कार्यक्रम

2484. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उक्त पांच आधारभूत आवश्यकताओं अर्थात् भोजन, कपड़ा, प्रकाश, शिक्षा तथा चिकित्सा सहायता, को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक कौन सा प्रावस्थामाजित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है; और

(ख) उक्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विशेष रूप में शामिल किए गए कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1950-51 से आरम्भ की गई उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा विकास की प्रक्रिया चल रही है जिससे जनता के सामान्य जीवन-स्तर में क्रमशः सुधार होता जा रहा है। चौथी योजना अवधि में यह प्रक्रिया जारी रखी जा रही है। योजना आयोग द्वारा परिशोधित चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की अगली बैठक में विचार किया जाएगा। इसके बाद चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अन्तिम रूप से तैयार प्रलेख सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Alleged Leakage of information regarding Supply of Arms by U.S.S.R. to India

2485. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to reports in 'Statesman' and statement in Kuldip Nair's book "Between the Lines" and other papers to the effect that Russians are annoyed with lack of proper security arrangements in India as a result of which news of supply of arms by U.S.S.R. to India is leaked out in the Press whereas news about similar supplies to Pakistan remains a well-guarded secret in that country; and

(b) whether the Government, have investigated the truth, or otherwise, of this allegation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The attention of Government has been drawn to the statement in Kuldip Nair's book "Between the Lines" and also to reports appearing in the Press regarding the supply of Defence equipment from USSR to India. The suggestion that USSR authorities have expressed annoyance over the lack of governmental security arrangements is not correct. However, the need to persevere with adequate security arrangements is a continuing concern of Government.

Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries

2486. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: SHRI M. L. SONDHU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold a meeting of non-aligned countries in the near future;

(b) the venue and agenda of this meeting;

(c) whether discussions have been held in regard to the participants of this conference;

(d) whether it is a fact that Indian diplomacy has suffered a defeat in as much as U.A.R. and Yugoslavia have recently agreed to invite Pakistan for this meeting although

Pakistan happens to be a member of SEATO and CENTO military pacts; and

(e) the position of India in regard to the names of participants and the principles on the basis of which this question should be decided.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A preparatory Conference of non-aligned States will be held in Dar-es-Salaam in April, 1970 to discuss the venue, timing, agenda and other arrangements for a Summit Conference later.

(c) Participants at the Dar-es-Salaam Meeting will be limited to those who attended the Cairo Conference of 1964 and countries which have achieved independence since then and which fulfil the criteria for participation in non-aligned meetings.

(d) No, Sir. Neither UAR nor Yugoslavia has agreed to invite Pakistan. Yugoslavia has recently affirmed the validity of the existing criteria for participation in non-aligned meetings which exclude members of Great Power Military Alliances.

(e) The Government of India believes that the criteria for participation in the Summit Conference should be those reaffirmed at the earlier Summit Conferences. These criteria exclude participation by countries which are members of multilateral military Alliances concluded in the context of Great Power Conflicts.

Defective Construction of Tulihal Airport in Manipur

2487. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the airport at Tulihal in Manipur now under construction has been found defective; and

(b) if so, the nature of the defect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir; a few minor cracks which had developed on account of temperature variation are being repaired.

Recommendation of the Textile Re-organisation Committee appointed by the Gujarat Govt.

2488. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made by the Textile Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Gujarat Government regarding the removal of partial control on textile production; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided not to effect any changes in the scheme of partial control on the prices and production of mill made cloth.

Seminar on Nuclear Power held in Bombay in January, 1970

2489. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Seminar on nuclear power was held in Bombay sometime in January, 1970;

(b) if so, whether the suggestions made at the seminar have been considered by Government; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Such of the suggestions as have relevance to Indian conditions are being kept in view in formulating our nuclear power programme.

Racial discrimination against Indian in U.K

2490. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:**
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government through the Indian High Commissioner during the last 3 years, about difficulties faced by Indians on account of racial discrimination; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Cases of racial discrimination are to be reported to the Race Relations Board set up by the U.K. Government under the Race Relations Act, 1968. The general assistance of the Indian High Commission in U.K. is always available to Indian nationals to advise them about correct procedures and in resolving to the extent possible difficulties which arise in connection with racial discrimination.

(b) The views of the Government of India are well known that they are firmly opposed to all forms of racial discrimination.

Development of Russian Engine for being fitted into HF-24

2491. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract has recently been signed for the development of an obsolete Russian engine for being fitted into HF-24 to give it Mach-2 capability;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above step was taken against the advice of the designer of the HF-24, former General Manager of HAL, Chief Designer and General Manager of HAL and the Directorate of Technical Development and Production (AIR); and

(c) whether he would lay before the House the text of the advice rendered by these gentlemen in respect of the above proposal, together with the reasons of the Government to over-rule them?

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

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

It may, however, be added that an agreement was signed in 1962 for the develop-

ment of a Russian engine for fitment to HF-24, but the project was later given up. This was the subject matter of a detailed examination by the Public Accounts Committee and is covered by their 70th Report (Third Lok Sabha) (1966-67) and 38th Report (1968-69).

काजू का निर्यात

2492. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में 1969-70 में अब तक काजू का निर्यात मूल्य तथा मात्रा दोनों ही रूप में, बहुत कम हुआ है;

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

(ग) काजू का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) अन्तिम अनुमान के अनुसार काजू के निर्यात अप्रैल, 1969 जनवरी, 1970 के दौरान 49,893 मे० टन के हुए जिनका मूल्य 46.87 करोड़ रु० था जबकि 1968-69 की उसी अवधि के दौरान 55,283 मे० टन काजू के निर्यात हुए थे जिनका मूल्य 53.15 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) (1) पूर्वी तट के पत्तन कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की सम्भावना को देखते हुए, जो कि दिसम्बर, 1968 से फरवरी, 19 के दौरान हुई थी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ने 1968 में काजू के भंडार इकट्ठे कर लिए थे जिससे 1969 के दौरान उठाने में कमी आई ।

(2) कच्चे काजू का आयात करने के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण बन्दरगाह कोचीन के पत्तन कर्मचारियों की अगस्त, 1969 के दौरान हड़ताल ।

(3) भारत में कच्चे काजू के आयात हेतु बैंकों द्वारा परिवर्तित ऋण शर्तों के कारण कच्चे काजू के आयात में कमी।

(ग) पूर्वी अफ्रीका से कच्चे काजू के आयात के सम्बन्ध में व्यापारी वर्ग द्वारा हाल में किये गये करार को देखते हुए भारत के बैंकों ने, क्वालिटी का यथोचित ध्यान रखते हुए भुगतान की पहले वाली शर्तें अपना ली हैं।

हाल में किये गये निर्यात सम्बन्धी उपायों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं:—

- (1) काजू गिरियों के उत्पादकों को उनकी फैक्टरियों के आधुनिकरण के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात चादरों के आयात को अनुमति होगी।
- (2) पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को क्राफ्ट लाइन्स के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है।
- (3) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में काजू के उत्पादन में भारी वृद्धि करने के लिए योजनाएं विचाराधीन हैं।

इंजीनियरी सामान के निर्यात पर इस्पात के मूल्यों के बढ़ने का प्रभाव

2493. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री एस० आर० बामानी :

क्या बंबेईशक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 में इंजीनियरी सामान के निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य पर इस्पात के मूल्य में वृद्धि का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा;

(ख) अब तक कितने मूल्य के इंजीनियरी सामान का निर्यात किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम निर्यात हुआ है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

बंबेईशक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामसेवक) : (क) इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का इंजीनियरी सामान के निर्यातों पर कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के बाद भी इस्पात के स्वदेशी मूल्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के या तो समकक्ष हैं या अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग) अप्रैल, 1969 से जनवरी, 1970 में लगभग 81 करोड़ 80 मूल्य के इंजीनियरी सामान के निर्यात हुए जबकि विगत वर्ष की उसी अवधि में 70 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के निर्यात हुए थे। अनुमान है कि सम्पूर्ण वर्ष में लगभग 105 करोड़ रुपये के इंजीनियरी सामान का निर्यात होगा जबकि पुनरीक्षित लक्ष्य 100 करोड़ रुपये का है।

ब्रिटेन का यूरोपीय साम्राज्य बाजार का सदस्य बनने का भारतीय व्यापार पर प्रभाव

2494. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंबेईशक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन सहित चार देशों का निकट भविष्य में यूरोपीय साम्राज्य बाजार के सदस्य बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका भारत के व्यापारिक हितों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है?

बंबेईशक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामसेवक) : (क) ईंग्लैंड, आयरलैंड, नाबो तथा डेनमार्क ने यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की सदस्यता हेतु आवेदन-पत्र भेजे हैं। प्रवेश की शर्तों के बारे में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने इनमें से किसी भी देश के साथ अभी तक वार्ता शुरू नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि अभी प्रवेश की शर्तें ज्ञात नहीं हैं।

अतिरिक्त लाभ वाले पदों पर काम कर रहे
अधिकारियों का तबादला

(b) The Government do not propose to establish a free port in the Nicobar Islands.

Requirement of Steel for Export of Engineering Goods

2497. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has written in advance to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering regarding requirements of steel for engineering goods' exports during the current year and if so, when this was done;

(b) the reasons for not planning the requirements and establishing coordination with that Ministry in such matter in good time; and

(c) whether any system is now evolved and understanding reached with steel suppliers for the future and if so, its detail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. The requirements of iron and steel for export fabrication of engineering goods during 1969-70 was taken with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering in May, 1969.

(b) It is not a fact that coordination was not done in good time. There has been an unprecedented, world wide, shortage of steels shortfalls in domestic production.

(c) The future production pattern is under the consideration of the Ministry of Steel.

Arrest of Naga Rebels with Chinese Arms and Instruction Books

2498. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Naga rebels with Chinese arms and instruction books have been arrested recently while returning from China after training;

(b) if so, number of such persons arrested;

(c) whether they will be tried for treason?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING

2495. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विभागों तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में श्रेणीवार कितने अधिकारी अतिरिक्त लाभ पाने वाले पदों पर तीन वर्षों से बराबर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) गृह मन्त्रालय के 6 सितम्बर, 1957 के अधिकारी पत्र संख्या 11/3/57 ओ० एण्ड एम० में उल्लिखित उपबन्धों के अनुसार उनका अन्य स्थानों पर तबादला न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

बंदेशिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) गत तीन अथवा अधिक वर्षों से मन्त्रालय और इसके सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में विशेष वेतन पाने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या नौचे दी गई है।

विशेष वेतन वाले पद

सहायक तथा टिप्पणकार 3

(ख) लोक हित में तथा कार्य के विस्थापन न होने देने की दृष्टि से इन अधिकारियों को तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय के लिये उनके पदों पर रहने दिया गया है।

Establishing a Free Port in Nicobar Islands

2496. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian business community in Hong Kong has made a suggestion to Government for establishing a free port in the Nicobar Island on the pattern of Hong Kong; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sheikh Abdullah's Meeting with Pakistan High Commissioner in India

2499. SHRI MAYAVAN:

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan High Commissioner had a long meeting with Sheikh Abdullah in New Delhi on 3rd January, 1970; if so, the main purpose of this meeting;

(b) whether the Pakistan High Commissioner had sought permission from Government for this meeting; if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether such meetings with a person who is exciting the people of J. & K. against Government are desirable; and

(d) in view of this, whether such meetings are permitted?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. According to a press release issued by the Pakistan High Commission, the purpose of the meeting was to enquire after Sheikh Abdullah's health.

(b) to (d). There are no restrictions on the meeting of foreign diplomats with Indian citizens. They are, however, expected to exercise necessary judgement and discretion in the matter.

Trade Pact with Hungary

2500. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Hungary signed a trade pact for 1970;

(b) if so, the principal items of Indian imports from Hungary; and

(c) the items which India will export to Hungary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

RAM SEWAK): (a) A Trade Protocol for 1970 was signed, on the 14th January, 1970 between the Government of India and the Government of Hungarian People's Republic.

(b) The principal items of India's imports from Hungary are steel and steel products, tractors, wheel tyres and axles for rolling stocks, complete wheel sets, air brakes and accessories for assembling railway wagons, dumpers and dumper components, chemicals, drugs and medicines and pharmaceuticals intermediates, laboratory and test equipment for educational institutions as well as other industries components for tele-communication and allied industries, printing machinery and other equipment and machinery for collaboration projects.

(c) The principal items which India will export to Hungary are railway wagons, asbestos concrete products, wire ropes, automobile ancillaries, steel tubes and fittings, textile machinery machine tools, chemicals and medicinal products, footwear, cosmetics and toiletries, reinforced concrete bars etc. in addition to traditional commodities, like de oiled cakes, jute manufactures, tanned hides and skins, cotton textiles and iron ore.

भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध में जूत की गई सम्पत्ति की बिक्री

2501. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री हिम्मत् सिंह का :

क्या बंबेशिक्कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान भारत-युद्ध सम्पत्ति को, जो उसने 1965 में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दौरान जूत की थी, बेच रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त सम्पत्ति को वापस लेने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

(ग) क्या सरकार, पाकिस्तान के उक्त कदम को अन्तराष्ट्रीय विधि तथा शाश्वत करार की भावना के विरुद्ध समझती है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सम्पत्ति को पुनः प्राप्त करने के लिए रूस पर दबाव डालने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) उक्त सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य-मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हम पाकिस्तान सरकार पर बराबर इस बात का जोर देने रहे हैं कि ताशकन्द घोषणा की व्यवस्था के अनुसार वह सम्पत्तियों की वापसी के प्रश्न पर बातचीत करे । हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार को यह भी स्पष्ट बता दिया है कि इन भारतीय सम्पत्तियों पर हम किसी के दावे को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, जिन्हें कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून और द्विपक्षी समझौते के खिलाफ बेचा जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) हमारा मत यह है कि इस प्रश्न को द्विपक्षी आधार पर हल किया जाना चाहिए । इस बारे में पाकिस्तान के हठपूर्ण रवैये से मित्त देशों को सूचित कर दिया गया है, जिसमें सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ भी शामिल है ।

(ङ) लगभग 109 करोड़ रुपये ।

Keeping Indian Ocean as a Nuclear Free Zone

2502. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's efforts to keep the Indian Ocean a region free of nuclear weapons have borne any fruit by now; and

(b) if so, what are the reactions of the various nuclear powers to India's efforts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India's views regarding the

Indian Ocean Area are that they would like it to be an area of peace and cooperation, and free of interference or domination by any power, as already stated by the Minister of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on 1st May, 1969, in response to a Calling Attention Notice. Government have also underlined the importance of the Indian Ocean area being regarded as a nuclear weapon free area.

(b) The views of the Government of India have been noted by a number of Governments including those Governments possessing nuclear weapons.

Disparities Among the States in Progress made in Rural Electrification

2503. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great disparities among the States in respect of the progress of rural electrification in the respective States; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to assist States like Assam and Orissa, to bring them at par with other States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector. The Corporation has been directed to waive the condition of economic viability for a period not exceeding five years in respect of rural electrification schemes in economically backward areas with future agricultural potential.

Principles for Opening Cultural Centres by Foreign Missions in India

2504. SHRI M. L. SONDHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basic principles regarding the opening of new information or cultural centres by foreign missions in India;

(b) whether any enquiry was held into the working of such centres; and

(c) if so, the results therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The working of the cultural Centres has been examined by the Ministry of External Affairs and Government's decision about the location of Information and cultural centres of foreign Missions has already been stated on the floor of the House on 26-2-1970 in response to the Calling Attention Notice on the subject.

Publications for Countering Anti-Indian Propaganda Abroad

2506. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issue some publications to counter the anti-Indian propaganda in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the publications and the countries where these are issued; and

(c) the approximate circulation of each of these publications?

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

(b) and (c). Several publications are brought out by us in India as well as abroad and detailed information in respect of them is being collected.

Recruitment of Protocol Officers

2507. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently selection for two posts of Protocol Officers was made.

(b) whether it is also a fact that applications for these posts were invited from the persons working in different Departments, including the Central Information Service, having the requisite experience;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the officers of the Central Information Service who had sufficient experience and had applied for these posts were not even called for interview; and

(d) if so, the details of criteria adopted for the selection.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Selection for one post of Protocol Officer on *ad hoc* basis of Foreign Trade (and not two posts) was recently made.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Taking into consideration the job requirement, the experience and the character rolls of the officers in question, find out of a total number of 25 applicants were called for an interview conducted by a Selection Committee. These officials belonged to the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Home and External Affairs. However, none of these happened to be from the Central Information Service.

मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा बिजली बरें घटाने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता का अनुरोध

2508. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से केन्द्रिय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ताकि राज्य सरकार सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली बिजली का दरें कम कर सके; और

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

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Power Shortage in Madhya Pradesh

2509. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of electricity in Madhya Pradesh which is hampering agricultural and industrial works as a result of which the existing industries and the industries being

set up are finding it difficult to implement their programmes

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

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the shortage of electricity in Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no shortage of electricity in Madhya Pradesh at present.

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

Withdrawal of British Navy from South-East Asia

2510. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of a senior British Navy Officer that the Royal Navy would be available to go anywhere when required after the British pullout from South East Asia in 1971;

(b) whether this means that the pull-out of British troops will not be actually accomplished; and

(c) if so, how does the new development affect the security of the region particularly India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Government have seen press reports to that effect but as far as they are aware there has been no change in the British position in this regard.

(c) The Government of India's views on the security of the Indian Ocean are well known. We maintain that Indian Ocean should remain an area of peace and cooperation, and free of domination or interference by any power.

Import of Sulphur through S.T.C.

2511. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to canalise import of five main items through the State Trading Corporation and Sulphur is one of these items;

(b) if so, what impelled Government to include sulphur when the scandal regarding import of sulphur was adversely commented upon by the Committee on Public Undertakings in their Report; and

(c) in view of the structures passed by the Committee whether Government propose to remove this item from the control of State Trading Corporation and if considered absolutely necessary, to allocate it to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). It is the policy of Government to increase progressively the role of the State Trading agencies in the import and export trade of the country. Consistent with this policy, the import of Hops, Ammonium nitrate—technical grade, Cresylic acid Sulphur and Titanium dioxide was canalised through the State Trading Corporation in December, 1969. However, the import of sulphur has been canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with effect from the 1st January, 1970.

Setting up of Tea Factory

2512. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1407 on the 26th November, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the feasibility report for the setting up of a modern type of Tea Factory has been prepared and considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A feasibility report has been prepared by Tea Board and sent by them to the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Further action will be taken when the views of the Government and a proposal from them are received.

छावनी बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत स्कूल

2513. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने छावनी बोर्ड हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सभी छावनी बोर्डों के अपने स्कूल नहीं हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे छावनी बोर्डों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या सरकार ने छावनी बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत हाई स्कूल खोलने अथवा मिडिल स्कूलों को वर्गोन्नत करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत चल रहे टूरटाटोली मिडिल स्कूल को वर्गोन्नत करके हाई स्कूल बनाने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ). छावनी बोर्ड 62 हैं। निम्न 14 के सिवाए सभी अपने-अपने स्कूल चलाते हैं :—

अजमेर, औरंगाबाद, अलमोड़ा, बादामी बाग, केनूर, डरग, जम्मू, कसीली, लण्डौर, मोरार, नसीराबाद, सिकन्दराबाद, सबाथू और नैनीताल।

छावनी बोर्डों के अन्तर्गत मिडिल स्कूलों को उन्नत करने या नए हाई स्कूल खोलने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई। किसी छावनी बोर्ड से प्राप्त हुए किसी प्रस्ताव और उसके लिए सरकार की आवश्यक अनुमति का निरीक्षण मॅरिट के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ङ) टूरटाटोली मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल में उन्नत करने के लिए छावनी बोर्ड का

ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ।

Permission sought by Occupants of Quarters of Danapur Cantonment for Making Alterations in their Quarters

2514. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of quarters under Cantonment Boards have got the right to make additions/alterations in their quarters under the Cantonment Act, 1924;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some of the occupants of the quarters under Danapur Cantonment Board have sought permission of the Board for making alterations/additions in their quarters;

(c) if so, the number thereof and the number of those, who have been granted permission to do so during the last two years and the number of those whose applications are still under consideration of the Board; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in finalising them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Erection or re-erection of buildings within Cantonment limits is regulated by the provisions of the Cantonments Act.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected, and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिहार की पुन पुन सिंचाई परियोजना के बारे में सर्वेक्षण

2515. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की प्रथम संयुक्त विधायक दल सरकार ने पुन पुन नदी सिंचाई परियोजना के बारे में सर्वेक्षण किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार इस परियोजना का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सिद्धार्थ तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) न; (घ) पुनः पुनः स्कीम से सम्बन्धित परियोजना रिपोर्ट और प्राक्कलन अभी तक बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं जिन्होंने यह सूचित किया है कि इस स्कीम का चौथी योजना के दौरान हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Land under Canal Irrigation in Entire Country

2516. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total area of land under canal irrigation system in the entire country and the area out of that for which required quantity of water for wheat and paddy cultivation is available in time for irrigation purposes from the said canal system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The net area irrigated in 1966-67 in India was estimated to be 27.48 million ha. of which 10.27 million ha. was from Government canals. The total paddy area irrigated was 13.30 million ha. and the wheat area irrigated was 6.19 million ha. The break-up of these crop irrigations under major and medium schemes and minor schemes is not available.

In the major and medium irrigation projects irrigating paddy areas, the irrigation is during Kharif season when ample waters are available in the rivers and the crop requirements are met. As regards wheat, areas irrigated from storage works are also given adequate supplies as planned in the project reports. There are some shortages in wheat areas irrigated by diversion schemes. Attention is being paid by the Ministry of Food

and Agriculture to supplement canal water supplies by minor irrigation works like pump sets, etc.

तारापुर अणु शक्ति केन्द्र का विकास

2517. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तारापुर अणु शक्ति केन्द्र का और आगे विकास करना सम्भव है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अणु शक्ति की उत्पादन लागत कम करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

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

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में अन्य तापीय साधनों से उत्पादित बिजली की प्रपेक्षा तारापुर बिजलीघर में उत्पादित बिजली की उत्पादन लागत पहले ही कम है। उत्पादन लागत को और कम करने के उपायों का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है।

संसद् सदस्यों द्वारा मीटर रीडरों के बेंतनमानों के बारे में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री को लिखा गया पत्र

2518. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 जनवरी, 1970 को किसी संसद् सदस्य ने मीटर रीडरों के बेंतनमानों के बारे में तथा उन्हें तथा प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मं. रं. कृष्ण) : (क) सदस्य महोदय द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को प्रेरित एक पत्र 29 जनवरी, 1970 को प्राप्त हुआ था कि जिसकी एक प्रति रक्षा मंत्री और इंजीनियर इंजीनियरिंग ब्रांच को भेजी गई थी।

(ख) मुख्य मांगे और सरकार द्वारा उनके सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही इस प्रकार है :—

मांगें

सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

1. एम० ई० एस० में मीटर पढ़ने वालों के वेतनमान अर्थात् 105-3-135-अर्हता कडी-155 के बदले निम्न वेतनमान होने चाहिए :

1. मीटर रीडर ग्रेड 1—130-5-160-8-216
2. मीटर रीडर ग्रेड 2—110-3-131-4-155 अर्हता कड़ी-4-175-5-180 (एल० डी० सी० का वेतनमान) ।

2. एम० ई० एस० के राजस्व अनुभाग के उन मीटर रीडरों को कि जो बैरक ड्यूटी पर लगाए गए हों। सुपरवाइजर ग्रेड-2 के तौर पर पदोन्नति के लिए उसी ढंग से विचारा जाए, जैसे कि एम० ई० एस० के फर्नीचर अनुभाग और स्टोर अनुभाग के व्यक्ति विचारे जाते हैं, कि जिन्हें इस समय पदोन्नति के लिए विचारा जाता है ।

वेतनमान में संशोधन करके उसे एल० डी० सी० के वेतनमान के बराबर करने की मांग पर विचार किया गया था। वेतनमान में संशोधन के लिए कोई नया तथ्य प्रस्तुत किए गए नहीं जान पड़ते ।

मीटर रीडरों को सुपरवाइजर बी० एस० ग्रेड 2 के तौर पर सीधे पदोन्नति कला में रखने योग्य नहीं, क्योंकि उनके कार्यभार भिन्न हैं, सुपरवाइजर ग्रेड 2 स्टोरकीपर ग्रेड 1 के काडर से लिए जाते हैं, कि जो ग्रेड विभागीय परीक्षा पास करने के पश्चात् स्टोरकीपर ग्रेड 2 की पदोन्नति द्वारा पुर किया जाता है। मीटर रीडरों को स्टोरकीपर ग्रेड 2 की पदोन्नति के लिए अहं बनाने के लिए, उन्हें स्टोरकीपर ग्रेड 2 की पदोन्नति रेखा में रखा गया है और वह यथा समय वैध और स्टोर ग्रेड 2 में नियुक्ति के लिए अर्ह है ।

Union Minister's Statement on the Supreme Court's Judgement on Nationalisation of Banks

2519. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Finance, while speaking at a public meeting organised by Blitz National Forum in New Delhi, had insinuated against the integrity of the Judges of the Supreme Court following the invalidation of the nationalisation of the 14 major banks;

(b) if so, how far she agrees with the views which are fraught with many consequences; and

(c) what action is being taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The matter is now *sub-judice*.

Supreme Court's Judgment regarding Nationalisation of Banks

2520. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she had remarked that the Supreme Court Judgement on Bank Nationalisation Act was an obstacle to progress;

(b) if so, whether such actions are conducive to fair justice being administered to the people; and

(c) whether she is prepared to withdraw such remarks?

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

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

रूस द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की सप्लाई

2511. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को हथियारों की बहुत बड़ी एक अग्र्य खेप दी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत की प्रार्थना और विरोध का उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितने शस्त्रास्त्र सप्लाई किये गये और विरोध किये जाने पर भी शस्त्रास्त्र दिये जाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) 25-2-1970 को लोकसभा में रक्षा मन्त्री ने तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 74 को जो उत्तर दिया था उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ द्वारा पाकिस्तान को और शस्त्रास्त्र दिये जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Naga Hostiles Crossing Over to East Pakistan for Military Training

2522. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to newspaper reports a batch of 75 Naga hostiles

have recently crossed over to East Pakistan in small batches through the Cachar District of Assam for military training.

(b) whether Government have drawn the attention of Pakistan to the above fact;

(c) if so, their reaction in the matter and whether Government have stressed to the Pakistan Government that giving military training to the rebel Nagas amount to interference in internal affairs of the country and it is in contravention of the Tashkent Agreement; and

(d) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are aware of the recent attempts by some Underground Nagas to send their men to East Pakistan for arms and training. These attempts were foiled by our Security Forces. A small number has, however, managed to reach East Pakistan in the last few months. As Minister of Defence had stated in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 556 on the 25th February, 1970, Government are aware of the existence of training centres in East Pakistan which are run with the assistance of Chinese instructors where training is imparted to some Underground elements from India.

(b) to (c). Government have, on several occasions, protested to the Government of Pakistan against the assistance provided by them to these Underground elements. Government of Pakistan have been told in the past that such action constitutes interference in our internal affairs and is in contravention of the Tashkent Declaration. Government of Pakistan have, however, been denying their assistance to the Underground elements.

Government of India will continue to press the Government of Pakistan to desist from such interference in our internal Affairs and unfriendly and hostile activities.

Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

2523. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission was held on the 8th February, 1970; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Second Ministerial Meeting of the Joint Indo-Iran Commission was held in Delhi on February 14 and 15, 1970.

(b) In accordance with the decisions reached at the above meeting, experts from the two countries would examine various proposals relating to industrial cooperation—both in public and private sectors—long-term commercial exchanges including sale and purchase of Iranian ammonia, sulphur and phosphoric acid by India and Indian manufactures including railway wagons and other rolling stock, machinery and equipment, by Iran and co-operation in the field of irrigation and power, standardisation and industrial research etc.

Trade talks with Malaysia

2524. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade talks were held recently between India and Malaysia at Kulalumpur;

(b) whether proposals for joint ventures by both the countries were also discussed; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks and the impact on India's trade as a result of these talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The Hon'ble Member appears to be referring to the second official-level consultations between India and Malaysia held in Kuala Lumpur in February, 1970. On this occasion the two sides had discussed *inter alia* matters relating to trade between the two countries.

(b) and (c). No particular proposal for joint ventures, as such, was discussed.

However, the two sides noted with satisfaction the progress made in setting up industrial joint ventures in Malaysia. While one Indo-Malaysian joint venture has already started production, a number of others are in various stages of implementation.

As regards trade, the two sides agreed that discussions towards the finalisation of a Trade Agreement between the two countries should be held at the earliest possible time.

In the light of the position explained above, the talks could not be expected to have an immediate impact on India's trade.

दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ व्यापार

2526. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या बंबे-शिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समय पर माल की पूर्ति न किये जाने के कारण दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के देशों के साथ भारत के व्यापार बढ़ नहीं रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का इस संबंध में विदेशों में कोई जापान अथवा शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

बंबे-शिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) यह पूर्णतः स्पष्ट नहीं है कि भाननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में कौन सा विशेष देश है। यदि इकाफे क्षेत्र के देशों को समग्र रूप से ले लिया जाये तो वर्ष 1967-68 में इन देशों को किये गये भारत के निर्यातों का मूल्य 271.91 करोड़ रुपये था और ये वर्ष 1968-69 में बढ़कर अभूतपूर्व हो गये तथा इनका मूल्य 345.29 करोड़ रु. हो गया। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भी, अप्रैल-नवम्बर, 1969 की अवधि में, 235.39 करोड़ रु. मूल्य के निर्यात हुए जबकि वर्ष 1968 की उसी अवधि में 223.43 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात हुए थे। अतः इस से यह प्रकट है कि इन देशों को भारत के निर्यातों में वस्तुतः वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ख) और (ग). छिट-पुट शिकायतें, जो व्यापार विवादों के रूप में होती हैं, यदा-कदा

प्राप्त होती हैं। जब कभी ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त होती है तो उपचारात्मक उपाय करने के उद्देश्य से सम्बद्ध निर्यातक और निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद आदि के साथ परामर्श करके उस पर तत्काल गौर किया जाता है।

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के कार्यालय-भवनों तथा कर्मचारियों के निवास-स्थानों का निर्माण

2527. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किराया देने की बजाये विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के कार्यालय-भवनों तथा भारतीय दीय कर्मचारियों के निवास-स्थानों का निर्माण करने के लिये कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त योजना कुछ देशों के मामले में क्रियान्वित कर दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इससे सरकार को कितनी बचत हुई है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) विदेशों में चांसरी/राजदूतावासों की इमारतों की खरीद/निर्माण के लिये निर्देशक सिद्धान्त बना लिए गए हैं, जो ये हैं, कि धन सुलभ होना चाहिए और किराए तथा अन्य अनिवार्यताओं आदि की दृष्टि से हर प्रस्ताव सरकार के लिए किफायती होना चाहिए।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) 11 देशों में कुछ कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाफ क्वार्टरों के अतिरिक्त, 12 देशों में चांसरी की इमारतें और 26 देशों में मिशन-प्रमुखों के निवास-स्थान अब सरकार के अपने ही हैं। इन इमारतों के ले लेने से किराए में अब सरकार को काफी बचत हो गई है और ये किराए संसार की सभी राजधानियों में बराबर बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री का दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया का दौरा

2528. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री का विचार आय-व्ययक सत्र के पश्चात् दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के कुछ देशों का दौरा करने का है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या भारत के राष्ट्रपति अथवा उप-राष्ट्रपति के इन देशों के दौरे का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों की उच्च स्तरीय यात्रा के लिए भेजे गए निमन्त्रणों पर विचार कर रही है और जब वह उन्हें अन्तिम रूप दे देगी तब विवरणों की घोषणा कर देगी।

Indo-ceylon talks to keep Indian Ocean a Nuclear Free Zone

2529. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to ensure a Nuclear Free Zone in the Indian Ocean was discussed between India and Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures discussed with a view to ensuring such a Zone ?

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

(a) and (b). The Governments of Ceylon and India hold the view that the Indian Ocean Area should be an area of peace. This was stated in the Communique issued after the Prime Minister's visit to Ceylon in 1967 and has been reiterated since.

Export of Textile to U. K.

2530. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decline in exports of textiles to U.K. was discussed at the meeting of Indo-British Consultative Group held in February, 1970; and

(b) if so, the precise proposals considered and the steps to be taken for increasing the exports during 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disposal of Obsolete Aircraft

2531. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unserviceable and obsolete aircraft with the Indian Air Force; and

(b) the steps being taken to renovate/repair/dispose them off and the amount of foreign exchange required for import of requisite spares?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A number of unserviceable aircraft are cannibalised for retrieval of spares as necessary. Some unserviceable and obsolete aircraft are utilised for training and other purposes in the I. A. F. Some others are allotted to other Defence Establishments also for familiarisation training. Such aircraft when no longer required are disposed of through Director General, Supplies & Disposals. Unserviceable and obsolete aircraft which are surplus to requirements are not renovated or repaired by import of spares.

Capacity of Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Power Station

2532. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity at the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Power Station;

(b) the actual production of power from said power station; and

(c) the reason for wide gap between capacity and Power actually produced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The total installed capacity at Rana Pratap Sagar Dam Power Station is 172 MW. The designed power generation from this Station at 60% load factor is 90 MW.

(b) The actual power generated from this power station during the last few months has been as under:—

Period

May, 1969	9.79 lakh units.
June, 1969	11.34 „ „
July, 1969	20.58 „ „
August, 1969	20.91 „ „
September, 1969 ..	13.24 „ „
October, 1969	17.63 „ „
November, 1969 ..	16.17 „ „
December, 1969 ..	15.00 „ „

(c) The gap between the installed capacity and actual production of power is on account of the fact that the generation at the Power Station is regulated according to load demands, water availability in the reservoir and irrigation requirements of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Import of Mutton Tallow, Fertilizers and Skins

2534. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of huge quantity of mutton tallow, fertilisers and skins have been permitted even when these commodities are sufficiently available in the country and that due to this reason Indian Traders are suffering badly; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement showing the imports of

Mutton Tallow, Fertilizers and Hides and skins during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (upto November, 1969), is appended.

Imports have been allowed as the indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the demand.

Statement

Import of Mutton Tallow, Fertilizers & Hides and Skins during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (Upto November, 1969)

		Qty. as per unit Value in Rs. lakhs					
S.No.	Description	Qty. Unit	1967-68 Qty.	Value	1968-69 Qty.	Value	1969-70 (Upto Nov.69) Qty. Value
1.	Mutton tallow	Tonne	53358	771	14896	211	1327 18
2.	<i>Fertilizers:</i>						
	(i) Fertilizers Crude.	'000' tonne	613	969 (981)	847	1260	446 596
	(ii) Fertilizers Manufactured	-do-	2578	14340 (13902)	2774	13759	1097 5258
Total-2			3191	15309 (14883)	3621	15019	1543 5854
3.	<i>Hides and Skins:</i>						
	(i) Hides & Skins undressed.	Tonne & Nos.	3887	129	4751	171	3422 123 +Nos.230*
	(ii) Fur skins undressed.	Tonne	11	1	17	3	38 1
Total-3			3898	130	4768	174	3460 124 +Nos.230

Note - Figures in brackets denote revised totals.

*Qty. figures recorded in two different units.

Purchase of Jute by S. T. C.

2535. SHRI P. G. SEN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute purchased by the State Trading Corporation this year upto now;

(b) whether it is a fact that by the time S. T. C. entered the market the bulk purchase has been made by the private agencies; and

(c) if so, whether the advantage of higher price has gone to the pockets of middle men and Jute Mill owners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 93,832 quintals upto the 4th March 1970.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Iron Ore

2536. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Iron Ore exported
during the year 1968-69; country-wise; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b).
A statement showing quantity of iron ore
exported to different countries during 1968-
69 and the foreign exchange earned thereby
is attached.

Statement

Country-wise exports of Iron Ore during
1968-69 and the foreign exchange earned
thereby are indicated below:—

Qty. in million tonnes Value: in crores of Rs. (Foreign Exchange Earned).		
Countries	Quantity	Value Rs.
Japan	12.939	71.39
<i>East Europe</i>		
Czechoslovakia	1.073	6.22
Rumania	0.741	4.61
Poland	0.211	1.39
Hungary	0.184	1.22
Yugoslavia	0.194	1.20
Germany East	0.020	0.13
<i>West Europe</i>		
Belgium	0.332	1.49
Germany West	0.164	1.81
<i>Others</i>	0.040	0.14
Grand Total:	15.898	89.60

**Sale of Cars purchased from various
Diplomatic Missions**

2537. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars purchased from
various Diplomatic Missions and sold during
the last three years;

(b) how many of them were given to
Government offices and departments for
use as staff cars; and

(c) the total amount paid by the various
Government Departments on the purchase
of these Cars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE
(SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) The total
number of cars purchased by the State
Trading Corporation in three years 1966-67,
1967-68 and 1968-69 was 1966 and the
number of cars sold by the Corporation in
the aforesaid three years was 2016.

(b) 219

(c) Rs. 59.2 lakhs.

**Brigadier Ghansara Singh's Statement
regarding capture of Gilgit by Pakistan
with British help**

2538. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Brigadier
Ghansara Singh, a former Governor of
Gilgit, has expressed in a Press statement
that British Government had helped Pakistan
to capture Gilgit;

(b) if so, whether the Government has
verified the truth in the statement; and

(c) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND
STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI
SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government have
seen a Press report giving Brigadier Ghansara
Singh's version of the circumstances in which
Pakistan occupied Gilgit and the role of
certain British officials of the Gilgit Scouts
in this connection.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of the
sequence of events leading to the Pakistani
occupation of Gilgit and particularly the
role of British Officers of the Gilgit Scouts,

but would prefer the detailed narration of these events to be recorded in due course by the Historical Section who would take into account all information on the subject.

Central advice *re.* Nationalisation of Plantation Industry in Kerala

2539. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Kerala Government that it is within its legal competence to nationalise the plantation industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether such advice was sought by other State Governments also;

(c) if so, in respect of which industries; and

(d) the names of the State Governments seeking such advice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No advice has been sought for by the Kerala Government about its legal competence to nationalise the plantation industry; nor has any advice been given.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Price of Cotton Yarn

2540. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of cotton yarn of various varieties used by the handloom weavers have gone up during the year 1969-70; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to bring down the prices of cotton yarn to help the handloom-weavers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides adjustments in credit and stock controls on cotton, Government have allowed import of considerable quantities of cotton and staple fiber so as to bring prices of cotton to a reasonable level. This is expected to have a salutary effect on the prices of yarn.

Export of Indian Films

2541. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the export of Indian films during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries to which these films were exported; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the export of films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-2808/70]

(c) Besides participation in the International Film Festival and holding of Indian Film Weeks abroad, a consortium of prominent producers has been formed for intensive export effort in Malaysia and Singapore. A subtitling plant is being installed by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation. Overseas offices of the S.T. C. are rendering on the spot facilities to Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation for promotion of exports in their regions. Import replenishment for import of black out white and coloured film is also allowed to meet the requirements of the Industry.

Property acquired by present and former Central Ministers in Delhi and in Suburban Areas

2542. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Central Ministers including State and Deputy Ministers of the present and past Central Cabinets who have acquired property in Delhi, New Delhi, Ghaziabad or round about in their own

names, of their spouses, children or parents;

(b) if so, their names with details of property acquired and the present value thereof;

(c) if these acquisitions were within their means; and

(d) if not, will these matters be referred to C.B.I., and if not the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount spent Annually by a Student in Sainik School

2543. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average annual amount each student, admitted to Sainik School, is required to spend;

(b) their comparison with the Public Schools;

(c) whether well to do parents prefer sending their children to Public Schools because of small difference; and

(d) whether Govt. propose to reduce Sainik School expenses to make them more popular?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Most of the boys admitted to Sainik Schools are either Central Government or State Government scholarship holders. Non-scholarship boys pay Rs. 2,000/- per annum as school fee. Both scholarship holders and non-scholarship boys whose parents' income is more than Rs. 100/- p. m. have to spend on clothing and pocket money annually Rs. 400/- in the first year and Rs. 250/- in the subsequent years. Boys whose parents' income is less than Rs. 100/- p. m. do not pay for clothing or for pocket money.

(b) The fees and expenses in most of the public schools are higher than in the Sainik Schools.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Sainik School expenses are already low compared to other public schools and efforts are being made to keep them to the minimum.

Selection of Cadets from Schools for Training them For N.D.A. and I.M.A.

2544. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the shortfall of suitable persons available for recruitment as Officers to Armed Forces, whether Government will consider selecting Cadets from schools and training them suitably before sending to N.D.A. and I.M.A.; and

(b) if not, how the officers quality is proposed to be improved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) It has been possible to get full quota of cadets for the N. D. A. There has been however a shortfall in the intake into I. M. A. against vacancies earmarked for direct entry and Technical graduates. No schemes for selecting cadets from Schools and training them suitably before sending them to N. D. A. and I. M. A. are contemplated by Government.

(b) Education in the Sainik Schools and the R. I. M. C. is oriented towards the object of training boys for a career in the Armed Forces. Adequate training is imparted at pre and post commission stages to improve the quality of those who are commissioned as officers.

Retirement Age of Officers upto the Rank of Lt. Colonel

2545. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the normal retirement age of officers upto Lt Col. is 48 years;

(b) whether till the end of 1968 such officers were normally given extension to serve till 50 years of age;

(c) whether from 1st January, 1970 the retiring age has been raised to 50 years; and

(d) the reasons why officers who retired in 1969 were not given above extensions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Until 31.12.1969 the retirement age of officers upto the rank of Lt. Col in the Army was as indicated below:—

(i)	Armoured Corps, Regiment of Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Corps of Signals and Infantry.	48 years
(ii)	Army Service Corps, Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Intelligence Corps and Pioneer Corps.	52 years
(iii)	JAG's Department	52 years; 55 years in the case of officers fully qualified for the Department.
(iv)	AEC and Food Inspection Organisation.	52 years; 55 years in the case of officers fully qualified for the Corps/Organisation.

(b) and (c). With effect from 1st January, 1970 the age of retirement of officers of the rank of Lt. Col. *Appointed by selection* in the Armoured Corps, Regiment of Artillery, Corps of Engineers, Corps of Signals and Infantry has been raised to 50 years. In the case of officers who are Major or who reach the rank of Lt. Col. by time scale and in the above Corps, Arms, extension of service upto 50 years continues to be given on merits.

(d) Orders changing the age of retirement are not normally given retrospective effect.

Difference between the Cadets recruited from Sainik School and other Schools

2546. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cadets recruited from Sainik Schools are better than those from other schools;

(b) if not, the propriety of having Sainik Schools; and

(c) if so, whether the number of Sainik Schools will be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is not possible to draw any general conclusion on whether cadets from Sainik Schools are better than those from other schools.

A number of State Governments were keen to establish Sainik Schools for serving as feeder establishments for entry into NDA for pre-commission training. At present there are 15 Sainik Schools one in each major State except J. & K. and Nagaland. It is proposed to open a Sainik School in J. & K. in 1970. The boys from the remaining States are allowed to join schools in neighbouring States.

शराब का आयात

2547. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या व्हेलिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किस देश से विभिन्न प्रकार की शराब का आयात किया गया तथा उसका मूल्य कितना कितना था;

(ख) भारत में उसकी खपत के राज्यवार प्रांकडे क्या हैं; और

(ग) शराब के आयात को कम करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है और उसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बेदेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) एक विवरण (अंग्रेजी में), जिसमें उन देशों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनसे गत तीन वर्षों में शराब (जिसमें वाइन, सिडर, बीअर और आसुत अल्कोहल पेय शामिल हैं) का आयात किया गया और उनके मूल्य दिये गये हैं, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2809/70]

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) विदेशी शराब का वाणिज्यिक प्रयोजनों के लिए आयात करने की नीति प्रतिबन्धात्मक है। परन्तु वास्तविक आयातों में वे आयात शामिल हैं जो भारत स्थित विदेशी मिशनों, यात्री-होटलों, क्लबों और गर्बनरों के प्रयोग के लिये हैं और उनमें विहित मूल्य-सीमाओं में व्यक्तियों द्वारा उपहार के रूप में किये गये आयात भी शामिल हैं।

Reciprocal Visa Facilities to Indians for Free Travel

2548. **SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY:**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians do not require visas for visiting Scandinavian countries;

(b) if so, what are the names of other countries with whom similar arrangements have been made or are proposed to be made by India; and

(c) whether similar reciprocal facilities are given to people from those countries to visit India without visas; if so, the number of such persons in India at present ?

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

(a) and (b). Attention is invited to the

answer given in the Lok Sabha on 3—12—1969 to Unstarred Question No. 2582. Negotiations are currently under way in regard to similar arrangements with Yugoslavia and a few other countries.

(c) Yes, Sir. Information about the number of foreigners who have visited India in terms of the facilities under the reciprocal arrangements is not available as a separate record of visitors in this category is not maintained.

Disappearance of Indian Embassy Official in Brazil

2549. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Official of the Embassy at Brazil, who has been missing for a considerable time, has not so far been traced; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the information so far received from our Mission in Brazil, Shri Balak Ram Deen, a Personal Assistant in that Mission, had without permission left Brazil for Miami by a Peruvian Airlines flight on the 7th February 1970.

He is later reported to have gone to Toronto from Miami. Efforts are being made through our Mission in Canada to have him repatriated to India.

Cauvery Water Dispute between Tamil Nadu and Mysore.

2550. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government is pressing for the settlement of State's dispute with Mysore over Cauvery water; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Inter-State discussions on the Cauvery system were held at official level on the 27th and 28th January, 1970. Union Minister of Irrigation and Power had discussions with Ministers of Mysore and Tamil Nadu and officers of Kerala on the 9th February, 1970. In the light of these discussions certain proposals on the further action to be taken in regard to new projects in the basin have been forwarded to the State Governments for their consideration.

MIG Complex

2551. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the dates previously announced regarding the completion of our MIG-complex; and

(b) the date by which the complex is likely to be in commission upto its full capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The establishment of the MIG complex has been phased to conform to the requirements of the production programme. In answer to Starred Question No 305 on the 8th March 1965 in the Lok Sabha, it was stated that the production of MIG aircraft has been planned in stages, and the expectation was that the first phase will commence in 1966 and the planes under the last phase would start coming out of the production line in about four years. On 20th March 1967, however, it was stated in the Lok Sabha in answer to question No. 18 that the first phase had commenced during 1966-67 and the aircraft under the last phase would start coming out of production line in about 3 years i.e. 1969-70.

The present position is that the production of aircraft from raw materials has already commenced and the deliveries will be according to schedule in 1970-71.

(b) The programme of production has been drawn up to meet requirements of the Air Force. It will not be in the public interest to give any further details except that MIG production has been going on according to schedule.

Book entitled 'Slender' was the thread by Lt. General L. P. Sen

2552. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the book 'Slender was the thread' by Lt. General L.P. Sen has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether shortcomings in Command mentioned at several places are true;

(c) whether similar shortcomings were also responsible for the disaster of 1962;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that such shortcomings continued even in 1965; and

(e) whether the Government agrees that such shortcomings are mainly due to faulty system of selecting Military Commanders; and whether the system of selection of Military Commanders has undergone any change over the past 20 years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no comments to offer on the author's personal account of the 1947-48 operations. The author has however stated that the main object of the book is to portray a critical stage in our history when "a relatively small body of extremely gallant men gave unflinchingly of their best".

(c) The House will recall that the main conclusions of the Henderson Brooks Report on the conduct of military operations in NEFA and the corrective action taken by Government were summarised in Defence Minister's statements in the House on 2nd September 1963 and 9th September 1963. Government have nothing further to add.

(d) As the House is aware, our armed forces gave a creditable account of themselves during the August/September 1965 operations. The analysis and study of various military operations in which the defence forces are called upon to participate is however made with a view to deriving military lessons from it.

(e) Immediately after Independence, selections of officers to the rank of Lt. Col. and above were made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Consequent on the departure of a large number of senior British officers, there may have been a few cases where promotions had to be made without a rigorous insistence on standards. Since 1959, however, irrespective of the number of vacancies, officers are being assessed for promotion in yearly slabs, all officers commissioned in a particular year being considered at one time and due emphasis has been given to fitness and suitability for the higher rank.

Employment of Cooks for Rife Company Commanders of 18th Punjab Regiment

2553. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 18th Punjab Regiment during its stay in field area from May, 1965 to 1967 had obtained the permission from Record Office to employ additional 4 mess cooks for four Rife Company Commanders to run their Mess detachment on the piquets;

(b) if so, whether the cooks were actually employed and provided to the respective Company Commanders;

(c) if the Company Commanders concerned corroborate with the fact or not; and

(d) the names of the Officer Commanding and his Company Commanders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

जद्दाह में विदेश मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

2554. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या भारत का जद्दाह में होने वाले विदेश मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में आमंत्रित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने सम्मेलन में भाग लेने का निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेशचन्द्र सिंह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

1970 की गणतंत्र दिवस परेड के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन की झांकी

2555. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन को गणतंत्र दिवस परेड में इस बार भी झांकी निकालने का कहा गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द के बारे में झांकी निकालने का प्रस्ताव किया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त झांकी का निकालने की अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इञ्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

चीन द्वारा तिब्बत के पठार में मोटर चलाने योग्य एक सड़क का निर्माण

2556. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने कामेंग जिले में दूरस्थ उत्तरी चीकी "बुमला" के समीप तिब्बत के पठार में मोटर चलाने योग्य एक सड़क का निर्माण किया है ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इञ्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा एजेंसी में बुमला के सामने के क्षेत्र को तिब्बत के गर्भ से मिलाने वाली एक सड़क कुछ समय से अस्तित्व में है।

अपनी सीमा के पार चीनियों द्वारा संचार सुविधाओं में सुधार सहित, अपनी सुरक्षा को प्रभावित करने वाले संघर्षों का ध्यान रखा जाता है, और उचित उपाय किए जाते हैं।

प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों के लिये अलग वेतन आयोग

2557. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों ने अपने लिये एक पृथक वेतन आयोग की मांग की है; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सेवा मुख्यालयों से मशस्त्र सेनाओं के सेविवगं के लिए एक अलग वेतन आयोग का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। सिद्धांततः यह पहले से निर्णय किया गया है कि सभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों और वेतन ढांचे का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए एक नया वेतन आयोग नियुक्त किया जाए। प्रस्तावित वेतन आयोग की इक्यावरी के विषय क्षेत्र और प्रावृत्ति की सरकार शीघ्र घोषणा करने वाली है।

मारीशस के व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ बातचीत

2558. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1970 के महीने में मारीशस से एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भारत आया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ हुई बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). जी हां। विदेशी मामले, आप्रवास तथा पर्यटन के लिए मारीशस के मंत्री परमश्रेष्ठ श्री गैतन डुयल के नेतृत्व में

फरवरी 1970 में मारीशस से एक व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया और विदेशी व्यापार मंत्री के नेतृत्व में भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ बात-चीत की। प्रतिनिधि मंडल के छः सदस्यों ने जो, मारीशस के व्यापार तथा उद्योग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, पहले ही भारत कि वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक केन्द्रों का दौरा कर लिया था और कुछ निर्यातकों तथा निर्यात संवर्द्धन परिषदों के साथ विचार विमर्श किया था इन दोनों प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के बीच दिल्ली में हुए विचार विमर्शों के परिणामस्वरूप दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार की कुछ संभावनाओं का पता लगा। मारीशस में सम्भावित संयुक्त उद्यमों के कई क्षेत्रों का भी पता लगाया गया तथा मारीशस प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने नये उद्योगों को मारीशस की सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्रथवा प्रस्तावित भविष्य में की जाने वाली सुविधाओं की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया। इन बातों का तात्कालिक परिणाम यह हुआ कि भारत तथा औद्योगिक सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का अधिक पता लग गया तथा ऐसी सम्भावनाओं पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने के लिये संपर्क स्थापित हो गये।

भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा विदेशों में लोगों को हिन्दी का अध्यापन

2559. श्री राम अवतार शर्मा : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने और किन-किन देशों में भारतीय दूतावास उन देशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये वहाँ के लोगों को निःशुल्क हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कक्षाएं चलाते हैं ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : स्थानीय लोगों के लाभ के लिए अक्रा, कोलम्बो और लन्दन स्थित भारतीय मिशनो की देख रेख में हिन्दी शिक्षण की कक्षाएं लगाई जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, सूरीनाम, गुयाना और ट्रिनिडाड में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् द्वारा मेजे गए तीन पूर्ण कालिक शिक्षक भी हिन्दी का प्रचार कार्य

कर रहे है। यूगोस्लाविया, ईरान, आस्ट्रेलिया, रूमानिया और वेस्ट इण्डिज में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् द्वारा भेजे गए भारतीय प्रोफेसर्सों से भी यह कहा गया है कि वे इन देशों में हिन्दी शिक्षण कार्य की देख-रेख करें।

**Saving due to reduction of height of
Pong dam**

2560. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total height of the Pong dam (Himachal Pradesh) and upto what height it has already been constructed; and

(b) if the height is reduced to 1240 ft. how much Government will save in (i) the building of new Railway line (ii) how many acres of land will be saved from submerging and what amount will Government save in compensation for the acquisition of the lands (iii) what would be the value of Government property and forests thus saved (iv) how many people will not thus be ousted and (v) how many acres of land in Rajasthan would be irrigated less ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) :

(a) The total proposed height of Pong Dam is about 330 ft. above the normal river bed level (EL 1100). The Dam has been constructed to a height corresponding to EL 1257 on the Right Bank while the work is in progress in the bed of the river in the remaining section.

(b) if the height of the Dam is reduced to EL 1240, the gross storage of Pong Dam will get reduced from 6.6 MAF to only 0.47 MAF, i. e. a reduction of about 93%, resulting in drastic diminution of irrigation and power benefits. Further, in the absence of a Dam of the proposed height at Pong, India will not be able to utilise fully the Beas river supplies allowed to it under the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960. A considerable portion of the expenditure of about Rs. 80 crores, already incurred, would be rendered infructuous as the construction so far has been based on designs corresponding to maximum reservoir EL 1430. The question of any saving, there-

fore, does not arise. However, the cost of re-locating the railway line is approximately Rs. 3.96 crores and reduction in area to be acquired may be 59,000 acres (cost at 1968 Estimate figures Rs. 15 crores) with a reduction of about 18,000 in the number of families ousted. An area of about 18 lakh acres would be denied irrigation facilities in Rajasthan alone.

**Misuse of Import Licences by Film
Industry**

2561. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of misuse of import licences by the persons or firms connected with the film industry which came to Government's notice during 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) action taken to minimise the misuse of import licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) The information in being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Before raw film is released, the requirements are scrutinised and assessed by a Committee. Where raw film is sought to be released against an export contract, the contract is scrutinised by a Committee and the applicant has also to execute a bond supported by a bank guarantee to fulfil the export obligation. Requirements of the film industry in respect of studio equipment, bulbs and make-up materials are assessed in consultation with the representatives of the film industry. Mis-use of the imported materials is actionable under the Imports & Exports (Central) Act, 1947 and Orders issued thereunder.

**Confirmation of Civilian Employees of
Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot**

2562. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that FODs / FADs / OTG Pathankot / No. 1 Salvage unit A. O. C. are all governed under the orders contained in the Ministry of Defence letters No. 29 (45) 55 / 40/D (Lab.11)

dated the 6th January, 1956 and 25 (33) 58/4738/D (Lab.--II) dated the 20th April, 1960.

(b) whether it is also a fact that civilian employees of FODs/FADs although raised during the year 1969 have been granted confirmation and overtime allowance etc. but the civilian employees of OTG Pathankot and No. 1 Salvage unit AOC have not been confirmed in spite of their 20 years regular service; and

(c) if so, what is the reason for this discrimination, who is responsible for it and when this anomaly will be removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No 1 Salvage Unit AOC and O.T.G. Pathankot and some FODs and FADs are covered by Government orders contained in the Ministry of Defence letters No. 29(45) 55/40/D (Lab-II) dated the 6th January 1956 and 25 (33) 58/4738 /D (Lab--II) dated the 20th April 1960 (later replaced by Government letter No. 25 (33) / 58 / 10338 / D (Civ--II) dated 18th September 1962.

(b) and (c). Some posts in a few FODs & FADs have been converted into permanent ones. The conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones depends on whether an establishment is permanent or temporary and whether the posts are likely to be permanent or to continue. The question of declaration of temporary posts as permanent in No. 1 Salvage Unit AOC has been taken up. It is also being examined as to whether the Ordnance Transit Group Pathankot should be brought on a par with FODs in regard to the conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones. The question of eligibility of payment of overtime allowance to employees of O. T. G. Pathankot and No. 1 Salvage Unit AOC is being looked into.

Hunger Strike by Civilian Employees of Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot

2563. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 24 civilian employees of the Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot had resorted to 24

hours' hunger strike on 7th February, 1970 at Pathankot;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to redress their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). No hunger strike took place within the Unit premises on the 7th February 1970. However, from the enquiries made, it is gathered that 9 persons of the Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot, joined along with some other employees of other units in Pathankot a 24-hour fast outside the Unit area on that date. It is further gathered that the demonstrators shouted slogans demanding permanency and grant of Overtime Allowance. The demonstrators, however, did not present any memorandum.

Show Cause Notices served on Employees of Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot

2564. **SHRI SURAJ BHAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some civilian employees of the Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot have been issued a show cause notice for being members of the registered Trade Union;

(b) if so, whether the Government will lay on the Table a copy of the rules under which the above action has been taken;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw the said notices against the employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Islamic Secretariat

2565. **SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rabat Summit is going to set up an Islamic Secretariat ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he had some discussion on this question with the U. A. R. Minister for Tourism; and

(c) if so, steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Rabat Islamic Summit Conference had decided that a meeting of Foreign Minister would be held at Jeddah in March, 1970 to consider amongst other things the question of setting up a Permanent Secretariat

(b) There was a general exchange of views with the Minister of Tourism of U. A. R. on this question.

(c) The Government of India are opposed to the injection of religion into politics. Consequently, they are not in favour of institutionalised arrangements based on religion to deal with political problems.

Pending Export Orders

2566. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether information has been collected about firm export orders pending with the various export agencies and individual exporters which require to be fulfilled by the 31st March, 1970;

(b) if so, their details and whether their fulfilment will bring about the 7 per cent export growth over last year's export;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the difficulties coming in the way of completion of these orders before the end of March, 1970.

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE SHRI RAM SEWAK : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under the Crash Export Programme which has been launched with

the object of maximising exports during the remaining period of 1969-70, discussions have been held with the Export promotion Councils as well as individual exporters which have brought some of their difficulties to light. The Chief difficulties have been in respect of supply of scarce raw materials such as certain categories of prime steel and aluminium; industrial unrest is causing losses in production and in the movement of export consignments, there are reported inadequacies of sailings and shipping space. Steps have already been taken to accord very high priority in the rolling, allocation and despatch of steel by the steel plants for export purposes allocation of aluminium promotion of better industrial relations, improvements in administrative procedures and arrangements for additional shipping space.

Military equipment supplied by U.S.S.R.

2567. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of military equipment supplied to India by U.S.S.R.;

(b) the efforts so far made to manufacture these in the country; and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) To meet our pressing defence requirements we have procured some military supplies from the USSR for our defence forces. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(b) and (c). We are conscious of the urgent need of developing indigenous production and are taking necessary steps to produce indigenously as much as is possible. It would not be in the public interest to give further details.

Contribution of Private Sector in Defence Production

2568. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE

be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution of the private sector in Defence Production; and

(b) how many firms have supplied armament stores valued at over Rs. 1 crore annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

P. R. Os. accompanying the Prime Minister for Bombay Congress (R) Session

2569. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether press reports stating that two of her P. R. Os. both Government employees, accompanied her to Bombay for her party's Session, is correct; and

(b) whether these officials were used to brief and influence the Press Correspondents for her party ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Even though the Prime Minister went to Bombay to attend the session of the Congress Party, her official duties and responsibilities did not cease. Apart from attending to normal Government work, the Prime Minister also had to meet people and to attend to a number of functions in her capacity as the Prime Minister. For this, it was necessary for some officers in her Secretariat to accompany her, including the Director (information) and the Deputy Principal Information Officer of the Press Information Bureau.

(b) No, Sir.

Visit by M.M.T.C. Delegation to Japan

2570. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that a delegation headed by the Chairman, Minerals and

Metals Trading Corporation visited Japan in November/December, 1969 and made a long term offer to the steel mill of Japan so as to export iron ore produced from the mines of Daitar in Sokinda area of Orissa through Paradeep Port for a period of 15 years; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A delegation of M.M.T.C. headed by its Chairman visited Tokyo in November/December, 1969 to conduct Negotiations on long term offers for supply of iron ore including Daitar. Ore to be exported through Paradip over a period of 15 years, (fiscal 1970/84). In view of its inferior quality and low productivity in blast furnace the delegation with great efforts was able to conclude a 'Spot' Contract for supply of 3,000,000 tons of Daitar ore during 1970-71 (October-September).

Naval Centre Near Chilka Lake (Orissa)

2571. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to start a Naval Centre near Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Prime Minister propose to inaugurate the said centre during February this year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Boy's Training Establishment will be located in this area.

(b) and (c). The arrangements for laying the foundation stone have not yet been finalised.

राजस्थान में अनुशक्ति कर्मचारी संघ
द्वारा की गई मांगें

2572. श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा : क्या प्रधान

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के अणुशक्ति कर्मचारी संघ ने 27 जनवरी, 1970 को उनसे भेंट की थी और अपनी मांगें प्रस्तुत की थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अणुशक्ति आयोग के सभापति ने सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को इस मामले पर विचार करने के लिये बुलाया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की मांगें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) :

(क) 27 जनवरी, 1970 को किसी मीटिंग के होने की सूचना मुझे नहीं है। मुझे कर्मचारी संघ की ओर से कोई मांग भी नहीं मिली है।

(ख) तथा (ग). राजस्थान अणुशक्ति परियोजना कर्मचारी संघ ने एक मांग-पत्र पेश किया है जिसमें सम्मिलित विषय है:—

18-11-1969 को ड्यूटी से गैर हाजिर रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान, अनुशासन के मामलों को वापिस लेने, कर्मकार अंशदायी भविष्य निधि योजना, यातायात, शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधाएं, बिजली तथा पानी की सप्लाई की दरें, परियोजना के क्षेत्र में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिये निशुल्क आवास सुविधा। कर्मचारियों एवं सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों, जिनमें परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के अध्यक्ष भी सम्मिलित थे, की 29 तथा 30 जनवरी, 1970 को हुई एक संयुक्त मीटिंग में इन मांगों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया।

18-11-1969 के लिये वेतन के भुगतान, कर्मकार अंशदायी भविष्य निधि योजना को लागू करने, ट्रांसपोर्ट की दरों, बिजली तथा पानी की दरों से संबंधित मांगों पर विचार विमर्श कर उनके बारे में फैसला किया गया। यह भी निर्णय किया गया कि संयंत्र स्तर की एक संयुक्त परिषद बनाई जाये जो भविष्य में उत्पन्न होने वाली सभी कठिनाइयों पर समय समय पर विचार करेगी तथा उन मांगों पर भी विचार करेगी जिन पर उपरोक्त मीटिंग में विचार नहीं किया जा सका।

Thermal Power Station at Ukai in Gujarat.

2573. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a thermal power station at Ukai so as to be able to utilize the material from coal fields of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the details of the project ; and

(c) how long it will take to implement the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme envisages installation of a coal-based thermal power station at Ukai with four generating units of 120 MW each at an estimated cost of about Rs. 68 crores. The scheme is expected to take about 4-5 years for completion.

रुई का आयात

2574. श्री बेचराव पाटिल : क्या बौद्धिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़ा मिल संघ के अध्यक्ष ने जनवरी, 1970 में सरकार को लिखे गये पत्र में यह मांग की है कि सरकार को विदेशों से रुई और घागे की 5 लाख गांठों का आयात करना चाहिए;

(ख) क्या उसने रुई के मूल्य में 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की शिकायत भी की है;

(ग) क्या कपड़ा मिल संघ के अध्यक्ष की इच्छा किसानों से सस्ती दर पर रुई खरीदने की है; और

(घ) इस बात के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है कि किसानों को रुई के उचित मूल्य मिलें क्योंकि उन्हें फसल के समय अपनी रुई बेचनी पड़ती है ?

बौद्धिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय सूती

वस्त्र मिल संघ के अध्यक्ष ने दिनांक 8-1-70 के अपने पत्र में रुई की पूर्ति में सुधार हेतु रुई की 2.5 लाख अतिरिक्त गांठों और 2 करोड़ रु. मूल्य के स्टेपल रेशे के आयात की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। पत्र में कहा गया है कि रुई की विभिन्न किस्मों के मूल्यों में 250 रु. से 300 रु. प्रति कैंडी की औसत वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) प्रत्यक्षतः रुई/स्टेपल रेशे के अतिरिक्त आयात की मांग, रुई की आवश्यकता और पूर्ति की स्थिति के असंतुलन और रुई के मूल्यों में कुछ हद तक असमान्य वृद्धि को देखते हुए की गयी है।

(घ) 1-9-1967 से रुई के अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित करने की पद्धति समाप्त कर दी गयी है और तभी से, उत्पादक को एक न्यूनतम लाभ अवश्य मिले यह सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार द्वारा समर्थन मूल्यों का एलान किया जाता है और यह आश्वासन भी दिया जाता है कि इन मूल्यों पर बिक्री हेतु रुई की पेशकश होने पर सरकार उसे खरीदने के लिए तत्पर रहेगी।

महाराष्ट्र में भूमि-हीन सैनिक कर्मचारियों को भूमि का आवंटन

2575. श्री बेवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में भूमिहीन ऐसे कितने सैनिक कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें जनवरी, 1969 से 31 जनवरी, 1970 तक की अवधि में भूमि आवंटित की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त राज्य में भूमि आवंटन के लिये इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सं. रं. कृष्ण) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना प्राप्य नहीं और राज्य सरकारों के साथ लिखा पढ़ी करते इसे इकट्ठा करने में अन्तर्गत समय और श्रम प्राप्य हो पाने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप न होगा।

Export Trade

2576. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of trade at its meeting held in December, 1969 decided that efforts must be made within the next three months to export additional goods worth Rs. 70 crores over and above existing plans if the 7 per cent growth target was to be achieved; and

(b) the details of the efforts made in this direction and with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Crash Export Programme has been launched by the Government. The emphasis of the programme is primarily on (1) the speedy removal of obstacles and bottlenecks in the way of export; (2) encouragement for increasing exports from ex-stock and from scheduled production; (3) encouragement for fuller utilisation of idle capacity specifically for export through adequate supply of (i) raw materials whether imported or indigenous and (ii) other essential inputs; (4) endeavouring through State Governments to improve labour-management relation (5) barter deals; (6) expeditious movement at the ports and (7) special marketing efforts by public sector as well as private enterprises. Partly as a result of the Crash Programme and partly due to other factors, the decline in the rate of growth of exports was arrested in December, 1969. Non-traditional products such as engineering goods have responded well the action taken. In the traditional products, the introduction of selected fiscal reliefs proposed under the Budget for 1970-71 and the impetus of the Crash Programme are together expected to generate additional exports in the near future.

Export of Woollen Hosiery through S.T.C.

2577. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that woollen hosiery is exported through State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, whether there is any fall in the exports this year as compared to the last year, and if so to what extent and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are thinking to allow direct export of woollen hosiery as is being done in the case of woollen fabrics; and

(d) if so, when it is expected to be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Export of Woollen/mixed hosiery has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

माताटीला बांध से बिजली तथा पानी की सप्लाई

2578. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माताटीला बांध से मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली तथा पानी देने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों के बीच हुए समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त समझौते के अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश को गत वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष में सप्लाई किये गये जल तथा बिजली का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) केंद्रीय सरकार ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने समझौते पर ठीक अमल नहीं किया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) माताटीला परियोजना से वर्तमान मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों को पानी की सप्लाई के संबंध में मध्य भारत, विध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा किए गए समझौतों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(1) जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में पुराने जलाशयों द्वारा कमानगत क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की मात्रा 45% तक बढ़ा दी जाएगी, माताटीला परियोजना से सिंचाई के अंतर्गत लाए जाने वाले नए क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की मात्रा तीनों राज्यों (उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश और विन्ध्य प्रदेश) के लिए समान की, अर्थात् 33 प्र. श., होनी चाहिए। इस आधार पर माताटीला जलाशय से सिंचाई होने वाला नया क्षेत्रफल निम्नलिखित होगा:—

मध्य भारत	69,000	एकड़
विन्ध्य प्रदेश	43,000	"
नया मध्यप्रदेश	1,12,000	"
उत्तर प्रदेश	2,64,000	"

(2) दखलदारों की दरें वही होंगी जो कि उत्तर देश के सभी प्रदेशों में प्रयोग में लाई गई हैं।

(3) सभी राज्यों में नहर के निर्माण और प्रशासन कार्य के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश उत्तरदायी होगा। सिंचाई शुल्क संबद्ध राज्यों द्वारा वसूल किया जायेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश को भेज दिया जाएगा।

बिजली के संबंध में 1963 में हुए प्रबंध ये थे कि मध्य प्रदेश को माताटीला की बिजली का एक तिहाई भाग मिलेगा।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश को सिंचाई के लिए सप्लाई किए हुए पानी की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है:—

वर्ष सिंचित क्षेत्र (एकड़)	सप्लाई किया गया पानी (लगभग लाख घनफुट)	
1968-69	26500	37000
1969-70 (24-2-70 तक)	30000	26700
(लगभग)		

उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को माताटीला बिजली घर से सप्लाई की गई बिजली नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	सप्लाई की गई बिजली
1968-69	15,47,770 यूनिट
1969-70 ..	21,45,640 यूनिट (दिसम्बर, 1969 तक)

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में माताटीला के पानी से सिंचाई भंडेर नहर प्रणाली द्वारा होती है। इस नहर पर कायों के पूर्ण होने के संबंध में मुख्य बातों, जैसे नहर का गंदमुक्त करना, अतिरिक्त रजवाहों और नालियों के निर्माण, पर 21-10-1969 को केंद्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग में दोनों राज्यों के सचिवों के मुख्य अभियंताओं के साथ संयुक्त बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया और मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई के शीघ्र विकास के लिए निर्णय लिए गए।

मध्य प्रदेश को माताटीला से बिजली की सप्लाई दर के संबंध में राज्यों के बीच मतभेदों पर अगस्त और अक्टूबर, 1969 में दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारियों द्वारा विचार विमर्श किया गया और एक समझौता किया गया कि यदि मध्य प्रदेश ने गौण बिजली का भी उपयोग किया तो 6.5 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की दर लागू होगी।

चम्बल पन-बिजली परियोजना से जल का सम्भरण

2579. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के मिड तथा मुरैना जिलों में सिंचाई के लिये चम्बल परियोजना से इस कृषि वर्ष में कितने क्यूसेक पानी आबंटित किया गया।

(ख) इन दो जिलों के लिये वस्तुतः कितना कितना पानी दिया गया ; और

(ग) आबंटित मात्रा में पानी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). नवम्बर, 1969 में पार्वती कुल्हा पर चम्बल नहर से मध्य प्रदेश को 2000 क्यूसेक पानी सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है। बहरहाल, राजस्थान की मुख्य नहर में घासपात तथा पतली चिकनी मिट्टी के कारण और उसके परिणामस्वरूप मुख्य नहर की क्षमता में कमी हो जाने के कारण, फरवरी 1970 में स्थिति का पुनरवलोकन किया गया था और 1800 क्यूसेक जल की सप्लाई निर्धारित की गई है :

मिड और मुरैना जिलों के लिए निम्नलिखित सप्लाई नीचे दी गई है:—

प्रवधि	मिड जिले के लिए सप्लाई	मुरैना जिले के लिये सप्लाई + दाई मुख्य नहर और बाईं मुख्य नहर में पारेषण क्षतियां
1. 1-10-69 से 6-11-69 तक	127	1267
2. 7-11-69 से 7-12-69 तक	59	1306
3. 8-12-69 से 31-12-69 तक	19	1351
4. 1-1-70 से 31-1-70 तक	286	1694
5. 1-2-70 से 18-2-70 तक	139	1745

दक्षिण तट मुख्य नहर की कार्य प्रणाली को देखने और प्रतिकारात्मक उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक समिति हाल ही में बनाई गई है ताकि यह सप्लाई को योजनानुसार चला सके।

मध्य प्रदेश के व्यक्तियों द्वारा विदेशों से प्राप्त पुरस्कार

2580. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जिन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेशों से पुरस्कार मिले हैं; और

(ख) इन पुरस्कारों के नाम क्या हैं, ये कितनी राशि के हैं तथा पुरस्कार देने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

Surveys for Irrigation Source

2581. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any surveys of targets (Anicuts) and actuals of irrigation sources;

(b) if not, whether the reasons for the difference have been identified and estimates prepared to obtain full utilisation;

(c) if not, whether a survey will be made and estimates prepared;

(d) whether experts have studied the cheapest method of restoring the anicut of tanks which have silted up; and

(e) whether the experiment of using bulldozers and other idle earth moving equipment has been considered; if not, why not ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The lag in utilisation of irrigation potential created by major and medium projects by the end of 1969-70 is anticipated to be about 2.4 million acres or about 11%.

The developmental period for full utilisation from irrigation projects used to be

about 10 years before Independence for the construction of field channels, land shaping etc. by the farmers. This has now been considerably reduced. The State Government have been requested to take up area development programmes for providing the farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, facilities for fertilisers, pesticides, communication to market centres and guidance on scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application of water. The Irrigation Departments have also been asked to excavate water courses upto 2 cusecs and dig field channels where the farmers delay them. In some States, compulsory irrigation cess is being levied. Some have fixed promotional rates for water. Every encouragement is being given to the farmers to use the waters as soon as they are made available.

(d) and (e). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, who are in charge of the minor irrigation programme, have reported that desilting of tanks is very costly and that the cost of a new tank may be less than that of desilting of old tank. The scheme of desiltings cum-reclamation of tanks is likely to be successful only in the case of tanks which are located near cities or towns or in the case of those tanks which have a very large submerged area. The alternative method of raising the bund of the tank and its flanks, obtaining required earth from the tank-bed nearby is reported to be economical and generally resorted to.

The Tamil Nadu Government employ bulldozers and scrapers on their schemes of desilting-cum-reclamation. Earth moving equipment is also utilised to some extent in other States for construction of storage works including tanks.

Dredgers made by Garden Reach Workshop

2582. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by Garden Reach Workshop to construct its Dredger for the Paradeep Port;

(b) whether this time was taken into consideration in fixing the delivery by April, 1971 of the Dredger under construction for the Mangalore Harbour Project;

(c) the progress in the construction since the order was placed and what is the schedule for the work that remains to be done; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of construction and how does it compare with the cost of an imported Dredger less Customs Duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) 34 months.

(b) Yes, Sir. But this being a new order, its delivery date was fixed as April, 1971 on the basis of construction period of 18 months including transit time.

(c) The construction drawings are under preparation and work will commence as soon as these drawings have been approved. Imported equipment required has already been ordered. The dredger will be completed within about 10 months from the date of approval of the construction drawings.

(d) The estimated cost of construction is Rs. 304.93 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 110 lakhs. Similar Dredger if imported from west Germany would be expected to cost Rs. 293 lakhs at current rates of exchange excluding about Rs. 80 lakhs Customs Duty. The Savings in foreign exchange therefore amounts to Rs. 183 lakhs.

Air Violations by China

2583 SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the air violations by China of Indian territory from 31st December, 1969 to 10th February, 1970; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check these violations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Two.

(b) Government is taking necessary security precautions and measures.

आसाम को पाकिस्तान में मिलाने के बारे में मोलान भाषानी का वक्तव्य

2594. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के मोलाना भाषानी के इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि वह तब तक चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे जब तक आसाम को पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में नहीं मिला लिया जाता; और

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

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेंद्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ऐसे बयानों के बारे में सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार के संबंध गम्भीर चिंता व्यक्त की है ।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, राजस्थान और कच्छ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

2585. श्री राम गोपाल शालग्राले : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री 23 जुलाई के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 456 और 26 नवम्बर के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1423 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, राजस्थान और कच्छ में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के संबंध में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री म० रे० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के भूतपूर्व सेविवर्ग के 412 कुटुम्बों

और गुजरात में कच्छ के 6 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सीमा पर बसाया गया है। राजस्थान के 413 सेवाश्रमों के सेविवर्ग और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सीमा पर बसाया गया है। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के सम्बन्ध में अलग आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए।

2. गुजरात में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनरावास के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है। तदपि, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषिकार्य के लिए सरकारी भूमि अलॉट करने के लिए, पहली प्राथमिकता दी गई है। इस प्रथम प्राथमिकता से राज्य में रिहाईश अस्त्यार करने वाले, सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सदस्य और भूतपूर्व सैनिक लाभ उठा सकते हैं। बिना तिलामी के और रियायती अधिकार मूल्य पर कृषि कार्य के लिये 4 से 16 एकड़ सरकारी भूमि अलॉट किये जाने के वह अधिकारी हैं। कृषि कार्य के लिए राज्य में 1451 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि पहले ही प्रदान की जा चुकी है।

3. भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सीमा पर कृषि-कार्य के लिए भूमि अलॉट करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में एक योजना बनाई गई है।

4. राजस्थान में सीमा पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि अलॉट करने के लिए कोई अलग योजना नहीं है। 'अलॉटमेंट' राजस्थान भूमि राजस्व (कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए भूमि की अलॉटमेंट) नियम, 1957 के नाम से नियमों के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। राजस्थान के सभी 26 जिलों में कृषि भूमि अलॉट करके 3003 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पुनरावासित किया गया है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अकेले या पुनरावासन की योजनाओं और प्रायोजनाओं के लिए उनकी सहायक समितियों और संघों को अनुदान या ऋणों की स्वीकृति देने के लिए उपबंध विद्यमान है।

विद्रोही मिजो लोगों को पाकिस्तान से वित्तीय सहायता मिलना

2586. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है विद्रोही मिजो चीन से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा और इस्पात तथा भारा इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में इस समय जो विद्रोही मिजो हैं चीन से वित्तीय सहायता लेते रहे हैं। ऐसे विद्रोहियों के प्रवेश की रोकथाम के लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय किए गए हैं।

U. S. proposal for Nepalese intervention to settle India-China Problem

2587. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported suggestion of Mr. Agnew, U.S. Vice President that Nepal could now be a contributory factor in resolving problems between her two great neighbours-India and China;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking of opening negotiations with China and preparing to create trade relations with China; and

(c) if so, Government's reactions in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have been reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government have made clear on more than one occasion their willingness to normalise relations with China but there has so far been no response whatsoever on the part of China.

Bilateral talks with Czechoslovakia and USA

2588. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD: SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bilateral talks were held with Prague and U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The second round of Indo- U. S. bilateral talks was held in Washington on October 16-17, 1969. No official-level bilateral talks have been held with Czechoslovakia.

(b) During the talks there was an exchange of views on bilateral relations and matters of common interest in international affairs.

Third Asian International Fair

2589. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Asian International Fair is likely to be held in India in the year 1972; and

(b) if so, by what time a decision is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). An offer made by India to host the Third Asian International Trade Fair 1972 is expected to be accepted by ECAFE during the next session in April, 1970.

Import of Newsprint

2591. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of newsprint imported during 1969-70; and

(b) the number of newspaper establishments which were given the said newsprint?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) 91,690 tonnes upto October, 1969.

(b) 1331 newspaper establishments have been allotted newsprint till the middle of February, 1970.

Gumti Hydro Electricity Project, Tripura
2592. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs had during his proposed visit to Tripura in February this year inspected the Gumti Hydro-Electricity Project at Dumber to see the progress of work thereon;

(b) if so, the latest stage of progress reached on the implementation of this project; and

(c) by what time according to latest assessment it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs could not visit Tripura but the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power visited the Gumti Project in February.

(b) The civil works are in various stages of progress. Three diesel sets of 100 kw have been installed at the site for supply of construction power. The generating plant and equipment have been ordered. The embedded parts and draft tube lines are being received at site. The first generating unit is scheduled to be delivered by March 1971 and the second unit by May, 1971.

(c) The first generating unit of 5 MW is expected to be commissioned in December 1971 and the second in June 1972.

Reinstatement of Employees of Cordite Factory Aruvankadu who Participated in Sept. 1968 Strike

2593. SHRI NANJA GOWDER: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees suspended/discharged in the Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, Nilgiris, as a sequel of the Central Government Employees Strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) the number of employees reinstated upto the 31st December, 1969; and

(c) the reason for the neglect of others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) 144 Employees.

(b) and (c). 74 Employees were reinstated up to the 31st December 1969. 64 more employees have since been reinstated. One other employee in whose case reinstatement orders have been issued has not yet joined. The reinstatement orders in the case of 5 more employees although ready, have not been issued due to want of their correct address. It will, therefore, be seen that it has been decided to take back all temporary and permanent employees suspended/discharged in connection with the strike.

Opposition to the increase of Excise Duty on Tea

2594. **SHRI NANJA GOWDER:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the United Planters Association of Southern India opposing the suggestion to increase the excise duty on Tea from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3 per Kg. to make up the loss due to the abolition of export duty; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I.A.F. Constellation escaping Collision at Northolt Airport

2595. **DR. KARNI SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item published on page 11 of the Times of India, dated 25th January, 1970 in which an I. A. F. Constellation approaching to land at Northolt airport on the 9th January, 1970 at an altitude of 500 ft. narrowly missed a Greek Olympic Airways jet when the former altered course;

(b) if so, was there a defect in the aircraft or an error on the part of someone; and

(c) the action Government propose to take or has already taken to avoid the chances of such mid-air collisions for the future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There was no defect in the aircraft. The apportionment of blame and the remedial measures, if any would be determined only on receipt and detailed study of the proceedings of the inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade (U.K.).

Official Reception to North Vietnam Delegation at Calcutta

2596. **SHRI HEM BARUA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from North Vietnam visited certain parts of eastern India some-time back; and

(b) if so, were they given an official reception in Calcutta, and if the Union Government were informed of the same, if so, for the details of this official reception?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A group of six persons sponsored by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam visited India (including Eastern India) from December 13, 1969 to January 9, 1970 at the invitation of two private organizations.

(b) The Central Government were not informed by the West Bengal Government about the official reception they held in honour of the visiting group.

Shortage in supply of Cotton to Textile Mills

2597. **SHRI K. RAMANI:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Mills which produce lower counts Yarn are facing an acute shortage of cotton; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to maintain enough supply of cotton to these mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) : (a) Generally speaking, cotton requirements during the cotton year 1969-70 are in excess of the availability of cotton and this holds good in respect of requirements of cotton for producing lower counts of yarn.

(b) Action has been taken on the following lines to increase supply of cotton or its substitute (Staple fibre) and to regulate the marketing and distribution of available supplies of cotton :—

- (i) Arrangements for import of 1.25 lakhs bales of PL—480 cotton have been made.
- (ii) Arrangements have been made for additional import of 50,000 bales of cotton from global sources.
- (iii) Arrangements have been made for the import of 1.5 lakh bales of staple fibre.
- (iv) Limits upto which cotton stocks can be held by mills have been reduced by 1 month.
- (v) Credit limits in respect of cotton have been suitably adjusted.

Import of Fibre and Rayon Yarn

2598. **SHRI K. RAMANI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to scarcity of Fibre and Rayon Yarn, Government have decided to import the same from foreign countries instead of increasing indigenous production; and

(b) if so, reasons for such a wasteful expenditure of foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(**SHRI RAM SEWAK**) : (a) and (b). Apparently, the Hon. Member is referring to staple fibre as import of Rayon Yarn is not at all allowed. Indigenous production of staple fibre has not been adequate to meet the requirements. It was, therefore, decided sometime back to allow import of Rs. 5 lakh worth of staple fibre specifically for the execution of export orders for staple fibre fabrics. An additional import of 1.5 lakh bales of staple fibre has recently been allowed to ease the supply situation with respect of cotton. There is no wasteful expenditure of foreign exchange involved as import has been allowed first for export of staple fibre fabrics and secondly for meeting the situation created by inadequate supplies of cotton and its high prices. As regards increasing indigenous production of staple fibre, the item has now been removed from the list of items for which applications for industrial licences were previously rejected and additional capacity to the extent necessary will be licenced.

Instructions issued for Armed Forces Personnel to travel by Air India on transfer abroad and vice-versa.

2599. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had recently issued instructions that for all members of the Armed Forces it would be compulsory to travel by Air India on transfer or postings abroad and vice-versa;

(b) if so, what are the justification for issuing such an order, and how far will it help as the approved mode of journey abroad by Armed Forces officials and their family members;

(c) whether similar instructions also exist, to avail the seats in the outward journeys of Armed Forces officials from India to the United Kingdom side, in I.A.F. super-constellation planes that are sent to United Kingdom to collect Defence stores and spares procured through the India Supply Mission, London, from time to time;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) when will this be done, i. e., as suggested in part (c)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) On the analogy of orders issued on the civil side, all Services Officers of the rank of Lt Col/Commanders/Wing Commanders and above and members of their families on transfer or posting abroad and *vi e-versa* are required to travel by air on the sectors where Air India is operating.

(b) It is economical to the State. It results in saving of foreign exchange and brings in additional revenues to our national air service.

(c) Armed Forces personnel proceeding to UK on courses or deputation are permitted to travel by IAF Super-constellation planes subject to availability of seats. The families are not permitted to travel in the I.A.F. Courier aircraft.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Purchase of goods from Public Sector Units by USSR

2600, SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is contemplating to approach the Soviet Union for purchasing Indian finished goods from public sector units to make them profitable;

(b) if so, the efforts so far made in this respect; and

(c) the Soviet response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). India is already exporting structural manufactures at Bhilai Steel Plant to USSR since 1967-68. In the first round of negotiations for finalising the lists of commodities to be exchanged between India and USSR during 1971-75, USSR have agreed in principle to lift machinery and equipment manufactured at Industrial Enterprises built in India with Soviet assistance. In

the negotiations held recently with a Soviet Government delegation, certain items of equipment and machinery were identified the possibilities for whose production in Soviet assisted projects for supply to USSR on a long-term basis would now be examined at expert level.

12.25 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POLLUTION OF WATER IN DELHI AND RESULTANT THREAT OF JAUNDICE EPIDEMIC

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लाक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्रार स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ:

“दिल्ली में पानी के दूषित होने और उसके परिणामस्वरूप पीलिया व संक्रामक रोग के फैलने के खतरे का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The Delhi Municipal Corporation is at present supplying 153 million gallons of water per day from the following sources:—

Chandrawal Treatment Plant	.. 90 M.G.D. (million gallons per day)
Wazirabad 50 M.G.D.
Okhla 6 M.G.D.
Local Tubewells. 7 M.G.D.
Total..	153 M.G.D.
	or 275 cusecs.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking picks up water from the river Jamuna at two points, namely,

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

Wazirabad and Okhla. While most of the water required is drawn at Wazirabad, a small quantity of about 6 M.G.D. alone is drawn from the intake just above the Okhla weir and treated in a treatment plant located behind the Holy Family Hospital at Okhla.

Between the Wazirabad barrage and Okhla weir several surface drainage courses including the Najafgarh nallah, join the river Jamuna. The U.P. Government arrange to feed water to the Agra Canal from the Hindon cut through Jamuna river.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking keep a regular watch over the quality of water available at the intake point near the headworks. Hourly samples are taken to check the quality of water by means of suitable parameters which indicate the suitability of water for treatment and consumption.

In the course of their regular observations from the 25th February 1970, it was found that chloride content of the water at Okhla was increasing but was still within permissible limits and the dissolved oxygen content was going down. However, on the 5th March 1970, the chloride content went up sharply. While investigating the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking found that the U.P. authorities had not discharged any water through the Hindon cut with effect from the 2nd February 1970. At the request of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the U. P. authorities released water in the Hindon cut in the 5th evening. Since the chloride content at Okhla went beyond the permissible limits, the supply of drinking water to the consumers was stopped at 1.00 P. M. on the 6th March 1970.

To meet the situation, at the request of the Delhi Water Supply Authorities, additional water was released by the U. P. authorities on the 7th and the quality of water at Okhla improved. The pumping of water at Okhla was resumed by the midnight of 7th and supply to the consumers was given by 8 A. M. on 8th March.

During the period of stoppage of water, supply was maintained in a restricted way

out of the storage available in the various service reservoirs and through trucks and tankers.

Certain industrial effluent from factories, etc., require a large quantity of oxygen to stabilise them. These wastes which discharge into water courses generally deplete the dissolved oxygen present in streams to stabilise its various constituents.

It appears that the fish life in the Jamuna stream below the point of confluence of Hindon cut was mainly due to the absence of dissolved oxygen in the water and not due to any specific poison/pollution that might have entered the stream.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation have reported that they are taking all steps for maintaining public health and for giving potable and wholesome water and there is no risk to public health so far as water is concerned.

From the information it appears that there is no cause for anxiety of a threatened break of jaundice epidemic.

With a view to making sure that enough care was taken and with a view to preventing repetition, the Delhi Administration have decided to appoint a high power committee of enquiry to go into the question of pollution of water thoroughly and to fix responsibility, if any. Government share the grave concern of the House and the public about the supply of water from Okhla and will ensure that every effort is made by the Municipality to see that necessary precautions are taken in future and pure water supply is assured and repetition is prevented.

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को जो जवाब उत्तर देने के लिए दिया गया वह उन्होंने हमें सुनाया लेकिन किसी बात का उत्तर दे देना बहुत आसान है। अगर उससे कोई समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं जिनकी तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब कि पानी पर मछलियाँ मर कर तैरने लगीं तब यह पता लगा कि यह पानी दूषित हो रहा है और यह घटना घट

चुकी थी सन् 1956 में कि इसी तरह से पीलिया रोग के कारण लाखों आदमियों का जीवन संकट में पड़ गया, सैकड़ों आदमी मर गए इसी पीलिया रोग से इसी वाटरवर्क्स के कारण, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संबंध में हम उत्तर दे दें यही अगर हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो जाता हो तो फिर इस तरह की घटनाओं के घटने की पुनरावृत्ति बढ़ सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में जिन अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी है, खास तौर से वाटर वर्क्स के जो अधिकारी हैं उन के बारे में सरकार और प्रशासन ने क्या सख्त कार्यवाही की है और नगर निगम प्रशासन के जो इंचार्ज हैं विश्वम्भर शर्मा क्या वह इस के लिए दोषी नहीं हैं क्योंकि जन-स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले को आज माफी नहीं दी जा सकती। श्रीमन्, मैं मान सकता हूँ कि राजस्थान में पानी का अभाव है लेकिन यहां कौन सा पानी का अभाव था? केवल अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण और जन-नेताओं की उदासीनता के कारण यह घटना घटी और यह संकट जो दस दिन तक रहा इस की सूचना भी लोगों को नहीं दी जा सकी। 6 तारीख को लोगों को पता चला जब कि बताया गया कि 5 तारीख को यह सूचना दी गई थी। लेकिन यह सूचना 15-20 दिन पहले भी दी जा सकती थी। आज यह स्थिति है कि हिन्डन तक नहर का पानी बन्द हो गया, इसकी सूचना उनको नहीं और नदी के आसपास गन्दे नाले का पानी उस में गिरने लगा, सड़ांध आने लगी, बदबू देने लगा और उस में मछलियां मरने लगी तब अधिकारियों को पता लगा। मैं आप के द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को आप ठीक कर लें यही आवश्यक नहीं है, यह जरूरी है कि जन-स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले इन अधिकारियों के साथ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय और उसके साथ जो नगर प्रशासन के अधिकारी हैं उन को त्यागपत्र देना चाहिए कि वह इस पद पर रह कर इस योग्य नहीं बने। परिणाम यह हुआ कि दक्षिणी दिल्ली के अनेकों नागरिकों को संकट में पड़ना पड़ा। श्रीमन्, ओखला की कैपेमिटी नहीं है। ओखला के प्लान के बारे में मैं चाहूंगा दिल्ली प्रशासन

और हमारी सरकार जो नागरिक जीवन के लिए जिम्मेदार है गहरी दिलचस्पी ले। पीलिया रोग की दवाई की अगर कमी है नगर प्रशासन में तो यह जन-स्वास्थ्य के साथ जो खिलवाड़ चल रहा है उसके लिए सब से ज्यादा यह नौकरशाह जिम्मेदार है और मैं चाहूंगा कि न केवल जांच कमेटी उस के लिए नियुक्त की जाय कया कि जांच कमेटियों की परंपरा बहुत पुरानी है, जांच कमेटियों से कोई नतीजे नहीं निकलते, मैं ने देखा है, बराबर देखते हैं कि इन जांच कमेटियों के नतीजे बाद में परिणाम शून्य रहते हैं।

इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय, से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार थे, उन को मंत्री महोदय डिस्मिस करेंगे तथा जो इस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे, वे इस्तीफा देंगे? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार का उत्तर केवल उत्तर की दृष्टि से न आये, बल्कि एक्शन और इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की दृष्टि से, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: As far as we are able to know, the Delhi Municipal Corporation under which this undertaking is working and also the Delhi Administration have already taken necessary action. They have also informed us that they want a committee with high officials to be appointed and we are agreeing to the appointment of a committee. First of all, we must know who is responsible for these things. I do not think dismissal of any person without giving necessary cause is correct.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा: लेकिन उन अधिकारियों के संबंध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। उन को डिस्मिस या सस्पेंड किया जा रहा है या नहीं?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: This will certainly be attended to by the Delhi Municipal Corporation as well as the Delhi Administration.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह (मिड): क्या यह सच है कि 1965 में जल-प्रदाय के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष डा. रोशन लाल ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को एक मसौदा भेजा था स्वीकृति के लिये, जिसमें दूषित जल-प्रदाय को रोकना जा सकता था और आपके स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने आज तक उस के बारे में

कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, न मसौदे को स्वीकार किया और न कोई कार्यवाही की।

क्या यह सच है कि 1964 में नस्कर कमेटी बैठी थी और 14-4-66 को उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी, जिसमें बताया गया था कि ओखला से हुमायूँ मकबरे तक जल-प्रदाय दूषित है। क्या यह सही है कि लंदन वाटर बोर्ड के श्री टेलर ने भी इसी तरह की सिफारिश की थी कि इस जल प्रदाय को सुधारा जाय या बन्द किया जाय ? क्या यह सही है कि हिण्डन को 22 फरवरी से पानी मिलना बन्द हो गया था, उस के बाद पानी दूषित हो गया और यह बात डिपार्टमेंट को भी मालूम हो गई थी, क्योंकि क्लोरीन का जो 8वां हिस्सा मिलाया जाता था, उस के बजाय 100 हिस्सा मिलाया गया, लेकिन फिर भी पानी का पीलापन दूर नहीं हुआ, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी जल प्रदाय को जारी रखा गया। 12-13 दिनों तक यह जल पिलाया जाता रहा, जिसके कारण लोगों का जीवन संकट में पड़ गया और जिस के लिये दिल्ली के डाक्टरों ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि यहां पर पीलिया रोग हो सकता है जैसा कि 1955 में बजीराबाद के दूषित पानी के पिलाये जाने से हुआ था और बहुत सारे लोग मर गये थे।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और इस सरकार ने पानी की जिम्मेदारी को वहन न करते हुए दिल्ली के लोगों के जीवन के साथ जो खिलवाड़ किया है, क्या इस की जिम्मेदारी उठाने के लिये मंत्री महोदय त्याग-पत्र देंगे तथा अदालती जांच बैठाने के लिये तैयार होंगे ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The Naskar Committee in 1965 stated :

"The committee strongly recommends that the use of this source should be discontinued and that until suitable alternative source is found to utilise the existing treatment works, the present supply could be continued only after break-point chlorination."

After this report, attempts have been made to supply about 40 MGD and a

plant has been completed at Wazirabad. Out of this, 10 MGD is reserved for South Delhi, Okhla especially for the areas at present served by the Okhla treatment plant. The main reservoir and overhead tanks for distribution of this 10MGD have nearly been completed. Pumps and other electrical equipment are yet to be purchased. The whole scheme is likely to be completed in about 12 or 18 months time. This will be 4 MGD more, because the present capacity of the Okhla treatment plant is only 6 MGD.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : जांच के बारे में आपका क्या जवाब है, जो मसौदा मेजा गया था, उसके बारे में क्या जवाब है, 12 दिनों तक दूषित जल पिलाते रहे, इसके बारे में क्या जवाब है ?

SHRI B.S. MURTHY : Polluted water was not supplied,

श्री रणजीत सिंह (खलीलाबाद) : ये झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not parliamentary language,

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: As soon as the authorities found that water could not be supplied from there, they stopped it and they brought water from Wazirabad and supplied it in tankers.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली हमारे देश की राजधानी है, राजधानी में इस तरह की घटना का होना शर्म की बात है। सारी दुनिया के लोग यहां पर आते हैं, यहां पर इस तरह की घटना हो, यह बड़े दुख की बात है। हमारे मंत्री जी ने अभी जो उत्तर दिया है, मैं समझता हूं, उन के उत्तर में बहुत कुछ औचित्य नहीं है, क्योंकि इस घटना की यहां पर पुनरावृत्ति हुई है। 1955 में भी यह घटना हुई थी और आज फिर हुई है..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं सारी बातों का पर्दा फाश कर रहा हूं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पानी मंगवा पर पीने से मुझे ऐसा शक हुआ कि आप भाषण करेंगे।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं पानी की परीक्षा कर रहा हूँ कि आज भी ठीक है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पेट में लेबोरेट्री नहीं लगी हुई है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) : अगर आप ने पानी पी लिया तो सबाल नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि ओखला के उद्योगों का इतना कचरा वहाँ पर गिरा है कि उससे वहाँ का पानी विषाक्त हो गया । यहाँ दिल्ली का जो प्रशासक वर्ग है उन्होंने उन उद्योगपतियों को जिनका कचरा वहाँ पर गिरता है, इसलिये नहीं रोका कि इन लोगों ने काफी पैसा उन लोगों से चुनाव के लिये ले रखा है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार एक पावर-फुल कमीशन बैठाये, जो इस संबंध में जुडीशियल जांच करे—ताकि राजधानी में इस तरह की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह की घटना 1955 में घट चुकी है और अब फिर इस की पुनरावृत्ति हुई है, क्या सरकार यहाँ की सरकार को चेतावनी देगी कि अब इस की पुनरावृत्ति न हो तथा जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी बैठायेगी ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : करवाओ इन्क्वायरी ।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I agree it is a very unfortunate thing that the drinking water here is not quite potable.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : Here?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Yes, in the city of Delhi.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : I thought, in Parliament also.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Any action that the House wants us to take, we are prepared to take.

We are in the hands of the House. Whatever committee they want—any type of committee.. we are willing to have because there is nothing to be hidden here. No doubt, there are certain factories—the

DCM Chemicals, Hindustan Insecticides and Swatantra Bharat Mills. These have already been contacted and were asked to set up treatment plants for treating their wastes. The Swatantra Bharat Mills are completing them and they may go into action any time.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : जुडीशल इन्क्वायरी बिठाइये ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक बड़ी दुखद घटना है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से यह घटी है उसकी कोई भी डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता है । 22 तारीख से 5 तारीख तक अधिकारियों ने न तो मेयर साहब को बताया, न वाटर सप्लाय के चेयरमैन को बताया और न चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर को बताया । इतना ही नहीं, इसकी जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट होती है, मंत्री महोदय इसको मानेंगे कि रोजाना उसकी रिपोर्ट स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको भी नहीं बतलाया होगा । तो यह क्रिमिनल नेग्लिजेंस है, हम इनको डिफेंड नहीं करना चाहते । मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ आपको भी उन्हें बघाई देना चाहिए कि बगैर पार्टी कंसिडरेशन के चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर ने डा. राव की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बिठाई है जो कि इसकी जांच करेगी । इसमें हम किसी को शील्ड नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं किया जा सकता ।

मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ । एक तो सन 66 में नास्कर कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी और उसके अलावा मि. टेलर जो कि यू. के. के एक्सपर्ट थे उन्होंने 66 में कहा कि ओखला में जो पानी देते हैं वह कन्टैमिनिटेड है, पीने के लायक नहीं है तो सरकार ने सन 66 से 70 तक, चार सालों में क्या किया ? मैं आपके जरिए से मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली कॉर्पोरेशन को पैसा ही नहीं दिया गया जिससे कि स्कीम पूरी की जाती । नतीजा यह है कि आज जो दिल्ली की पानी की आवश्यकता है वह 180 मिलियन गैलन की है जबकि 153 मिलियन गैलन पानी ही मिल

(श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता)

पाता है और 27 मिलियन गैलन पानी की कमी रहती है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 56 करोड़ की मांग की थी लेकिन सिर्फ 25 करोड़ ही दिया गया। तो उस रिपोर्ट के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है। इतना ही नहीं, एक रेड्डी कमेटी बैठी थी जिसने सिफारिश दी थी कि जितने गन्दे नाले हैं जो कि जमुना में पड़ते हैं वह नहीं पड़ने चाहिए। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने साल बीतने के बाद भी क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की जो डी. डी. टी. फैक्टरी है उसका गन्दा पानी जमुना में पड़ता है। इसके अलावा गाजियाबाद की इंडस्ट्रीज और मोहन नगर जिसका उद्घाटन कांग्रेस के मुख्य मंत्री ने किया था, वहाँ की इंडस्ट्रीज का सारा का सारा गन्दा पानी इसके अन्दर आता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसकी इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि यह जो पालूशन है इसको कानून के जरिए से बन्द करना चाहिए। केसरी जी ने जो कहा है मैं उसका खंडन करना चाहता हूँ और चैलेंज करता हूँ कि इसकी इक्वायरी की जाये। हम किसी भी चीज के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने किसी से भी कोई फंड नहीं लिया है। मैं आपके जरिए से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट इस प्रकार का कार्य करते हैं, सरकार को उसके लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए ताकि उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि अर्मी यू. पी. गवर्नमेंट के साथ कोई फार्मल एग्रीमेंट नहीं है कि कब पानी सप्लाई करना है और कब रोक देना है। नतीजा यह है कि बहाओखला पर इंगल कंट्रोल है। अब तक यू. पी. का हेड आफिस आगरे में है। इसलिए दोनों में लियाजा हो और फार्मल एग्रीमेंट हो, इसकी भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

अबिरी चीज यह है कि यह सरकार दिल्ली वालों को गारंटी दे कि कम से कम फिल्टर्ड वाटर हरएक को मिलेगा। केवल ओखला की बात नहीं है। दिल्ली में 5 लाख लोग स्वेम्स में रहते हैं जोकि हेड पाइप का पानी पीते हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस

बात की गारंटी देगी कि सभी को फिल्टर वाटर मिलेगा और उसकी व्यवस्था के लिए जो पैसा सरकार को देना है वह देगी। और अन्त में जो यह खतरा है कि जांडिस न हो जाये, मुझे तो नहीं लगता है कि होगी लेकिन अगर हो जाये तो उसको रोकने के लिए जो दवाई होती है वह दवाई दिल्ली में उपलब्ध नहीं है तो क्या सरकार उस दवाई का भी इन्तजाम करेगी?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Sir, it is unfortunate that Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta who said that Party politics should not be brought into it, has said everything but the facts. He says that only the Central Minister is responsible and the Chief Minister of UP is responsible and he has no responsibility. I do not deny my responsibility. We take full responsibility but the arguments put forward by the Member are not quite appealing. He says that we have no medicine with us for curing jaundice if it breaks out. Only yesterday we have alerted all the hospitals, clinics and dispensaries in Delhi that any jaundice case must be reported immediately and we have made all arrangements.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: what is the prevention?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Therefore, we have taken full precaution as far as jaundice is concerned. We have not yet got any report about jaundice. If it breaks out, we have made arrangements to deal with it with emergency speed.

As a matter of fact, I do not know why the Delhi Municipal Corporation or its undertaking or the Delhi Administration have not yet entered into any agreement with the UP Government for proper and continued supply of water from the Hindon. Hindon cut water is coming from the Hindon river to Jamuna for supply to Jamuna canal for irrigation purposes. I think with their consent perhaps this water is being taken. No agreement—either written or oral—is there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Way not?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Because it is not the. Chief Executive Councillor, Mr.

Malhotra, met us yesterday. We have also met the Corporation Mayor yesterday. We are now trying to see how best we can tackle this problem so that here after there is no repetition of this sorrowful tale.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : What about legislation to stop pollution and to punish the person by law.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Legislation is already in existence and it is for the Delhi Administration and the Delhi Corporation to administer it. I have also stated that the Corporation have already asked these three mills, to treat their effluents (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Unless the Government provide the funds, what will be there ?

MR. SPEAKER : Only one question is allowed and the result is that series of questions are asked. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is ready to reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is ready, I don't have any objection. (*Interruptions*) Calling Attention is not a debating motion. The rule is very clear about it. And the procedure followed is that one question contains ten questions and it is treated as one question.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : The matter raised is not merely a matter for Delhi; it has raised a very important and fundamental point and I am surprised and amazed at the indifference of this Government to the danger posed to the health of the nation through river pollution. Neither the Health Minister is here nor the Home Minister who is responsible for Delhi nor the Prime Minister is here. The point raised by this calling attention notice is to focus attention on what we are doing to prevent the pollution of our rivers? Millions of people in this country drink river water. In Delhi at least, we have some filtration and some chlorination but millions all over the country take raw river water and this Government is allowing untreated industrial effluent into the rivers all over the country. It is something terrible, some-

thing they should get 'nightmares about. But they are not bothered about it. It was decided long time back that there should be a River water Control Board...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I am coming to the question, why are you disturbing me Sir? Others take 15 minutes. I am asking a question. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Kindly turn towards that side a little while. She will complete the question. She was formerly the Health Minister of the country. (*Interruption*).

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : The River water Control Board has to be set up by Government of India and not by any State Government. They may have branches in the States. But the initiative has to be taken by the Government of India. This has been under consideration for a long time. I would like to know from the Health Minister when it is likely to come about. Enquiry Committee under Dr. K. L. Rao is not going to help because Dr. K. L. Rao has set with these committees in the past and his predecessors have set also. The recommendations are there which are quite clear that the Okhla water plant must be closed down. Temporarily for a few months, it was stated that it may continue with break-point chlorinations but then the WHO ruled it out saying break-point chlorinations is no remedy.

SHRI RANGA : Come to the question. (*Interruption*)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I am coming to the question. Four years have gone. In 1966 that report was submitted and accepted. Sir, I would like to know the reasons, causing this delay in its implementation. Now, the Minister says, it will take one more year for a reservoir to be built, why this delay below Wazirabad all these nullahs including Najafgarh nullah are joining the river and now sewage is being discharged into the river. This is a serious health hazard for all those who bathe in the river, who swim in the river and who drink the water downstream. These nullahs carrying untreated sewage and untreated

effluents pose a danger a people's health and life. I want to know when all industrial effluents will be treated, when arrangements will be made, so that no untreated sewage is discharged into the river. When will the River Water Control Board be set up, and start functioning to prevent the pollution of river waters all over India, so that no where industrial effluent without being treated and untreated sewage are discharged in any river? When Okhla water will be closed down? When could we expect to have these three things, Sir?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : All these points she has given were there when she was herself a Minister here. *(Interruption)*

Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR : That was in 1966. That was 4 years ago. What have you done in these 4 years? *(Interruption)*

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : This is no excuse—to say that “these were there when you were a Minister” *(Interruption)*

AN HON MEMBER : It is a lame Government.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : When they were in charge they did not do anything.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : She has made a number of good suggestions and all these will be taken into consideration. As far as the water pollution is concerned, hon. Members are aware that a Bill has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 1969, and that will come up here, and I would solicit the support of all the Members for that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But what about the funds? He is not talking about it.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : My hon. friend is always talking of funds. We have never been miserly in our grants to the DMC.

SHRI KANWAR LAL : Is this the reply?

12.56 hrs.

RE : INCIDENT IN ORISSA

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I have been trying to draw the attention of the House to the disturbing and very disgraceful thing that has been happening in Orissa. But today, I received a note from the External Affairs Ministry handed over to me by your Secretariat which has accepted the version of what the Soviet Ambassador said about his own behaviour. I am surprised that the Government of Orissa have also sent a communication to the Govt. of India on what happened in Orissa which has not yet been placed on the Table of the House. So, that the House should at least know what the actual position is. Govt. of India is going to rely on the version of soviet Ambassador or the chief Minister? It is one thing when our Indian citizens are insulted outside India. Even shri B. R. Bhagat was insulted in Kenya but we accepted and tolerated it. But when an Indian citizen who happens to be the Chief Minister of a State is insulted here in Indian soil, by a foreign Ambassador what is the Government doing about it? And then, our forgetful tax-payer and progressive hon. friend Shri Jagjivan Ram was also there in Orissa with allies trying to create an atmosphere of toppling the democratically formed Government of Orissa by undemocratic methods and this in collusion with foreign money coming in and foreign interference in our national affairs and in our politics. What I am trying to urge through you upon, the Government of India is they should make a categorical statement on this matter. What steps are being taken by them or what steps do they intend to take to see that further insults and discourteislps are not heaped upon our Indian citizens who ever they may be by foregin diplomatic personnel whichever country they may represent and in whatever capacity they may be here in India?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना आप से निवेदन है कि अगर आप उचित समझे तो इतना निदेश देने की कंपा करें

कि भले ही वह किसी राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री हो और भले ही वह किसी पार्टी से सम्बन्धित हो चूँकि यह पूरे देश के सम्मान का प्रश्न है इस लिए विदेश मंत्रालय का चाहिए कि वह यहाँ के राजदूतों को आदेश दे कि वह उन के साथ में सद्व्यवहार करना सीखें। यह सारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल है केवल एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री का ही सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): You must allow a half-an-hour discussion on this.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ता): यह ठीक नहीं हुआ है यह अन्याय हुआ है। इस पर दो घंटे का डिस्कशन करायें।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: This is a serious matter. He was the guest of the Chief Minister but he has insulted him. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When he sent that communication to me, I forwarded it to the hon. Minister and I received the reply this morning...

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This note of External Affairs Ministries is not factually correct.

MR. SPEAKER: ...and I had asked him to send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: It is not factually correct note.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I think we must give more credence to the version given by the Chief Minister than to that given by the Soviet Ambassador.

MR. SPEAKER: I Shall forward the proceedings to the hon. Minister...

SHRI BAL RAJ MODHOK: I think we should give more credence to the version of the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry about what has happend.

12.59 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HAL BANGALORE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2719/70.]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th February, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1970, which was passed by the LoK Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th February, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

13 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: REVISION OF SCALES
OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF
EMPLOYEES OF UNION
TERRITORIES**

MR. SPEAKER : Regarding the statement by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, it will be made in the evening. I have postponed it to 7 p. m.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I can make the statement just now.

MR. SPEAKER : He can lay it on the Table of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, it should be read out.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Sir, on behalf of Shri Shukla I made the following statement. Previously it had been the policy of the Government of India to prescribe scales of pay and allowances in the Union Territories mentioned below and NEFA on the basis of the scales obtaining for corresponding posts in the adjoining States mentioned against them:—

(i) Himachal Pradesh (excluding Secretariat)	Punjab.
(ii) Manipur	Assam.
(iii) Tripura	West Bengal.
(iv) Pondicherry	Tamil Nadu.
(v) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Gujarat.
(vi) Chandigarh	Punjab.
(vii) N. E. F. A.	Assam.

The scales of pay and allowances of the employees of the Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Andamans and Nicobar islands and Laccadive, Aminidivi and Minicoy islands were however, based on the Central patterns of pay and allowances. The policy of prescribing scales of pay and allowances for the employees of all the Union

Territories and NEFA has been reviewed by the Government and it has now been decided to adopt Central patterns of pay and allowances for the employees of all the Union Territories and NEFA with effect from 6th March 1970.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—*rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : No, questions are allowed on this as per our procedure.

SHRI HEM RAJ (Kangra) : This is a very important matter. The work of Government in Himachal Pradesh is going to come to a stop...

MR. SPEAKER : I am surprised even a senior and old member like Shri Hem Raj should get up and interrupt like this. I am quite clear that according to the rules, no questions can be put after the statement. I cannot depart from this procedure. But I can accommodate him by allowing a half an hour discussion, if he likes.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मेरी बात ता आप मुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise, I will not allow this much also.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्टेटमेंट है सारे का सारा वह हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों का बिल्कुल मजूर नहीं है। यह उन के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही कि उनको पंजाब के ग्रेडस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं।

श्री हेमराज : तब फिर हम वाक-आउट करते हैं।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : हमारे साथ ज्यादाती है। इसलिये मैं भी वाक आउट करता हूँ।

Shri Hem Raj and some other Hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati will continue his speech after the lunch recess.

13.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

RE: STRIKE IN PATNA UNIVERSITY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Maharaj Sing Bharati.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा एक निवेदन है। पटना यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द कर दी गई है। वहाँ के कर्मचारी पिछली पांच तारीख से हड़ताल पर हैं। बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कांशिष की है कि उसका कोई रास्ता निकले लेकिन कोई रास्ता अभी तक नहीं निकल सका। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इस सिलसिले में एक बयान दें और कांशिष करके, हस्तक्षेप करके मामले को तय करें। अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो उनकी मांगों पर विचार हो सकता है और कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है। विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई वहाँ बन्द हो गई है, परीक्षाएँ बन्द हो गई हैं अगर इस ओर ध्यान न दिया गया तो स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब हो जाएगी, ऐसा खतरा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट सदन में दें।

14.06 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1970-71—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Maharaj Sing Bharati may now continue his speech.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : विरोधियों की तरफ से जो दो मज्जन कांग्रेस विरोधी और स्वतंत्र पार्टी की तरफ से बोले हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि इस सरकार ने राजस्व को ज्यादा आँका है। मैं नहीं जानता कि किस खयाल से उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है। हो सकता है कि राजस्व कम आँका जाता तो ज्यादा टेक्स लगते। लेकिन

मेरा इलजाम तो ठीक इसके विपरीत है। जब डायरेक्ट और इंडायरेक्ट दोनों प्रकार के टेक्सों की चोरी रोकने की बात सरकार करती है और साथ ही साथ बैकलाग को भ्रष्टाचारी तरह से वसूल करने की बात सरकार करती है तो मेरे खयाल से जितना राजस्व आँका गया है, वह कम है, इससे ज्यादा राजस्व आएगा और इस तरह से जो कुछ जरूरी चीजों पर टेक्स लगे हैं वे घटाये जा सकते थे।

सरकार विरोधी कांग्रेस के नेता ने जो बजट की नुक्ताचीनी की है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि उन्हें पुराने बजटों में और इस नए बजट में कोई मौलिक अन्तर नजर नहीं आता। अगर सचमुच दोनों कांग्रेसों को कोई अन्तर नजर नहीं आता तो फिर कुर्सी के झगड़े में वह विरोध क्यों आ कर बैठ गए हैं ? आराम के साथ उनको उधर चले जाना चाहिये। ऐसा करके कम से कम हमारे हिस्से का जो समय बे ले जाते हैं, वह तो बच सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री से भी मैं कहूँगा कि कोई मौलिक अन्तर नहीं है तो पुचकार कर उनको वह वापिस बुला ले, इस में कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता श्री मसानी ने इस बजट के सिलसिले में कई तरह कि बातें कही। लेकिन आखिर में यह कहा कि यह बजट स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म का बजट है। अगर यह मामूली छोटा बजट कम्युनिज्म का बजट हो गया तो कल को अगर कोई सचमुच समाजवादी बजट आ गया तो मसानी साहाब क्या करेंगे। मैं आशा नहीं करता था मसानी साहाब जैसे आदमी से कि इतने छोटे से बजट को देख कर वह दुनिया के एक महान लैनिन जैसे आदमी को नीचे स्तर पर उतर कर गाली देंगे। अगर कल को कोई समाजवादी बजट आ गया तो फिर वह क्या करेंगे ? क्या अपने कपड़े फाड़ेंगे, आगरे जायेंगे, क्या करेंगे ? यह आशा उनसे नहीं की जा सकती थी। जब कोई योगी झपट होता है तो वह गृहस्थियों से बहुत घटिया साबिन होता है। इसी तरह में जब कोई समाजवादी भ्रष्ट

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

होता है तो वह घटिया से घटिया पूंजीवादी से भी नीचे जाने की कोशिश करता है।

एक बात मसानी साहाब ने और कही। उसका एक इलाज, एक समझौते का मार्ग मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि पूंजीवाद में एक रुपया लगता है, तो सात पैसे की वापसी आती है और जब सरकारी सेक्टर में एक रुपया लगता है तो दो पैसे की वापसी आती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि काम बहुत आसान हो गया। मैं नहीं जानता सरकारी पक्ष मेरी बात को मानेगा या नहीं और मसानी साहाब भी मानेंगे या नहीं। ऐसा कर लें अगर आपको मंजूर हो। सरकारी पक्ष में भी एच एम टी में घड़िया बनाने का काम होता है। इस्टुमैंट्स फैक्ट्री भी है। उनमें सात पैसे से भी ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है। इस तरह से यह साबित होता है कि कंज्यूमर गूड्स जो है, उनमें मुनाफा कमाने की योग्यता तो सरकार में भी है। अब ऐसा करा कि जितनी कंज्यूमर गूड्स की इंडस्ट्री है वह सब तो दो सरकार को क्योंकि वह इनका चला लेती है आराम से और कम्पेंसेशन की शकल में दो चार सौ करोड़ रुपये का फोलाद का कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर को थमा दिया जायें, जिसको वह बढ़िया चला सकता है। या फिर उस को एक दो बांधों या नहरों का काम दे दिया जायें, पटना में जो तीस करोड़ रुपये का पुल बनने वाला है, वह उस को दे दिया जायें।

कुछ जरूरी कामों के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है, लेकिन जब सरकार वे काम न करे तो उन के लिए निर्धारित रकम को लौटा देती है, तो हमें बहुत शिकायत होती है। उदाहरण के लिए पिछले बजट में कृषि तथा वैज्ञानिक विभाग में 6 करोड़ रुपया सड़के कम बनाने में 17 करोड़ रुपया और कलक्कता बिजली घर के सम्बन्ध में 5 करोड़ रुपया बचाया गया। हम लोग इस सदन में भावण दे सरकार का बजट मंजूर हो, जिस में बढ़िया कामों के लिए रुपया दिया गया हो लेकिन सरकार उन कामों

पर वह रुपया खर्च न करे दूसरे कामों पर खर्च करे सदन इस बात को माफ नहीं कर सकता है।

सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। बिरोधी दल के सदस्य भी यही चाहते हैं। मैं एक मौलिक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम बेरोजगारी दूर करने की बात करते हैं, तो आखिर रोजगार देने में हमारा मतलब क्या है। रोजगार देने का मतलब यह हरगिज नहीं है कि आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में किसी को बान बांटने की मशीन दे दी जाये। बुनियादी उद्योग धंधों में उन्नत जापान जैसे देश में औद्योगिक उत्पादन का पचास सेकड़ा कुटीर उद्योगों से आता है और उस के निर्यात का साठ सेकड़ा भी कुटीर उद्योगों में आता है। हमारे मंत्री जापान गये हैं और वहां के हालात को देख कर आये हैं। कुटीर उद्योग का जो मतलब जापान ने लगाया है, अगर वही मतलब हिन्दुस्तान में भी लगाया जाये, तो यहां सचमुच समाजवाद आ जायेगा और उम से देश का भला होगा।

जो चीज अमरीका और अन्य देशों में करोड़ों रुपयों की पूंजी लगा कर बड़े पैमाने पर बनाई जाती है, उस के एक एक पुर्जे को अलग अलग कर के, उन पुर्जों का स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन कर के, उसके कच्चे माल का स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन कर के, लोगों को उन के घरों में मशीनें दे कर, उन पुर्जों को बनाने का प्रशिक्षण दे कर, कुटीर उद्योग के रूप में अलग अलग लोगों से बनवा कर, और उन को जोड़ कर, उतनी ही बढ़िया चीज जापान में तैयार की जाती है। उस काम को पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी भी करता है। लोगों को उन के घर में ही रोजगार दिया जाता है और इस प्रकार ऐसा बढ़िया माल तैयार किया जाता है, जो आधुनिक युग में दुनिया के अन्य देशों के उत्पादन से कम्पीट कर सकता है, जो सस्ता होता है और जिस के उत्पादन पर पूंजी भी कम लगती है। सरकार उस नीति पर चल

कर लोगों को उन के घरों में ही रोजगार दे। रोजगार देने के लिए सब दुनिया को दिल्ली में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। देश के गांवों, कस्बों और शहरों में रहते हुए ही रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है।

यह काम बड़ा है, लेकिन जब यह सरकार समाजवादी होने का दावा करती है, तो उस को कम से कम इस दिशा में शुरूआत तो करनी चाहिए थी। उसके नतीजे आठ दस माल से पहले नहीं निकलेंगे। लेकिन इस बजट में इस तरह की कोई चीज दिखाई नहीं देती है।

पहले जब अमरीका से आमान शर्तों पर गेहूं उधार मिला, तो उसकी वजह से हमारी खेती चौपट हो गई। जब 1954 में देश में बम्पर क्राप हुई थी, तब इस सरकार की प्राइम पालिसी नौ रुपये मन गेहूं खरीदने की थी, क्योंकि अमरीका से सस्ते भाव पर अनाज लाकर उसका नगद बेच कर अपना काम चला लिया जाता था। जब अमरीका की शर्तें कठिन हो गई, जब वह पार्स पेंमेंट डालर्स में मांगने लगा तो देश में हरी क्रांति दिखाई देने लगी।

जहां तक दुध का सम्बन्ध है, अब तक उस का उत्पादन उपेक्षित रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार जो नीति अपनाने जा रही है, वह पी० एल०-480 की नीति है जिससे दुध बिल्कुल चौपट होने जा रहा है। आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, अमरीका और कुछ यूरो-पियन देशों से बचा हुआ फालतु धी और दुध-चूर्ण हमारी सरकार को डोनेट होने जा रहा है, जिसके आधार पर बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाई जा रही हैं। उसका नतीजा क्या निकलने वाला है? इस देश में 1,20 हजार टन दुध-चूर्ण और 42 हजार टन धी आयेगा, जिस की कीमत उन देशों के हिसाब से 42 करोड़ रुपये होगी, जबकि सरकार उसको यहां के उपभोक्ताओं को बेच कर 95.40 करोड़ रुपये बमूल करेगी।

सरकार का कहना है कि इस समय देश के चार बड़े शहरों को, जिनमें दिल्ली भी है

10 लाख लिटर दुध दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन बाहर से आने वाले दुध-चूर्ण की सहायता से वह इन शहरों को 27½ लाख लिटर दुध सप्लाई कर सकेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे इन शहरों के लोगों को तात्कालिक राहत और लाभ तो मिलेगा, लेकिन जिस दिन यह पोल का माल खत्म हो जायेगा, उस के बाद अगर सरकार कहेगी कि दो रुपये लिटर के हिसाब से दुध दे दो, तो किमान कहेगा कि दुध परनाले में पैदा नहीं होता है, मैंने भंडा रखना बन्द कर दिया है, दुध कहां से दूँ। सरकार को एक ऐसी दीर्घ-कालिन योजना बनानी चाहिए जिस के अन्तर्गत अपने देश में ही दुध का उत्पादन बढ़े। आखिर दिल्ली के चारों तरफ दुध का उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ता है? बम्बई वालों को भंडा मिलती है मेहमानों से और उत्तर प्रदेश वालों मिलती है हरियाणा से। दोनों को एक भाव पर भंडा मिलती है। लेकिन इन दोनों स्थानों पर दुध का भाव क्या है! कांग्रेस के बैचिज पर बैठने वाले एक मज्जन किसान हैं, जो अपना दुध बेचते हैं। वह 1 रुपया 30 पैसे लिटर के हिसाब से बम्बई की दुध स्कीम को दुध बेचते हैं और 1 रुपया 60 पैसे लिटर के हिसाब से बेचते हैं बम्बई की को-ऑपरेटिव यूनियन को, जो उस दुध को 1 रुपया 70 पैसे लिटर के हिसाब से बेचती है।

बम्बई के लोगों को मूंगफली और बिनौले की खरीद मस्ती मिलती है। लेकिन वह यहां मिलती नहीं है और अगर मिलती भी है, तो बहुत तेज भाव पर। उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में जिस भाव पर खली बिक रही है, उसी भाव पर दुध बिक रहा है। जो सरसों की खली मिलती है, उसमें प्रांटीन नहीं होता है। वह शक्तिदायक नहीं है, बल्कि बेबल खाना पचाने के चुर्ण का काम करती है। दोनों जगह भंडा का भाव एक ही है लेकिन बम्बई के किमानों को दुध का दूना दाम मिलता है। फिर शिकायत की जाती है कि दिल्ली के ग्राम-ग्राम दुध की पैदावार नहीं हो रही है या तो बम्बई में भी उसी भाव पर दुध बिकवाया जाय, जिस भाव

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

पर हमारे यहां विकता है, या फिर हमारे भाव को तेज किया जाये। अगर लोगों को ज्यादा दूध देना है, तो दूध की पैदावार बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। मैं श्री मधोक का कहना चाहता हूं कि मुफ्त का दूध-चूर्ण मंगा कर दिल्ली वालों को चार दिन तक तो खुश कर सकते हैं, लेकिन बाद में चाय बे: लिए भी, दो रुपये किलो पर भी, दूध नहीं मिल पायेगा।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण) : मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। ये बातें छोटी हैं, लेकिन उनके नतीजे बड़े हैं। जहां तक कृत्रिम गर्भाधान का सम्बंध है, वह उड़ीसा में पूरी तरह कामयाब हुआ है, कहीं पर वह आधा कामयाब हुआ है, लेकिन भरे मुँह में वह मुकम्मल तौर पर फेल हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि वह अन-क्वालिफाइड आदमी, स्टाकमेन, जिसको गांव वाले डाक्टर कहते हैं, यह ध्यान तो रखता है कि कितनी भैंसें गाभन की गईं, लेकिन उसके रजिस्टर में यह हिसाब नहीं है कि उनमें से कितनी ब्याही गई। खराब, पतला, घटिया वीर्य के इस्तेमाल और लगाने की प्रणाली में दोष होने का नतीजा यह है कि कृत्रिम गर्भाधान करने के छાठ महीने बाद पता चलता है कि भैंस ब्याहने वाली नहीं हैं। इस तरह 1500 रुपये की भैंस सिर्फ 200 रुपये की रह जाती है आज स्थिति यह है कि किसानों कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कि योजना पर विश्वास नहीं रह गया है और वे दो रुपये दे कर अपनी भैंस को किसी कूड़ा ढोने वाले भैंसे से नया करवा लेते हैं, लेकिन कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के जरिये बढ़िया वीर्य से फायदा उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं। परिणाम यह है कि गाय-भैंस की बढ़िया नस्ल घटिया बनती जा रही है।

जब दो कांग्रेसें हो गई हैं, जिनमें से एक समाजवादी कांग्रेस है, तो उस को उन बुनि-

यादी नीतियों को भी बदलना पड़ेगा, जिन के कारण चीनी चौपट हो गई है। अब तक यह स्थिति रही है कि एक साल चीनी का ओवर-प्राइक्शन होता है, अगले साल ठीक प्राइक्शन होता है, उससे अगले साल कम प्राइक्शन और उससे अगले साल क्राइसिस। आजादी के बाद से अब तक यह पांच साल का चक्र चलता रहा है। जब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, तो किसान लोग ज्यादा गन्ना बोने लगते हैं और गन्ने का प्राइक्शन बढ़ जाता है, लेकिन जब सरकार द्वारा उनकी पिटाई हो जाती है, तो वे प्राइक्शन को कम कर देते हैं। इस साल 42 लाख टन चीनी पैदा होगी, अगले साल 30 लाख टन से ज्यादा नहीं होगी, उससे अगले साल 22 लाख टन से ज्यादा नहीं होगी और फिर सरकार को गन्ने का भाव 18 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल देना पड़ेगा। इस वक्त वह 10 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल नहीं दे सकती है लेकिन उम वक्त 18 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल दे सकती हैं।

दस मन गन्ने से एक मन चीनी बनती है। इस तरह एक किलो चीनी पर एक रुपया लागत आनी चाहिए। उसमें पच्चीस पैसे बनाने की लागत और पच्चीस पैसे सरकार का टैक्स जोड़ कर उपभोक्ताओं को डेढ़ रुपये प्रति-किलो के हिसाब से देनी चाहिए। सरकार उस को सब-सिडाइज कर के एक रुपये किलो के हिसाब से चीनी बाहर भी भेज सकती है। इस समय तो चीनी उद्योग भिल-मालिकों का उद्योग है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं चीनी उद्योग के सिलसिले में, आज तो उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार और बिहार की सरकार ने बड़े आराम से कह दिया है कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। मैं भी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना है तो क्या होना है? आज के जमाने में चीनी के कारखाने दुनिया में कोई नहीं लगाता। चीनी के काम्प्लेक्स लगाए जाते हैं। काम्प्लेक्स और कारखाने में फर्क है। आप सिर्फ चीनी का कारखाना लगाएं तो वह ठीक नहीं होगा।

जैसे पेट्रोलियम की रिफाइनरी कोई कामयाब नहीं हो सकती, उसके बदले पेट्रोलियम का काम्प्लेक्स भ्रगर आप लगाते हैं तो उस की प्रसली कीमत दूसरे वाई-प्रोडक्ट्स के रूप में आपको मिल जाती है और पेट्रोलियम आप अलग से मिल जाता है। ठीक इसी तरह से आज के जमाने में चीनी वाई-प्रोडक्ट हो जाती है और उसके जो दूसरे प्रोडक्ट्स हैं उससे मोम निकालते हैं, उससे रंग निकालते हैं, उस की खोई से न्युज प्रिन्ट बनाते हैं, बॉर्ड बनाते हैं और उसके शीरे से तरह तरह की चिजें बनाते हैं स्प्रिट से लेकर पावर ब्रलकोहल तक बनाते हैं उनकी तरफ अगर ध्यान न रखा जाय और खाली आप चीनी की मिल चलाना चाहें तो कभी भी यह उद्योग बढ़िया नहीं सकता। यह काम कब होगा ? इस के लिये अरबों रुपये की जरूरत है। यह टूट-गुजिए पूंजीपति जिन्होंने 18 लाख नें मिल खड़ी की और डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया मुनाफा का कमा लिया मशीन टूटी पड़ी है, उसको भी ठीक नहीं कराते, यह अरबी रुपया कहां से लगाएंगे। और इस मुल्क में चीनी की इंडस्ट्री तभी पनप सकती है जब अरबों रुपये उसमें लगें। अरबों रुपये तब लग सकते हैं और काम्प्लेक्स तब बन सकते हैं जब सरकार इनका नेशनलाइज करे। एक बात और ध्यान में रखनी पड़ेगी आज तक जो मिलें चलती हैं यह किसान के लिए नहीं चलती हैं। यह मिल मालिकों के लिए चलती हैं या सरकार के टैक्स के लिए चलती हैं। अगर किसान के लिए चलाई जाती तो फिर अक्टूबर के महीने से उत्तर भारत में मिलें चलतीं और सरकार कहती कि अक्टूबर में बनी चीनी पर कोई पैसा नहीं लिया जायेगा। इसके बाद नवम्बर से आधा लिया जायगा और दिसम्बर से पूरा लिया जायगा। क्यों कि अक्टूबर नवम्बर दिसम्बर में जो मेरा खेत खाली होगा उसमें गेहूं पैदा हो सकेगा। लेकिन आप मुझे भज-बूर करते हैं कि जनवरी में मैं अपना खेत खाली करना शुरू करूं और फिर मजबूर करते हैं कि मैं जून तक अपना खेत ऐसे ही रखूं। इसलिए किसान के हित में यह पालिसी नहीं

है। इस पालिसी को इस समाजवादी सरकार को तो कमसे कम बदल ही देना चाहिए। किसानों के हिसाब से मिल चलनी चाहिए। आखिर मैं यह कहूंगा कि मिल गन्ने पर ही नहीं चलनी चाहिए। बल्कि चलनी चाहिए चुकन्दर पर और चुकन्दर के मिनिमम भाव आप को तय कर देने चाहिए क्यों कि भ्रगर चुकन्दर के मिनिमम भाव तय नहीं करेंगे तो कोई चुकन्दर बोने वाला नहीं है।

ठीक इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खांडसारी और चीनी इन दोनों का जरा मुकाबिला फरमाइए। चीनी निकलती है दस सैकड़ा और खांडसारी निकलती है 5 सैकड़ा। चीनी का दाम जितना है उससे 60 सैकड़ा खांडसारी का दाम है। यानी जितने गन्ने में 30 रुपये की चीनी निकलती है उतने गन्ने में 30 रुपये की खांडसारी निकलती है और उस पर भी जब 30 रुपये की खांडसारी निकलती है आप टैक्स थोप देते हैं। तो आप कहना क्या चाहते हैं ? या तो इस समाजवादी सरकार में इतना दम हो कि खांडसारी के लोग जो गन्ना खरीदते हैं वह वही दाम दें किसानों को 7 रुपये 37 पैसे बिबंटल और अगर वह नहीं देना चाहते तो आप जितना पैसा खांडसारी से लेते हैं, जितना टैक्स लेते हैं वह खांडसारी वाले नहीं देते हैं, वह मैं दे रहा हूं। चार रुपये बिबंटल गन्ना बिक रहा है। तो वह टैक्स मैं दे रहा हूं। बजाय उस सन्निदी देने के आप टैक्स लगाते हैं तो वह अच्छा नहीं दिखाई देता।

इसी तरह से श्रीमन घोड़ा सा फौलाद के सिलसिले मैं कहना चाहता हूं। अपने यहां के फौलाद की दुनिया में बहुत मांग है और हम से अच्छी फौलाद का आयात किसी और के पास नहीं है। लेकिन क्या वजह है हमारा कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा है निफ एक ही वजह है कि जो कायला हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं वह बहुत घटिया है। 22 सैकड़ा ऐश कन्टेन्ट का कायला हम इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। घाने के

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

बाद भी 17 परसेंट से नीचे ऐश कंटेन्ट नहीं आता है। और फिर जो डोलोमाइट और चूना लगाना पड़ता है वह अलग। मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर एक परसेंट ऐश कंटेन्ट बढ़ जाय तो तीन परसेंट एफिशियेंसी घट जाती है। जापान वाले 8 परसेंट ऐश कंटेन्ट का कोयला इस्तेमाल करते हैं। आस्ट्रेलिया से मंगा कर और हमारा घोने के बाद भी 17 परसेंट आता है। 9 परसेंट ऐश कंटेन्ट फालतू होने से 27 परसेंट हमारी क्षमता घट जाती है और हमारी भट्टी 27 परसेंट फौलाद कम बनाएगी, तो निश्चित रूप से दाम ज्यादा आएंगे और हम कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस मुल्क में राजनैतिक आन्दोलन होते हैं कि फौलाद का कारखाना यहां लगाओ वहां लगाओ। मैं कहता हूँ हमारी फौलाद की मिलें समुद्र के किनारे होनी चाहिए और सारा कोयला बाहर से आना चाहिए। हमारे जो इस के एक्सपर्ट्स हैं उन्होंने कहा था कि आप हम को कोयला बाहर से मंगा कर दीजिए, जितना कोयला आप बाहर से मंगाएंगे, उसमें जितना फोरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होगा हम उतना ज्यादा स्टील बना कर देंगे और उस को एक्सपोर्ट कर के वह भी फोरेन एक्सचेंज दे देंगे और, और भी विदेशी मुद्रा आप को देंगे। लेकिन पता नहीं किन कारणों से आज ऐसा किधा जा रहा है। कम से कम भविष्य के लिये इस का ध्यान रखा जाय। साथ में एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। क्या वजह है कि टाटा साहाब को कोयला 14 परसेन्ट ऐश कंटेन्ट का मिलता है और आप को 22 परसेन्ट का मिलता है? इसी मुल्क से दोनों के कोयले आते हैं। इसीलिए कि शुरू में जो कोयले के खदान लगे हैं प्राइवेट खदान वह बढ़िया कोयले के खदान शुरू में लगे और सरकारी पब्लिक सेक्टर तब आया है जब घटिया कोयला रह गया। इसलिए उनको 14 परसेन्ट ऐश कंटेन्ट वाला मिल जाता है और पब्लिक सेक्टर को नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण अगर आप नहीं करोगे कोयले की खदानों का तो स्वाम-

त्वाह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमें घाटा रहेगा और मसानी साहाब बोलेंगे कि हम को पब्लिक सेक्टर चलाना नहीं आता। इस बात पर नहीं बोलेंगे कि टाटा मार देता है बढ़िया कोयला। मैं थोड़ा सा ट्रेक्टर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दुर्गापुर में जो हमारा रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट सेक्शन है उसने एक टेक्टर डेवलप किया है और मुझे उस पर नाज है। दुनिया में उस तरह का कोई ट्रेक्टर नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है क्यों कि फर्ग्युसिन की हाइड्रोलिक सबसे बढ़िया मानी जाती है। बड़े पेटेंट है। कोई नकल नहीं कर सकता। लेकिन उसमें एक ऐब था। उसमें दो लिवर थे। किसान दोनों से काम नहीं ले सकता था। दुर्गापुर वालों ने दो के वजाय एक लिवर बना दिया है। एक लिवर से कंट्रोल करना सिखा दिया है। इस लिए काम करने में आसानी होगी। यह उससे भी अच्छा है। उस का पेटेंट करा लिया है, बड़े पेटेंट, सब से बढ़िया। पर मुझे डर है उसका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होने जा रहा है। जितर ट्रेक्टर आना चाहिए, लगना चाहिए, बनना चाहिए, उसको लेकर झगडा डाल दिया गया है। शुरू में उन्होंने प्रोटो-टाइप बना कर दे दिया और उन्होंने कहा कि यह सर्वोत्तम है। लेकिन हमारे अफसरों ने कहा कि हम नहीं मानते। फिर बुदनी के ट्रेक्टर टेस्टिंग स्टेशन की रिपोर्ट आई कि यही सर्वोत्तम है। तब कहते हैं कि भानना तो पड़ेगा पर ऐसा करो कि दस हजार जितर बना लो और दस हजार यह बना लो दुर्गापुर वाला। मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे ही सवाल के जवाब में फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहाब ने कहा था जब मैंने कहा कि 50 हजार से कम नहीं बनने चाहिए क्यों कि मांग सेवा और डेढ़ लाख ट्रेक्टर्स की हो गई है। तब उन्होंने कहा था कि तुम 50 हजार की मांग करते हो हम 70-80 हजार बनाएंगे और आज दस की बात हो रही है। आज इस की वजह क्या है? क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है? किस लिए हो रहा है जितने ट्रेक्टर आप मंगाने जा रहे हैं

इस साल 32 हजार उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा आप खर्च करेंगे ? 35 करोड़ । 32 हजार ट्रैक्टरों के इम्पोर्ट करने पर 35 हजार विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करेंगे और अगर 1 लाख सालाना क्षमता के दो कारखाने लगाए तो उन पर भी 35 करोड़ ही खर्चा आता है । फाइनेंस विभाग कहता है प्रधानमंत्री जी, कि हमारा विभाग इतने रुपये नहीं दे सकता इतना बड़ा कारखाना लगाने के लिए । आप शुद्ध 35 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा इम्पोर्ट पर दे सकते हो और स्वदेशी और विदेशी मिलाकर 35 करोड़ नहीं सकते । 32 हजार एक दफा मंगाने के ऊपर 35 करोड़ रुपये दे सकते हैं लेकिन 1 लाख की क्षमता के कारखाने नहीं बना सकते । यह कौनसी नीति है और किधर का समाजवाद है । मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि जो बड़ी आशाएं लोगों ने लगाई हैं इन आशाओं को इतनी जल्दी आप नहीं तोड़ेंगे और इस दिशा में मुधार करेंगे ? मैं आप का धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर इतना समय दिया ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Sir, it is unfortunate that neither Mr. Asoka Mehta nor Mr. Masani is here today. Yesterday when Mr. Mehta was giving vent to the now well-known frustration of his group in Parliament, he said things which were rather contradictory. I would rather compliment him for not joining the annual chorus for concessions but trying to raise the debate to the level of resources mobilisation. He said that the budget must have a tight and not a loose texture, as otherwise the expectations cannot be fulfilled. That is why he took the opportunity of his speech to say that an allocation of merely Rs. 2 crores is not enough to develop the new technique of dry fanning and a small amount for school feeding does not solve the problem of school children's health nor of the coming generation of children, for whose mental and physical development we need to provide larger amounts. He also said the rural water-supply programme is long over-due in fact, it was long over-due even when the friends on the other side were on this side. He said that the

allotment is not sufficient and that a massive rural works programme costing not Rs. 25 crores or Rs. 100 or even 200 crores, but Rs. 600 crores should be allotted to create a dynamic onward march among the really down-trodden people in the agricultural sector. We can have no quarrel with that. But when he said that we must have a development rate of six to seven per cent and without that growth social justice cannot be achieved, one can agree with him. He also concluded, without elaborating, that only reactionary people could expect that social justice could be achieved without growth.

A logical corollary of increased development or growth rate would be increased expenditure which means increased mobilisation of resources. It is here that we suffer from hypocrisy. We say that so much of resources have to be spent. But the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister cannot spend the resources unless they are first raised. Resources could be raised only by taxation of those sectors which have not been taxed. Therefore, any attempt to say, as Shri Masani alone can afford to say, that there should be no taxes, or taxes should be reduced by 30 or 50 per cent and things will go on merrily and no money will be there in the sterile pockets of the government is not right. That type of argument does not lead us anywhere.

But I did not expect such a criticism from Shri Asoka Mehta who has written books on economics. When one criticises the budget one has, at the same time, to suggest measures to raise resources and how they are to be used. Any duty or tax is bound to hit somebody or other. I do not know of a tax which can be imposed without hitting somebody. If it is an indirect tax, it hits the common man; some other tax hits the industry; yet some other tax affects some other people, either poor, middle class or rich. I wish the opposition could suggest a magic of imposing tax without hitting anybody so that we can have a rural works programme costing Rs. 600 crores.

Coming to Shri Masani, he made a reference to Ghana and said that socialism

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is a hated word there which has even been vulgarised. It is becoming a fashion to take the populist line, a line that makes one popular no customs, no excise, no additional taxation and yet crores of rupees for government spending. This is the populist line everywhere. If India is to progress, if socialist base has to be founded, if rural development programme has to be taken up, India has to fight this type of populist line from top to bottom because that makes no sense.

Interestingly, Shri Masani described the Prime Minister as takings to Marxism of the thirties. I do not know why Shri Masani avoided reference to Communism and has taken to Marxism. I do not know what he means by Marxism of the thirties as if he has some knowledge of the Marxism of the seventies. I do not claim to be a Marxist but I know that there is much difference between the Marxism of the 30s and the Marxism of the seventies. The Marxism of the 30s was blindly for a conflict of the classes.

Even Laski, who was more or less a Fabian, believed in class conflict. And Shri Masani knows that Marxism means an attack on the propertied class.

Here is a Budget which believes in the development of the private sector as well as of the public sector. The private sector has also been allowed scope for development because the development of the private sector is also national development. It is a Budget in which relief has been given and welfare measures have been proposed. And he has called it Marxism of the 1930s, immediately contradicting himself by saying that this is a Budget that has declared a war on the common man. I cannot think of a bigger contradiction than this, namely, saying that Marxism of the 1930s had declared a war on the common man. If it was a war at all it was declared to be a war it was war by the proletariat against the propertied class. As Marx said, the proletariat had nothing to lose but their chains.

Shri Masani himself, however, does not go even up to the 1930s. It is interesting to take quotations from Shri Masani and to compare them with those of Herbert Spencer of the 19th Century. Word for word one can find an equivalent in Herbert Spencer, that prophet of free enterprise or *Laissez Faire* who tried to make a religion of free enterprise and said that an economy with free enterprise will deliver the goods. Though there was exploitation, it did deliver the goods.

But here is something which is forgotten. We face a situation where, whether one is a socialist or not, one has to face certain facts. Industry is not getting developed; they are not competitive; they are not able to export; we are not able to import everything to compete with them job they are allowed to raise prices in a shattered market, nor are they interested in the export of our commodities. It is really a difficult situation in which not even free application of Marx will do.

It is very interesting that this is called an inflationary Budget. Lord Keynes, who civilised the 20th Century capitalism, said that there was no such word as inflationary. There can be no application of the modern economic theory, the theory of free competition, to our economy. Keynes said, let Government dig holes and fill them up. It was the civilised face of 20th Century capitalism. If Government digs holes and fills them up, even then it will develop the economy because it will strengthen productive forces all along the line and create demand. Here, demands are created, prices rise and industry is not developed. It is quite a challenge which we face for which putting no stigma, one word or another, will do.

Another argument is that this is a State Capitalist Budget without explaining what State capitalism is. Shri Patil also adopted a similar type of logic in a previous speech. Referring to the Budget he said that Government's whole system is State capitalist and that it is a

continuation of TTK. Morarji Budgets. Even Shri Morarji Desai says that he would have made the same type of Budget. Shri Asoka Mehta also says that. I do not know whether all their Members would agree to that. But even Shri Morarji Desai says that he would have made the same type of Budget because this Budget was no departure from his policy. I do not think that it is not departure.

Coming back to Shri Masani, he says that one has to produce Rs. 15 to earn Re. 1. He is speaking of the multi-millionaire who is capable of earning Rs. 1 by a gross earning of Rs. 15. He is also sorry that people in the income bracket of Rs. 40,000 and above are being taxed more but he says that they are the tax-evaders who would be very happy in spite of they being taxed more.

Then he refers to the German Social Democratic Party, the Swedish Social Democratic Party and then comes to, Ghana and says that socialism itself has been vulgarised. However, when he refers to those parties he forgets that they have no challenge of capital formation to face.

He has referred to Shri B. K. Nehru. He has said that State capital is a robbery. There can be no robbery when wealth is accumulated but when wealth begins to be raised not by increasing production but by trying to raise prices by a restrictive economy, it can be robbery.

He ended up with a reference to Lenin and Gandhi and referred to Milovan Djilas, that great Yugoslav theoretician, and his book, *The Unperfect Society*. I fail to understand how Shri Masani has come to use Gandhiji for profit. Gandhiji or Marx or Lenin had one thing in common; they were against exploitation. Gandhiji did not want capitalists to make money by tax-evading-black money and keeping all the money for themselves and support Shri Masani to say that this is a way to welfare.

I do not know how Gandhiji comes into the picture. If he mentions Milovan Djilas and other intellectuals, I can understand. Gandhiji is great man. I have no

doubt that Gandhiji would have asked them to share their profits with the poor. If taxes are voluntarily paid, it is sharing. What about tax evasion? Is it Gandhian to support the profits for the development of the top income brackets? Mr. Masani said that the only good point in the Budget is the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 5000. One significant point Mr. Masani is for getting is that this Budget has made provisions which are more for the common man. It is not the only good point that exemption limit has been raised. There are many other good features in the Budget which he has not mentioned. The Employee's Provident Fund has been subsidised by the Government. Pension for industrial workers has been laid down. Drinking water supply provision has been proposed, An Urban Development Corporation has been proposed. Higher rate of interest for rural savings has been proposed. These are concessions. These are attempts to genuinely help the common man. Mr. Masani, in his anxiety to speak about the benefit to the common man, can see no other good point than the Rs. 5000 exemption limit. Even that he is trying to criticise. Of course, Mr. Masani does not believe in mobilising the resources while we, on this side and many others in which I include Mr. Asoka Mehta also, would have to believe in resource mobilisation. Assuming that mobilisation of resource is demobilisation of resources the hard facts have to be answered.

Sir, the per capita income in India is very low. It has gone up by 20% in the last three Plans. From 1948-49 to 1963-64, while the per capita income has gone up by 20% the per capita availability of a whole range of nonessentials like air-conditioners, scooters, etc. has gone up by 214% which means that availability of luxury items to a very small proportion of the population has gone enormously. So, there is something wrong which has to be corrected. Drastic measures have to be taken to rectify this position where luxury items increase, and the common people are for gotten.

One suggestion I would like to make before I conclude. Possibly we have to think of mobilising our resources by im-

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sing more taxes. We must find out the areas which can bear heavier taxation. It is not simply good to say that we must have consumption oriented budget. We must be able to mobilise resources in spite of the very strident demands of the middle class, and the demands of the upper middle class for concessions. We must meet the demands of people who cannot even demand, for the demands of the lowest category of the community whose average income is Rs. 500 per annum, the lowest. 20% of citizens whose consumption is not even Rs. 500 per annum for they only consume 8% of the total wealth of the country. So unless there is a genuine development expenditure in the country and unless development is expedited he has no hope. Concession do not affect him. Sugar may not even affect him. He has to be helped only by great national efforts ranging across the entire economy.

One suggestion I would like to make about the national expenditure. Regarding capital formation, the total capital expenditure was 49.5% in the Second Plan. It was 46.96% in the Third Plan—it was coming down—and it was only 39.3% in the annual plan during 1966 to 1969. When this capital formation has come down, it shows that unproductive expenditure is increasing. While it is said that the national income has gone up by two times during the last 15 years, expenditure on non essential items has gone up by 5 times. These are dangerous trends which we should try to check. Those people who speak in terms of austerity, those people who speak in terms of savings, those people who speak in terms of Minister's bungalows, those people who speak in terms of Minister's emoluments and salaries should realise that austerity in respect of Minister's bungalows alone would lead the country nowhere. Austerity must be imposed all along the line. For all sectors, for the industrial sector, for the top income bracket people, in agricultural sector and in every sphere of economy. The previous speaker said that it should be possible to save a lot of money on overheads and other expenses.

So, Sir, the public expenditure has to be checked and unless we take some concrete measures it is difficult to face the problem. It is no use just to make catchy slogans. We should make sincere and concerted efforts to solve the problem of the people at large.

Another serious problem is regarding family planning. I do not know how the problem is to be faced. The population is expected to rise to 700 millions in no time. No amount of planning no amount of resources mobilisation can catch up with that enormous increase in population unless we make concerted effort and take adequate measures well in time. I do not know how we can solve it, whether we can get the help of world health experts in solving this problem. But I wish to say this, that unless we are able to control the growth of the population all our efforts will come to nothing. Thank you.

SHRIBAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): I have listened with great attention to the peroration made by Shri Bedabrata Barua criticising Mr. Masani and Mr. Asoka Mehta. The suggestion he had to make was this, that Government must live an austere life and that, austerity should not come only from the Ministers everybody should practise it. I agree there. But Sir, *यथा राजा, तथा प्रजा* is the old adage. If the Raja continues to live in great luxury like the great Moghuls, to expect other people to live in austerity is something which cannot happen. And therefore a beginning has to be made by the people who run the Government, the ministers and others who are in the ruling party. They only give slogans; they don't set the example.

I read great attention the budget speech and other explanatory materials supplied to us. After reading all that, in the background of the slogans raised about the poor man and common man and the tasks ahead, I am reminded of an Urdu couplet :

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का,
जो काटा तो एक कतर-ए खू निकला

Here is something about which so much noise had been made, saying, we stand for the common man, for the poor man, we are going to improve his lot, etc. But actually what has come out of this budget.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: (Chittoor) When Budget discussion is going on there should be at least a Cabinet Minister. No Cabinet Minister is here to listen to the discussion. What is this, Sir?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Prime Minister is coming back in a few minutes. Please sit down.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The House cannot be treated like this.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs asked him to sit down. He has raised a very valid point. There should be a Cabinet Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am just asking him as he is a friend of mine.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The Prime Minister may be coming; but that is no excuse. There should be a Cabinet Minister and my hon. friend has raised a very valid point. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Prime Minister will be coming back in a few minutes.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: One Cabinet Minister should be here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says, she has gone and she is coming.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Sir, you yourself said that a Cabinet Minister must be here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey the wishes of Members to the Cabinet.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This Budget which has been presented in the name

of the poor, to improve the lot of the common people, is the worst example of the exploitation of the poor people in the name of socialism. It is an example of window-dressing and the make-up men who prepared the speech for the Prime Minister no doubt did a good job of window-dressing, but the make-up, as we know and the lady knows better can last only for a day at the most. It cannot last for long; it cannot last for ever. This kind of deceiving the people is not going to last for long, Sir.

This budget is primarily a political budget. Just as bank nationalisation was done with a political motive, this budget has also been framed with a political motive. It is not framed from the point of view of making the economy of the country improve or for ameliorating the lot of the common man in this country. That is why it is being justified by people who otherwise would have condemned it. If the same Budget had come from Morarjibhai—and Morarjibhai would not have brought a worse or better budget then these very communists who are trumpeting now in support of this budget would have condemned it as a most reactionary budget. Therefore, I say this budget is a political budget and the support it is getting is political support, whereas in considering a budget its real economic content has to be considered primarily.

This budget is being justified and eulogised as a socialist budget, which is going to further the cause of socialism. First of all I want to know what these supporters of the budget mean by socialism. There are hundreds of brands of socialism. But two main brands are known to the world. One is the brand of socialism that we have in communist countries, in the Soviet Union, China and other communist countries. The basic concept of that Marxist socialism is that all the means of production and distribution should be owned and controlled by the State. Once that is accomplished those persons or authorities or party which control the State apparatus can force their views on every body else, finish off all opposition and establish a one-party totalitarian regime. That is why that socialism has become synonymous with totali-

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

tarianism and that socialism is incompatible with democracy. If you mean socialism is that thing, what we have in Russia, then democratic socialism is a contradiction in terms. There can be no such socialism and democracy; they cannot co-exist. Unfortunately, in this country by 'socialism' we mean this brand of it because the trumpet bearers of this are the communists. The Prime Minister has joined their ranks. She protests very much and says she is not a communist. She knows very well that a man or a woman is judged by the company he or she keeps. Hence in this case the company she keeps determines what she is. Therefore, when the commies do the trumpeting for her and she follows their socialism, the world looks upon her as a communist or fellow traveller, and it is not wrong in doing so. She must improve herself; she must dissociate herself from these commies if she wants to remove this impression.

This is one brand of socialism, the Russian or Marxist brand. I do not think any democrat can ever consider himself a votary of that brand on can ever propagate that kind of socialism (*Interruptions*).

It is against constitutionalism (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): He should speak on the Budget.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: We cannot tolerate this kind of interruption by the communists. We have not come here by their courtesy. We are here by our own right. The hon. member should be heard patiently. If they are going to hold the House to ransom, it cannot be tolerated (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Who is she to say like this?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: This House will not tolerate it if he is interrupted like this. If this interruption continues, we will not allow them to speak (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This cannot go on in this way.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : उन के घर का समाजवाद नहीं होगा। वह कौन होते हैं बोलने वाले ? (व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप से कौन कह रहा था ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: We are all Members of Parliament, we have every right to speak. How can they interrupt or intimidate anybody when he is speaking? We will not allow this parliament to function if they hold parliament to ransom. This kind of thing will not be tolerated.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : खबरदार (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : "खबरदार"। उनसे रुकने के लिये आप कहिये। (व्यवधान)

This is the kind of language they are using. I would like to know whether ten Members of the Communist Party can be allowed to hold this House to ransom. It will not be allowed. It will never be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request all the hon. Members to treat the House with respect, to treat each other with respect, and to give every Member a hearing. You may agree or may not agree with his view, but we must all hear every body. I would request Shastriji to kindly co-operate.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi): This is very important, we are not here at his sufferance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would earnestly request Members on both sides of the House to give every body a patient respectful hearing.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY (Deoria): On a point of order. Hon. member Mr. Madhok just now said that a person is

known by the company he keeps, I would like to know whether it applies to the Ex-Congress Members sitting by his side also

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I was submitting that socialism of the Marxist or Russian or Chinese brand is incompatible with democracy, and no real democrat can be a socialist of that type, but unfortunately in this country because socialism has got identified with them, when they talk of socialism, they talk only of communism. This word socialism has become vulgarised, and therefore this kind of socialism must be discarded once for all.

There is the other socialism which is prevalent in some western European countries in Sweden, west Germany, Israel etc., which means welfare, the needs of the common people being met. No decent man can disagree with that kind of socialism. In fact, from that point of view, I am a socialist, everybody can be a socialist. So, I suggest that this word, because of the connotation that it has got in this country, must be discarded. I would appeal to this House and particularly to my socialist friends to use the word *Jan kalyan*, and not to use the word socialism. (Interruptions). You may accept, you may not accept.

15 hrs.

Therefore I submit that if we want to have democratic socialism, then that socialism has to be of a different type, different from the socialism that my communist friends advocate. Therefore, we should try to have some kind of *Jan kalyan vad* or *manav vad*, and we have to judge this Budget from that angle. If we look at it from the *Jan kalyan* point of view, from the people's point of view, from the point of view of improving their lot, what do we need? what is the basic problem. The basic problem is that we do not have enough goods. We want the common man's standard to be raised. We want his immediate

needs to be fulfilled. But those minimum need can be fulfilled only if we have enough goods to go round. You cannot ask poverty to quit when you have nothing to distribute except poverty. So, the first thing is how we can increase our production.

Therefore, the first requirement of a really *Jan kalyan vadi* budget is to see that it is production oriented. I want to ask whether the budget that has been presented is production-oriented. It is not, though the Prime Minister has said in her speech that we want to have social justice with growth? But there is the growth? Growth needs capital formation. But the measures that have been suggested, the deficit financing that have been brought in, the rise in prices that is going to come in— I shall deal with this separately— ultimately in the long run is not going to increase production.

Production is to come primarily from the fields. But we find that agriculture is neglected. You may have some projects for agriculture. They are just an eyewash. But the real thing is that for the past 22 years we have neglected agriculture. Our entire economy had an urban bias and villages were neglected. Even to day, we can find hundreds of crores of rupees for Bokaro, but we have no money for the Rajasthan canal and no money for the Pong dam and no money for them dam though you have provided 25 crores for drought relief. How much money have we spent on the Rajasthan canal, and how much money have we spent this year on drought relief in Rajasthan and elsewhere? After 22 years of freedom, why should there be drought, famine in this country? If we had given proper priority and attention to irrigation works, there would have been no drought at all. And we know how the money for drought relief is spent, and how this money too is going to be used for political purposes and not for the people who are really drought affected as has been the case in Rajasthan. Therefore, what we need is a production-oriented economy.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : He is not able to prevent the pollution of water in Delhi. What is he talking about?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What we need is a production-oriented budget, which the present budget is not. What we need is a rural bias given to our economic planning, which is also not there. No doubt, a small beginning has been made, and I welcome it. But that is just touching the fringe of the problem, and it is not going to take the kisan very far.

Then, the other basic problem is unemployment. How are we going to remove it? Actually, Government have no figures. Once a question was put in this House and we were told that figures had not been collected. The Planning Commission said we might have 28 million unemployed after the Fourth Plan, but the actual number will be much more. How are we going to have this unemployment removed by having these kinds of public sector undertakings and by these kinds of heavy industries? For that purpose, you have to adopt Gandhian economics. Here, I would like to quote what Shri V. V. Giri, our President, has written in an article in *The Indian Express* of today, entitled 'Jobs for Millions' and this is what he says.

"Modern technology as applied to highly industrialised nations of the west with capital-intensive production cannot become the basis for planning in India. Gandhiji's concept of village self-sufficiency was essentially based on the need for separate labour-intensive technology. For Indian conditions, there can be employment oriented industrial projects that fully absorb local skills and raw materials, and also cater to local markets. The notable example of Japan in its adaptation of modern technology to suit its own conditions has much to commend itself."

This is what our President has got to say. But our Prime Minister, for herself, exploits the name of Gandhiji all right, but for other things, Gandhiji to her was a reactionary, and if we follow Gandhi's economics, and if we follow Gandian methods, then we will go back to the 18th century or the 17th century. If you want to remove unemployment in this country, you will have to follow labour intensive, economic planning. You will have to have

those industries which employ more hands. You will have to pay more attention towards Gandhiji's concept about this matter. But I am sorry to say that in the budget speech, we do not find anything being said or done excepting that there will be some public works which may employ a couple of lakhs of people. Otherwise, nothing has been said to meet this massive problem of unemployment which is the basic problem of our economic life today.

Then, if we have to provide the minimum needs of the common people, what have we to do? what are the minimum needs. They are: food, clothing, shelter, education and medicine. Now, as to food, what is the condition regarding food? Even though Lord Indra has been merciful and we have had good crops, we do not know for how long he will remain merciful. Yesterday only we had the hailstorm, and that might have cost half a million tonnes of grains to this country. What steps have we taken to improve production and to make our agriculture independent of the vagaries of nature? That could have been done. We have the case of Punjab. Punjab has increased production. Punjab has given a surplus of a million tonnes last year. It may give more this year even though it has an area of only 16,000 sq. miles. How did it achieve it? It achieved it with the help of the small cultivator who owns five-acre, or ten-acre or twenty acre farms, with incentive. He produces more and earns more and eats more. But what are we doing? What are the State farms doing? The self-employed Punjab farmer produces more. But what has been the record of the State farms? The record of the State farms has been dismal. If we have to increase production, we have to follow the pattern of Punjab, and you have to give up your fad for State farms and co-operative farms, because they have not increased production anywhere. Furthermore, you have done something to provide chemical fertilisers. But chemical fertilisers without proper soil-testing and without proper and adequate supply of irrigation water is going to destroy the land. That is the experience of the USA. That has been the case in Punjab also. No need to pay proper attention to soil-testing and we need to pay proper atten-

tion to green manure which must be used along with chemical manure, and we need to pay proper attention also to irrigation. We had the Indus waters Treaty with Pakistan. That Training period is now over. Now we are entitled to use the every single drop of water of the rivers, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. In spite of that, the whole waters of the Ravi are flowing into Pakistan, because we have not been able to start even, a single dam on that river. We started the Pong dam along with the Mangla dam in Pakistan, but whereas the Mangla dam has been completed and is irrigating lands in Pakistan, the Pong dam is not even half-finished. Therefore, to say that we have the good of the common man at heart and that we have the good of the peasant at heart is just empty slogan. If you had the good of the common man at heart, if you had the good of the peasant at heart, you will not have neglected 80 per cent. of our people who live in the villages and you would not have neglected the Pong dam, the Thiern dam and the Rajasthan canal as you have done so far.

Then there is the question of clothing. It is true that in this budget, no further imposts have been put on cotton cloth. But you have put some imposts on terylene and such other cloth. You may say that only the rich people wear terylene and, therefore, this burden is not going to affect the common man, and this burden is going to be borne by the rich people only. Actually, it is not so. Ask any white-collar worker why he is wearing a terylene pant, and he will tell you that in the long run it is cheaper. Many fixed income people who do not have enough, use this cloth because they find this more economical from the point of view, washing, pressing and durability. Therefore, the burden that you have put on terylene etc. is ultimately going to hit the common man.

Then, there is the question of housing. Now, we are told that a housing corporation is going to be set up. I welcome it. We had been demanding this for the last fifteen years, because we had the experience of Delhi in this regard. In the light of the experience in Delhi, Government thought that they could do this on some bigger scale. But what is this corporation going to do? In reply to one of the ques-

tions here in this House, we were told that there was a backlog of 7 crores units of houses in the rural areas and 1.2 crores of housing units in the urban areas. In reply to another question, the Housing Minister had said that what we had provided in this budget for housing was just like a drop in the ocean. So, what you are doing in this matter is too little, and much more can be done, if you had taken this matter more seriously. There are so many other things from which money could have cut. For instance, Bokaro could have been waited. But Bokaro could not wait, because the Russian pressure is there, whereas housing can wait, food can wait, clothing can wait, medicine can wait, Bokaro cannot wait. That is the position, and that is how we are living under the thumb of a foreign country, and they dictate as to what policies and projects we should take up first.

Then, there is education. Education is one of the most important nation-building activities, and it is something which is a basic need. What have you done for education?

There is some increase in the grant for the UGC; I welcome it. The UGC deals with university education. What have you done for the primary and secondary education? You can say: well these are State subjects. But then there are so many other State subjects, agriculture, irrigation, etc. where you are doing something. Why cannot you do the same thing for education? So many times, demands were made in this House that the lot of the primary teacher should be improved, that a central grants commission on the model of U.G.C. for the higher secondary and primary education should be set up. Nothing had been done so far. We do not find anything in this budget for them. Because of the policies that are being pursued the prices of medicines are also going up. Therefore, the basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, medicine and education are becoming costlier and the small reliefs that you have given are more than offset by the price-rise. The wholesale price-index has risen by 73 points since 1960 and during the last 2½ months prices have increased steeply. With the new imposts prices are going to go up still higher.

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While you have given small relief to the tune of Rs. 4 crores worth of milk for children and increased the income-tax exemption limit by Rs. 200, you have increased tax burden much more. If you had given two paise relief by one hand, you have taken ten paise by the other hand. Thus the common man will be the hardest hit; only the upper strata will gain. The middle-class people and the common man they are going to be the hardest hit by this budget and we do not find any provision for any relief for them. There is not even mention of any interim relief for govt. employees. The Prime Minister knows very well that the Government is the biggest employer. I welcome what has been done for the family pension. But more than three million persons are serving under the Government. What is their lot? With this budget the prices have already gone up by about ten per cent. Directly and indirectly it has affected the common man. What has been done for him? You announced that a pay commission will be appointed three months ago; but neither the personnel nor the terms of reference have been announced so far. Nobody knows when it will be appointed and when it will give its report. Therefore, there was demand for interim relief. Almost the entire Parliament, in fact your own supporters also, were agreed on it; yet there is no mention of it.

The Budget might have kept silent on certain matters but they are brought in for political reasons. For example, there is provision for Rs. 175 crores to be given to the States. We had a Finance Commission which allocated Central funds to the States. Over and above that why at all should there be this allocation in this budget? Who is going to distribute it? Is the Government going to decide the quantum, the way it did it last time in the case of DMK Government in Madras? It is a wrong way. If you have to give money to any State it should be done through the Finance Commission; it should be done through some kind of quasi judicial organisation which might see whether the State really needs Central help or not. If you do it on the political basis, you are going to create more political problems.

There are certain pet States. My friend Mr. Ambazhagan may not agree; Madras is one of them. Jammu and Kashmir is another and Nagaland is the third. I do not know the reasons; may be some communal reasons come in. You give so much money to Jammu and Kashmir; why do you not give money to H.P. It has the same population and big area. When you give to Nagaland, why not to Manipur? Manipur has three times the population of Nagaland and a bigger area than Nagaland. Do you want the same conditions to prevail as in Nagaland and only then will you pay attention? I went to Manipur a few months back and I found that the people there are seeing things with discontent. The situation there is really serious. This kind of discrimination between State and State must go. There is a volcanic situation in Jammu and Kashmir State. You are giving them a lot of funds, which are used only for the Kashmir Valley which is a very small part of Jammu & Kashmir. It consists of only about 2,000 sq. miles; Jammu is much bigger, about 12,000 sq. miles and Ladakh 28,000 sq. miles. The Government there is discriminating against Jammu and Ladakh. The result is discontent. The people of Jammu and Kashmir are patriotic. They have been co-operating all these years. But how long do you think they would remain patient. Do you want a serious condition like Telengana to be created there, and only then you will do justice to them?

Whenever any grant is given to the Jammu and Kashmir State, it is taken as just one unit. But it consists of three distinct units, much more distinct than even West Bengal or Bihar or Maharashtra or Gujarat. Jammu is distinct; Kashmir is distinct and Ladakh is distinct. In every way they are distinct. In fact, they are three States made into one. Whenever you give any grant, that grant should be earmarked for Jammu; earmarked for the Kashmir valley and earmarked for Ladakh, so that that money is spent for that area. Even the Gajendragadkar Commission suggested that there should be separate Development Boards for all these distinct areas, but even that recommendation has not been fully

implemented so far. The result is that discontent is growing in Jammu and a difficult situation could arise. I would appeal to the Prime Minister: Jammu and Kashmir is a border area; it is also a strategic area. I do not want any trouble to erupt there, but then the policies that you follow in respect of it are wrong policies.

Similarly in Manipur also, we must be more considerate. The situation there is serious. It is also a border State, and the people feel that "unless we take to methods which the people in Nagaland and other turbulent areas take, justice will not be done." Therefore, in the matter of States, I would appeal to the Prime Minister that the Government should be more careful and see that the feeling that some States are being discriminated in favour or against is removed.

Then the question arises, how are the funds to be raised? For that purpose, many suggestions have been made. West-of expenditure needs to be cut. Austerity has to be shown by the men who are at the top, and then if you could do something, in the field of the public sector. This problem can be solved. I am not against the public sector. I am not against the State coming into the economic field. In modern times elsewhere also, even in America, the State has to come in this sector in a big way. But the question is, should the public sector come to the aid of the people or should it rob the people? I am also a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee. I know something about it. I know how the public sector undertakings are being worked. I know many of these are simply drains on the public fund. Some of them have already lost Rs. 30 crores during the last ten years and they may not come to the break-even point after two or three years, and by that time, they may have lost another Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 20 crores. Why should this kind of thing continue? Why should they not be closed? Why should this burden be put on the tax-payer? And nobody bothers about the public sector and its problems. Parliament is supreme; it is sovereign; it is the controlling body, but Parliament has no time even to discuss a single report of the

Public Undertakings Committee. When we take evidence in the Public Undertakings Committee, it is not open to the press. It is not open to the public. The result is that the public sector people take it lightly.

I would suggest that if you want that the public sector should improve, that the public sector should not remain a parasitic sector and it should become really a public welfare sector, you will have to take a basic decision to improve it. First, you must improve the working of the Public Undertakings Committee by opening its discussions—its evidence to the press, to the public, so that the public should know, the press could know the state of things; it should be reported, and it will be a healthy check on those who run the public sector undertakings and also on the Members of the Committee so that they can all do something to improve it. This has been done in Britain. It has had a salutary effect on the working of the public sector there.

The Minister should also be brought before the Public Undertakings Committee. Whenever we ask a question, the officials say that it is passed on to the Minister. Therefore the Committee is not able to arrive at real conclusions. I think the Minister should be asked to attend the meetings; the rules should be changed and the Ministers should also come before the Committee, so that they can explain the policy, and if there are real difficulties or defects, those can be discussed in a smaller committee much better, and the difficulties can also be pointed out, so that the whole working can be improved.

Thirdly, we should try to associate more and more people from the private sector or non-official people with these public sector companies. As things are, most of these Boards of Directors consist of officials; they have no time, and the result is that the Boards delegate their functions to the Managing Directors, and in most public sector concerns, the Managing Director becomes a super-Birla or a super-Tata, but without the interest in his concern, without a stake in his concern. The result is that investment being public money, it is nobody's money, and that is why even though we have invested almost Rs. 4,000 crores in the public

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sector so far, instead of having any profit out of it, any addition to the public exchequer, they are still running at a loss. Even this year there is a loss of about Rs. 40 crores. This situation must change. Even if the money is put in the bank, it would have fetched Rs. 200 crores a year. Mr. Bhadrani said that because there are heavy plants in the public sector, they run at a loss, but if consumer goods plants are taken over by the public sector, they will make gains. I beg to differ. Whatever you give to the public sector, it will deteriorate: जहाँ जहाँ चरण पड़े संतन के वही

बंटाधार। Even in heavy industries, compare your Rourkela or Durgapur plant with the plant of the Tatas. Even though the Tata plant is obsolete, it is doing better than the public sector plant. Why? You must go deep into the causes. We do not want to run down the public sector, but the fact is it is becoming a parasite sector. It should not be tolerated. It is very important that Government must take a new look and see that effective control is adopted.

Of course, in the public sector also there are good examples like Air India, which is doing very well. That is because it has to meet very stiff competition from other international airlines. Competition is the soul of progress. But wherever public sector comes in, it wants to avoid competition because it cannot stand competition. In fact, the private sector is very happy if the State comes in, because they know that because the cost of production in the public sector unit will be higher, the price fixed by the State will be higher and thus the private sector units will be able to make huge profits. Whether it is a fertiliser factory, steel factory or any other factory, this is true. Therefore, unless the public sector can compete with the private sector, there is no justification for it to exist. That can be possible only if the management is improved and the element of competition is brought in. We are all against monopolies. Private monopoly of Birlas or Tatas is bad, but State monopoly is worse. You can fight the monopoly of Birlas or Tatas, but you cannot fight State monopoly. It is the biggest danger to the progress of the common man and the

economy of the country. Therefore, we must take effective steps to see that State monopoly also is ended and whenever it enters any field, it enters as a competitor. It should enter a field only when it must, not for political considerations, but for reasons which are in the best interests of the people. Who should decide whether taking over a particular project is in the interests of the people or not? Not the Government. There should be some independent tribunal to evaluate it. We cannot leave this decision to the Government, as in the case of bank nationalisation. If only you can run your public sector effectively and efficiently you will not need much of the taxation you have levied in this budget, which is a burden on the common man.

What India needs today is not socialism, capitalism or communism, but Indianism. We need *Swadeshi*. Actually, our Prime Minister is very allergic to Indianisation. If she were really an Indian she would not be allergic to it. All our policies should be so made that they keep the interests of the country uppermost. It does not matter whether a particular policy is in keeping with capitalism, socialism or communism. The criterion should be whether it is in keeping with the best interests of the people of this country. If something is good in socialism, I do not mind your adopting it. But the ultimate test is the interest of the people and not any particular ideology, whether it is socialism, communism or capitalism.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): The hon. member should plead at least for the poor people of the country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I am one of them and I speak for them. The Prime Minister cannot speak for them. She is an urbanite and she has lived in Palaces. She cannot understand them. जो तरा लागे सो तन जाने और क्या जाने पीर पराई। She cannot know what the poor people feel. I know it because I am one of them.

Therefore, what I am submitting is this. Our country is like a rich man who has money and wants to build a House. He has cement, bricks and other things but he has no architect and no plan. The result is that instead of building a house he makes almost a mound. That is what is happening in our country. We have very fine manpower, we have very good land, we have iron and steel, in fact everything that can make this country a super-power is avoidable. But, unfortunately, we have had leadership and bad policies. Unless and until we can change the leadership, change the policies, whatever we may do whatever the people may do, this country is going to suffer. Therefore, the most important thing that every democrat, every *Jan Kalyanvadi* everyone who has welfare of the common man and not of the upper classes only at heart, has to do is to work for the change of the leadership. Unless that is done, it is no use talking in this House, because it will fall only on deaf years and is not going to have any effect.

But still I have faith in the destiny of India. I know that India is going to become a great country one day and, therefore, in that hope we must continue to work. I will continue to work with that object in view, my party will continue to work and we hope that some day some better counsel will prevail and we will have a better leadership.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I want to offer my congratulations to the hon. Prime Minister for her farsightedness in her budget proposals.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : For her pro-capitalist budget.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: According to me, the budget proposals are production-oriented. They encourage saving and, at the same time, mobilise the surplus funds of the people. As such, I welcome the proposals....

Yesterday I listened very carefully to the speeches of my hon. friends, Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri M. R. Masani,

both of whom are economists. Both of them were saying that they could not find any change in the pattern of the budget proposals. If they have some pre-conceived ideas and they look at the budget with jaundiced eyes then they cannot find any difference. But if they have an open mind they could very easily see how this budget is different from the earlier Budgets.

I was very much pained to hear Shri Masani say that the appreciation in the prices of shares was manipulated by certain big operators. I fail to understand the logic of this argument. Under the budget proposals the rate of income-tax and wealth tax has been raised. If they manipulate the price of shares they will have to pay more of income-tax and wealth tax.

In my view the reason for the rise in price of shares is different. The exemption limit for income from shares has been raised to Rs. 3,000. Because of this many middle class people, people with meagre income, have been encouraged to make investments in shares in order to get the benefit of this exemption. That is why the prices of shares have gone up. This has nothing to do with manipulation by big operators. If you look at any newspaper which has appeared after the budget this will be evident. I will be glad if Shri Masani can produce any paper or economic journal from where he can prove that this was manipulated by some big operators.

Having said this, I feel—and it is correct that the economy of the country has improved considerably during the last year. For instance, our imports have gone down. Last year the import of the country was about Rs. 1,850 crores; this year our imports will not exceed Rs. 1,500 crores a substantial fall of Rs. 350 crores in our imports.

Similarly, our exports have increased considerably and have touched new high levels. Last year our export was Rs. 1,360 crores; this year it will be more than Rs. 1,400 crores. In spite of a big fall in the export of our traditional items, jute

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and tea, the export has increased. If the quantum of export of tea and jute has been maintained at the same level, our adverse trade balance would have been narrowed down much more. But even after that our export has increased and our adverse trade balance, which was Rs. 500 crores last year, would be between Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 120 crores this year. I think, it is a very heartening and encouraging performance for the country and is a big achievement.

In the Budget the Prime Minister has withdrawn export duty on tea and has also given relief in export duty on some items of jute. I hope, this will encourage our export of tea and jute in the current year. But I am told that the export duty on jute requires further consideration because still prices in foreign countries are not commensurate with our prices. Our export of jute should not suffer and Government should consider it; whatever measures are required to be taken to increase our jute export should be taken.

After so many years our industrial production has shown an improvement. Last year our industrial production has increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I think, this is very encouraging. According to the present atmosphere there will be a further increase in industrial production. All the engineering industries, which were running with idle capacity, are now fully booked. They are booked for the next six months or one year. That shows that industrial activity is widening and the production of industry is going to improve further. That time of recession is already past.

Similarly, our agricultural production, in spite of unfavourable weather in many parts, has touched the 100 million tonnes mark which is a very good feature. I think, our agricultural production will improve further.

Our foreign exchange position has also shown improvement. After paying the International Monetary Fund there is a surplus of about Rs. 40 crores in our foreign exchange. These are facts which show that our economy has improved last

year and these measures which the Prime Minister has proposed in this Budget will further accelerate our growth of industries and employment.

For long there was a consistent demand from the public to raise the exemption limit and I am happy that this exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 5,000. There are no ifs and buts; it will apply to every person. This exemption limit will be beneficial to all.

It will be beneficial to the common man and to the middle class people to a great extent and I hope that next year the hon. Prime Minister will consider further increase in this exemption limit at least upto Rs. 6000. By increasing this exemption limit the Income-Tax Department is also going to be benefited because about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of assessees will be reduced and the Income Tax Department can then concentrate on the larger income groups and can make quick disposal of cases. This way it is going to benefit the public as well as the Government also.

I would like to make some suggestions regarding income tax. At present the private limited companies which are generally manned by small entrepreneurs have to pay income tax at the rate of 65 per cent against 55 per cent paid by public limited companies. After 65 per cent payment they have to distribute compulsory dividend to a certain extent and on the dividend there is again a tax. In this way these small entrepreneurs or private limited companies are hard hit. Previously the rate for both public and private limited companies was the same. Afterwards it was increased on this view that they have not to pay dividend tax. When dividend tax was introduced, they were exempted. Now dividend tax has been withdrawn but the rate of tax remains the same. Therefore, I would suggest that in the case of private limited companies where new entrepreneurs are interested, the rate of tax should be brought down to the same level as of public limited companies.

I would like to make one more suggestion. Some time back Government has introduced revenue audit of all income tax or direct taxes. The intention of introducing revenue audit was that the auditors can check up the assessments whether the tax collectors have demanded more or less or whether there is any mistake in calculation. That was the purpose. Now they have expanded their activities. They are even interfering in the decisions of officers, the decisions of Commissioners and the decisions of even Boards and they interpret how the laws should be implemented. This has created so many hardships and many people have to go in appeals on account of their interference. Therefore, this revenue audit should be confined only to audit and not to interfere in the interpretation of law and other things.

Some time ago a limit was fixed on income tax assessment, that within 2 years all the cases will be completed. That was very good. Since then the number of disposals has increased. But what do we find now? There is no time limit for disposals of appeals at the stage of appeals before Assistant Commissioners or Commissioners or the Tribunals. Therefore, Sir, the appeals are kept pending for a number of years, and unless some time limit is fixed, unless these things are completed in a particular time, the purpose will be defeated. All pending appeals must be disposed of within a particular time-limit. Otherwise it will be of no use. A time limit will save leakage of revenue, it will save the public and it will be of advantage to the Government if such appeal arrears are reduced considerably. I therefore would suggest this. If there is need to appoint more officers, which need may be felt by the Government, let the Government, appoint more officers. But fix a time limit at the maximum, say, one year, within which every appeal should be disposed of and finalised so that all these cases are completed in that period. An exemption limit of Rs. 3,000 is given. For those who get 3,000 by way of interest or dividend, tax is deducted at source and they go on appeal. They have to go in appeal for

the refund. That is a harassment and that takes a long time. What I suggest is this that in respect of those persons whose income from dividend, from interest, from Government securities etc. is less than 3,000 that should not be deducted at source; they should be exempted so that the work of the department will be reduced, the public will get more incentive to make investment in Government securities, dividend and other things. These are my suggestions. I have got one or two more suggestions to make.

The import duty on capital goods, machinery and plant has been increased from 27½ per cent to 35 per cent. Instead of this if the Government gives more incentive by way of allowing more depreciation and development rebate on the plant and machinery manufactured in the country that will attract buyers to purchase indigenous plant and machinery and that will also reduce imports. It does not mean that this will be applicable for all the machinery; but for those plant and machinery items which are being allowed to be imported. If they are manufactured in the country the respective depreciation and development rebates should be more. This is my suggestion. I think Government would consider these suggestions.

There is one more suggestion which I wish to offer before I conclude. This is regarding the import of cotton. We are importing cotton to the tune of Rs. 100 crores a year. We have got to take measures to produce more cotton per acre. I wish to point out in this connection that our product of cotton per acre is the lowest in the whole world. We produce 115 pounds whereas in Sudan, in Egypt, etc. it is 600 pounds.

AN HON. MEMBER : But our production of men is the highest in the world; you know about it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : We are suffering for that. (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Why does the hon. Member choose only the textile industry?

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

There are so many other industries in the country.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have talked about other industries also; I have talked about income tax and our export potential and various other things. I am talking about the textile industry because the textile industry is the primary industry of the country. More than 10 million people are there in that industry. It gives employment to so many people. It is one of the oldest and primary industries in the country. I am sorry to say that Government is not providing sufficient funds for the development of cotton. They just provide an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs per year for the development of cotton under an acreage of 20 million it means 25 paise per acre for the development of cotton, per year. This is the reason why for the last ten years cotton production is not at all increasing. It has remained at the same level as in 1960. Instead of importing cotton if we can provide more funds for the development of cotton so as to get more per acre yield of cotton, I think, that would be of great benefit to the country and it will save use Rs. 100 crores worth of foreign exchange which we are now spending for the import of cotton.

Lastly, I would say a few words about excise duty. Excise duty contributes Rs. 1500 crores annually to the exchequer. It is a most important source of revenue. The collection charges are minimum. There is very little leakage. But I suggest that the present system of collection of specific duties should be converted into the advalorem system for most of the items so that cheaper quality goods will have to pay less duty and costlier qualities will pay more duty. This will ensure that ordinary people who want to purchase cheap cloth, for example, will not have to pay more excise duty. I will cite an example. On superfine mull costing Rs 2, a meter, the excise duty is 8 annas; on superfine popline costing Rs. 6 a metre, the duty is the same. This is a burden on the poor. Therefore, it should be on the advalorm basis.

Then sales tax should be merged with excise duty. This will have a number of benefits. This will create more employment

as there will be free trade. There will be no leakage in tax. In sales tax, we all know that there is leakage of tax, and large number of formalities to comply with. The problem of unemployment will get solved considerably if this is done because there will be free trade and more people will be adsorbed in the trade.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sangrur) . Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am one of those members who usually listen more and speak very little. I have been listening to most of the members who spoke very attentively. Outside in the country, we hear our countrymen speaking. We find that every section in the country, whether it is agriculture or industry, whether it is the rich man or the poor man, everybody is crying for help and relief. They are all complaining that they are burdened. Big promises have been made to them, but in reality nothing is done for them.

The only secure section or group of our people are the people in power. They are the happiest. They seem to enjoy life. So the natural trend in this country is to achieve power. Everybody wants to be in power or to have something to do with it. You cannot be a good businessman or have your business run unless you have a share in power or have something, in the right way or wrong way, to do with it. I feel this is also a form of Corruptions. People in the countryside have a saying which means that everybody wants to have a hand in the government.

15-49 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

Every year I have been speaking for the agriculturist. This year I have heard a slogan called 'the green revolution'. It has come out in the papers. Ministers talk loudly about it on each platform. I am an agriculturist. Everybody in our family has practically something to do with agriculture. I am not speaking just for the sake of speaking over here. Each year I have tried to bring certain facts, as truthful as they can be, to the notice of this House. It is a pity that there is no response from the Government, I sometime do feel why we should come here and speak. Attention is

paid only if we abuse each other or shout at each other, but if you try to bring out facts, they are not, at least our facts are not taken into consideration.

This green revolution is so highly talked of, but how can there be a green revolution when the programme for take off is not there? After all, we see that when a plane takes off, the fuel has to be there, the engine is checked and everything has to be done, only then the take off takes place, but here everybody has been pleading for incentive to the farmer, to give more help to the farmer, urging the Government to realise the predicament of the farmer, but instead of realising all that, we see that the axe has gone deeper in to the throat of the farmer.

Only yesterday we saw a hailstorm here and very soon you will get the figures of the complete destruction around Delhi. What will happen? Probably all the farmers will be called and given Rs. 50 each. They will be satisfied and they will sit back. Nothing is being done to meet these hazards, but if once a farmer gets a good crop, then of course, the officers, Government and everybody begins to say that the farmer is the richest person today. How do they assess it? They assess it from the new seeds, that the treble seed can produce so much, so the farmer must be taxed more. They do not realise how much more the farmer has to pay for the seed. When you try a new seed, you are making an experiment. In the first one or two years you are bound to make mistakes. This is what has happened with the new seed also. They did not put enough fertiliser or they put too much fertiliser or there was not enough water for the new fertiliser, so the yield was not much. Probably a few farms here and there near the universities yielded more and the country is to be taxed on that basis.

The new seed is expensive. The cost of diesel oil has gone up by more than 50 per cent in the last two years and it is going up further. The price of petrol has gone up and diesel is also going up. How can you do agriculture with diesel? We say we should give up bullock farming and we should progress. If we want to progress, naturally we have to go in for machinery

and machinery itself is expensive. The tyres are expensive. It is impossible for a farmer of my status to buy a tractor and to pay for the water, to pay for the diesel. Fertilisers are getting so expensive. A bag of fertiliser has gone up in price from Rs. 17 in 1969 to Rs. 28 at the moment. The burden has become unbearable for the farmer.

Some of my friends go to Japan. They want to go to America for a holiday and for that they give the justification that they are going abroad on study tours. They come back and tell us what the Japanese are doing, what the Americans are doing. They do not realise how much assistance the farmer are given there.

So, I think that this new tax will be the last straw on the camel's back. How are they going to assess these taxes? I understand that they are going to tax any farmer who has got an income of above Rs. 5,000. The parties have already gone to the different States to assess the land. They say that if there is Rs. 5,000 in the bank it represents interest on Rs. 1½ lakhs and therefore the property is worth Rs. 1½ lakhs and that beyond that amount the farmer should be taxed. In near about Mehrauli there is an example. Some businessmen to make their black money into white have bought a few farms. That should not be the criteria to judge all the farmers whose existence solely depends upon the land; they do nothing else but agriculture; their future and their children's future, every thing depends upon that piece of land. In Mehrauli there are lands which are so expensive. Yet, if you took to agriculture, you got very poor returns. For example the DLF people go there and buy the land and make a small colony by putting some roads, electricity, etc. and the price is Rs. 19,000 per acre. It is a very small place. But all around the DLF colonies there are mostly Gujjars; they are poor people; there is no irrigation and for the many years that they had been there they did not get any proper income. But if you go to buy the land, it is nothing less than Rs. 10,000. So, the poor people will be taxed. Two or three big businessmen have gone there; one has come from Bombay and the other from Calcutta and bought two or three acres of land for conversion

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

of his black money. Now the entire farming community has to suffer because of this. I appeal to the House in the large interest of the farmers throughout the country that they should not support this sort of thing, when something is against the interest of the country; they may have their loyalties to their own party but in such cases they must rise to the occasion and have the courage to tell their leaders that they do not agree with this sort of thing. Though they are loyal members on the party, they have to be loyal to the country also.

Coming to my own constituency, I have been asking the Home Minister year after year to help solve a problem which is getting worse every day. In Sangrur, Patiala district, in the Jajjar tract, there are heavy damages to crop and property. It has been estimated that during the monsoon in 1968-69 out of the total estimated damages of Rs. 617 lakhs in the whole of Punjab, in Sangrur area alone the damage was to the tune of Rs. 610 lakhs. Probably this new law will also go there. But the fact is that the people are becoming so poor; there is no flood control, drainage control. In Jhajjar tract they want Rs. 25 crores but only Rs. 5 crores had been given. Look at the demand and supply. The demand is for Rs. 28 crores, to relieve those people from suffering, not to assure them of any happy life or good cultivation but just to save them from water logging which is getting worse every day. Only Rs. 5.93 crores had been given. How can this meet their demand? I do not know where all these figures are hidden from their view. How can you tax the farmers who are in this predicament? Rajasthan has got one canal. They do not realise that for centuries those people had to suffer. They should give them at least twenty years to live in fertile land and then probably they can think of taxing them. But it is not done like that. On the one side you give them one thing; on the other side you tax them. How do they progress?

16 hrs.

Another thing is I am really hurt to say this that the Prime Minister's words do not tally with her deeds. We had the struggle over Chandigarh. There is trouble all

over the country because of their indecision. There is no sincerity behind the decisions they take. It is not the problem that they want to solve. It is the motives they have in mind. There is no problem in the world that does not have a solution provided you honestly want to solve it. When the Chandigarh issue came up Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman warned before the question was hanging fire for a long time. Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman mentioned that was going to undertake a hunger-strike. Again, this is a system organised by the Congress party, of going on a hunger-strike: we must go on a hunger-strike; we must do something odd to get the attention which should have been routine work of the Government. Now, he went on a hunger-strike. Let me say a word about Pheruman's own personal life. The House is aware that some of the Ministers and some of the MPs and the MLAs are only in their positions because what is at their credit is only political suffering; they are political sufferers; there is not much else to add to them: only, they are political sufferers. So, they must be given all those positions and go on enjoying them, because they are political sufferers; for the *Kurbani* or the sacrifices they had made, they are compensated. They do not make any more sacrifices after that, when you have compensated for them. But anyhow, Pherumanji was second to none in the freedom struggle. He was in the army; he started his life in the army, and he revolted in the army; and the Britishers turned him out. When he came out, he brought 400 people with him. He has got 23 years of imprisonment to his credit, to his name. There are very few Congress people who can stand up and say today that for 23 years of the best part of my life we were in prison for the freedom of this country.

What were the consequences? The Prime Minister kept on saying one thing. She had nothing to say against him. She had nothing to talk about the delay, about the decision on Chandigarh. She was so adamant and all she said, and said

repeatedly, was "I will not yield to threats." "Well," I thought. Well and good; there is a strong lady. She says like that. She has set an example to be a strong lady. But what happened: inch by inch Pherumanji was dying. You can put this thing as cruelty. Nothing was done. This House has witnessed one thing: I have noticed that even some Members of the House have been shy to refer to his name because they are having a guilty conscience that is prevailing in everybody's mind. Inch by inch, Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman left this world.

What happened next? After three months, the Prime Minister yielded to the threats of Sant Fateh Singh. Where had her previous stand gone? I am making this very important reference in this House, but this is what Mrs. Gandhi is doing in every issue. She takes a stand. Then, it settles down like a bubble of water. This is what we have seen. So, when human lives are involved, and human sacrifices are there, I think the House should take it seriously and this should not be allowed to continue.

Then, this sort of thing goes on and when utterance of it is made, she can even smile over these things. When references are made about all this killing, what happens? For example, I can assure the House that out of what happened in Ganganagar, not even 10 per cent of it has been brought to the attention of the House. What happened in Ganganagar, the way the people have been shot at, the way they have been thrown into the jails? It is true. I do not know whether the press has been directed not to say that. But I know from my own personal experience, the moment they start talking about it, everybody is advised, "Let us not go into it; there may be communal trouble or this or that." The only way to solve a problem is to face it and face it squarely. Be honest about it. When reference to the situation in Ganganagar was made, Mrs. Gandhi was smiling. What has been the course of history? History repeats itself. Nero was playing the fiddle when Rome was burning. Should one continue what has happened in past history and see that history repeats itself? Here she sits and sees and she can smile at such things.

So, I think there should be more seriousness shown in these matters. She may be here now. She may do well; but nobody has been in one's position for long; nobody can continue in one's position permanently. There will be a change, if not today, tomorrow. So, when you are in the chair, when they are in their chairs, they must realise their responsibilities, and those who enjoy leadership and all the respect and grandeur that go with it, must realise that heavy responsibilities also have to be borne along. She can smile, but not when other people's fathers and brothers are being killed. At any rate, that smile does not appeal to me; may be it appeals to somebody else.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHAGAVATI (Tezpur) : Sir, the Prime Minister in her capacity as Finance Minister has presented a budget which if I may say so, has been received well by the people throughout the country. As she said, the budget has to purposes in view—growth in economy and social justice. It is very important that emphasis is given on these two points. I remember a book entitled *Challenge to Man's Future* written by Harrison Brown, which was recommended to readers by Einstein himself. In that book, he has warned humanity that if some countries or some sections of people go on spending more and more and wars are not avoided in the not too distant future, this civilization may be extinct and it may not be possible to revive it again. He has said that the world has natural resources only enough for the created beings. If this natural wealth is wasted in some places, it will have repercussions in some other places. Our Upanishads also say that God creates enough for his creation. But if some people take more, the natural consequence will be, some other people somewhere else will have to suffer. Gandhiji also laid stress on this dictum. We cannot say for the world as a whole because that is not our sphere, but we have to plan on this sound principle for this country. We must see that all sections of our people, all regions, get equal opportunities and share the benefits of national wealth or national product equally.

[Shri Bhagavati]

At the same time, it is also important that we lay emphasis on the growth of economy. At present, our economy is really very poor. In 1969-70 the total tax revenue of the Central and State Governments put together are estimated to be Rs. 3,990 crores. With that revenue nothing much can be done for 54 crores of people living in this country, who are increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. So, the basic point is how to increase the national wealth, the national product or income. For that we have to generate sufficient enthusiasm along with mobilisation of resources. Mobilisation of resources is important, but what is more important is the generation of creative enthusiasm amongst the people.

Shri Madhok has told us that he is of the opinion that India does not need socialism or capitalism, what India needs is Indianism. I do not understand what he means by that. Socialism is a definite terminology in political science. It has certain meaning, certain significance; it connotes something. So, if we have to enthuse the people we have to put before them certain ideology, certain programme based on an ideology known to them. If we put forward before them the word "socialism" they can understand it. I do not know what other concept can fulfil the desire of the commonman in this country.

I feel in this country we have to accept socialism as a national objective. I also feel that, generally speaking, our people have accepted socialism as the national objective. We have to work for it and we have to develop enough enthusiasm to work the socialist programmes in this country. Unless we do that, with the limited resources that we have we cannot go far enough. If we can mobilise our resources properly, utilize our resources properly and also generate public enthusiasm, then alone can we go ahead and make this country prosperous. So, I feel it is very important that we create strong public opinion in favour of implementing socialist programmes.

We have to see that the manpower which we have is properly organised for productive purposes. For that I think it is high

time that the progressive forces in the country are all united in the effort to push forward an agreed programme on the basis of socialism. Unless we can do that, I am afraid the economic situation will be very difficult to tackle in the near future.

This is the time when all the political parties should, if possible, come to a truce. We should adopt a common programme based on socialism and see that that programme is implemented. If we go on quarrelling over petty political issues, I do not see how this country can go ahead. If we do not combine, if we are not united to solve the economic problems which face us today, posterity will blame us.

We have tremendous problems. Our *per capita* land and resources availability is very small compared to some other countries. Our land is not enough for the population as a whole. The density of population in this country is 146 per kilometre whereas it is only 11 per kilometre in Russia and other countries. So, how can we solve our land problem unless we create new avenues for employment? How can we solve our employment problem, unless we increase economic activity? We have to increase economic activity hundredfold, thousandfold. Now our economic activity is very very limited.

With whatever money we have it should be possible for us to organise our manpower and make them work in factories, fields and some other projects so that more wealth is generated than what is possible strictly in terms of money alone. For that it is necessary that a proper climate is created. If political parties go on throwing mud at each other, quarrelling among themselves, nothing much can be achieved and posterity will blame us. I do not know whether democracy will be saved in this country if we go in this way.

So, after deciding upon a basic programme—a programme based on socialism which has been accepted as a national objective—we should all cease to find out holes here and there and go on wasting our time. We have to combine and see that

people co-operate and work hard for the implementation of that programme.

I would also like to say that in this country if we really want modernisation and that norm of living which has been accepted as the minimum norm throughout the world, it is necessary that a sizable percentage of agriculturists or farmers are removed from agriculture to industry. Because that shows growth of Economy at least in the modern sense. It is a historical fact that in the middle ages also, 80 per cent of the people did not live on land in this country. When in other countries more people have gone from land to industry, in India the reverse process was there; more people have become dependent on land, 80 per cent of the people cannot be fed by land. This is an axiomatic truth. Now we want 80 per cent and sometimes more of them to be fed by land. That is absurd. It is necessary to plan in a way so that a sizable percentage of the people now depending on land are removed from land to factories. For that new industries will have to be established. Mahatma Gandhi said that if a village had only farming and no industry, that village was said to be suffering from paralysis partially. That is the case in this country in many regions.

So, I think, it is necessary, if you really want to solve the land problem, that we have to give land to the tillers. That is the first condition: Land to the man who ploughs and creates wealth out of land by his own labour. Then, you have to give enough land, an economic holding, to each one of them. You can consolidate holdings by co-operative societies or in some other way. It is also necessary that landless agriculturists, which is a misnomer, should be provided with some other occupation.

It is generally said that we have to improve our agriculture. That means we have to emphasize on cereal production. We generally do not emphasize on production of non-cereal food.

But what is necessary is to increase non-cereal food. In this country people want protein-rich food and for that we have not done much. Quality food—we have not produced enough. If

we really want that our children grow and grow intelligent and should be capable of doing hard work intelligently, this protein-rich food must be supplied. We are having more and more schools and colleges but we do not supply them good protein-rich food. How can they study? How can they do research work? Mahatma Gandhi we saw to it and that is why he emphasized on cultivation and production of soyabean. Soyabean contains maximum of protein. For vegetarians, I think, that is the one source from which they can have protein. But uptill now we have not laid much stress on that. I can not tell you why. In this country, even now protein production is negligible. We have not given emphasis or stress on milk production, egg production, fish production or meat production. I think it is very important that production of these things are taken up as industries.

Coming to my State of Assam, I have to say that we are grateful to the Prime Minister for announcing a package deal for Assam. She has stated categorically that a second refinery, a petrochemical complex and a paper mill and Brahmaputra Commission will be established within the Fourth Plan period. I would only request her that these things are established as early as possible. It is necessary that early steps are taken to implement the announcement she has made some time back.

As regards excise duty, I only want to say that it has been enhanced on tea but common and medium tea in Zones 5 and 4 will suffer.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : आसाम जावर वहाँ से टी भेजते रहियेगा यहाँ जिस से टी सस्ती हो जाय।

SHRI BHAGAVATI : Enhancement of excise duty will create difficulties for common and medium tea Zones 5 and 4. So I will request the Commerce Minister who is here as also the Finance Minister to examine this because some tea estates are facing difficulties even now. If this enhancement is effected, then there will

[Shri Bhagavati]

be more difficulties for them, at least for small tea gardens which produce common and medium tea. Of course, it is good and I am thankful to the Government that they have lifted the export duty on tea. That will encourage export of quality tea. But this enhancement of excise duty will indirectly affect the income of Assam Government also. When there is more so excise duty, Assam Government's revenue from Agriculture Income Tax will go down. So, it is necessary that some relief is given.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Now he has to think of Assam Government also.

AN HON. MEMBER : The tea gardens should be nationalised.

SHRI BHAGAVATI : That may be considered. I don't think that is impossible. But at this stage, I cannot say what should be done. That is for the Government to examine and see what can be done.

Sir, in conclusion I will say that a new chapter in Indian history has been opened. Indian politics is at cross roads. Now it is important that we belonging to different political parties reconsider our positions. All progressive forces, all socialist forces should come together. We should know that if we miss the bus at this stage history may not forgive us. So, we should see what we can do to rejuvenate Indian economy. We have to do something drastic, something revolutionary. We have to see that old stereotyped ideas do not have hold on us and captive us even now. We have to do something in a dynamic way. We have to do something creative and revolutionary. I can only pray,—in the inimitable words of world Poet, Rabindranath Tagore,—

“Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;

Where Knowledge is free;

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls;

Where words come out from the depth of truth;

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habits;

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever-widening thought and action;

Into that Heaven of Freedom, My Father, Let my country awake.”

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : We have heard his parting speech. He has become an M.L.A. and he is going to become a Minister. We wish him well.

AN HON. MEMBER : A very good speech.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : For the last 9 Months and more intense propaganda is going on with a great deal of fanfare trumpet and that socialism is being ushered in. Therefore we had very high expectations. We were waiting for this big day, the Budget Day, to see the blue print of the Socialism about which so much was being talked about. We thought that there would be radical departure from the past because now the Prime Minister also the Finance Minister, unhampered by this gentleman, the former D. P. M. who was considered an arch reactionary who it was proclaimed, stood in the way of progress has drawn up this budget. Therefore, Sir, we were rather disappointed when in the Budget we did not see that radical trend. About this, certain views have already been expressed by Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Massani. This Budget we feel merely carries forward the trend of the previous years. There is no doubt a veneer of concern for the poor; certain welfare measures have been proposed; they are good. I don't want to minimise them. They are good as far as they go; but that is merely tinkering with the problems; they don't go to the basic root of our problems; they don't attempt anything radical that would really improve the condition of the poor people. I only repudiate the claim made by the Prime Minister and her cotery of following a

revolutionary policy a policy of great radicalism. The reason that was given for disturbing the Congress and bringing political instability. Prime Minister in her speech has said.

It is necessary to devise policies which "reconcile the imperatives of growth with concern for the wellbeing of the needy and the poor. That is measures have to be devised which, while providing welfare for poor would also add momentum to productive forces.

This is a very good formulation; nobody can find fault with it. The propaganda machinery of the Government which is very powerful these days her admiring propaganda press, her cheer press has expressed its praise in such terms.

"It is a trend setter in the socialist seventies".

Again it Says,

"Political events since July 1960 firmly fit in with economic contours that people can understand and appreciate". The era of socialist justice, the era of socialism has thus come in in contrast to the era of capitalist exploitation which preceded immediately before she came.

I only leave it to the people to judge whether this radical change has been ushered in by this budget, whether this budget reflect such a radical shift in policy.

Let us see whether this budget will achieve these objectives. Certain economists are of the opinion—I am not an economist; I am just a lay person—that the budget is ill-calculated to achieve these objectives. It will not accelerate the speed of growth. As far the poor, the people who are already in the low income groups, they will be further hardhit because inflation is inevitable. Due to inflation, the value of the rupee will come down. This will lead to social tension. It will also lead to unstable politics. This opinion is expressed by one section of economists.

They feel that the imperative of growth is adequate flow of savings. But as a result of luxury living by a small minority living on unearned monopoly incomes, inflation incomes, this will be thwarted.

Another reason for inflation is improvident spending by States, bank overdrafts, favourite States spending more and wasteful expenditure by the Central Government. As a result of these, savings will be inadequate.

In the last decade ending in 1965-66, the savings rate was 8 per cent. It went down in 1966-67 to 6.6 per cent. There is now an upward surge, the saving is a little better. But this budget does not indicate that the saving will be on an appreciably higher scale. The past policy has led to the consumption of capital thus eroding savings, thus creating shortage of capital which holds back progress. Therefore, they—the economists feel the same policy will continue. There will not be any conspicuous change.

Now we come to the question of welfare of the poor. I do not wish to repeat the various taxes which impinge on the poor. The duties on kerosene, sugar, tea, cigarettes, coffee, petrol, increase in railway fare—all these are going to hit the ordinary consumer, the ordinary middle and the poor people for whom the Benches opposite are exceedingly sympathetic these days.

The revenue sought to be raised by this budget by way of additional direct and indirect taxes amount to Rs. 170 crores. What is the break-up of this figure? Excise duties account for Rs. 135 crores, customs duties come to Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, the bulk of it comes from indirect taxes. It has been contended that they have tried to put levies on certain items which will not impinge on the poor or on the general mass of the people. But I am afraid this will have a very bad impact on the people at large. Such invisible taxes are the harshest. People cannot place their fingers on them; they go undetected. But they have an over-all impact as they increase prices.

We are told that the raising of the exemption limit of for income-tax is a

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great socialist measure. I thank her for what little she has done. But that little is not going to affect a very large number. The Bhoothalingam Committee report had proposed an exemption limit of Rs. 7,500. That should have been taken as the limit of exemption. Why has she not gone up to that ? That would have been the proper and rational thing to do.

AN HON. MEMBER: Too much.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI :
Very good. But I beg to differ.

Then the tax rate on incomes of Rs. 40,000 and above has been raised. The new wealth tax at the highest slab will impose an effective ceiling of approximately Rs. 25,000 rupee incomes derived from wealth. That is also a good socialist measure. But where does the defect, the catch, lie ? It will lie in administration, in the collection of it. I would like her to tell me whether the big bosses, the leaders of big business, houses such people who figure in the Report of the Monopolies Commission Report: who represent real concentration of wealth will pay up. I know that income tax of 93.5 per cent is an almost confiscatory level. Nobody can say it should be more. It is good socialistic measure, but may I know how many assesseees will come under this category and what quantum Government expects to get out of this category ? When the Prime Minister replies I would very much like to know what she expects to get out of this sector. She is a very hard realist therefore in the Wealth Tax she has taken credit for an increase of only Rs. 4 crores, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 crores. She knows they would collect more. The apprehension is that the premium on evasion will be high at the higher levels of income. This was said by Prof. Kaldor had said and we are afraid that the same thing is going to happen. We also apprehend that it will also lead to further accumulation of black money which is creating havoc in the Indian economy. Therefore, it is more necessary, according to me, to plug the loopholes.

The loopholes of urban property for instance, In urban property, tax has been

imposed on individual and family property but corporate property has been left out. I would like to ask how many of these big businessmen bosses own property in their own names ? In this House some months ago when this question of taking over Birla House as a national monument came up, we learnt that it does not belong to the Birla family but to their business. Therefore, this entire gamut of property will be left out of the purview of taxes. This is only a big loopholes which needs to be plugged. There are other loopholes. I cannot go into details, I can mention only a few.

The far instance method of evaluation of shares of companies, particularly private companies, leaves much to be desired. That is a major loophole. For example, an individual may transfer his personal house say worth over Rs. 10 lakhs to a company against shares. The company will not be liable to wealth tax. None will be paid on that property. The Wealth Tax leviable on shares may not reflect the real value of the property as there is no arrangement to evaluate shares. Therefore, the Wealth Tax that he pays will not reflect the real value of his wealth. There are various ways of evasion which the Government needs to look into and check.

Then, the P.M. has initiated certain new measures in order to give incentive to people to put money in the nationalised banks. Wealth tax will not be charged on deposits upto Rs. 1½ lakhs if it is kept in the bank, or invested in the shares of certain companies, and income tax will not be charged upto Rs. 3,000 of income derived out of money placed in these banks. So far so good. It is a good incentive to increase deposits in the banks because banks now belong to the Government. The depositors are certainly being helped, but at whose cost ? The depositor will be helped at the cost of the public exchequer. Is the Government justified in doing that ? That is a very simple question I ask the Government. There is the gift tax, that is considered a great socialist measure, but no credit has been taken in the revenue for this item because it never increases. This has no revenue impact. It is another of the window-dressings to which Shri Asoka Mehta referred.

I welcome the decision of the Government to tax those charitable trusts which were a cloak for evading taxes. I also welcome the decision to tax entertainment, not to leave business entertainment free any more.

It has been said that corporate tax is not being raised to create acclimate for better investment, to help for production. I take this assertion at its face value. But I have a few questions to ask. Corporation tax has been stagnating over the last few years. Production has increased, diversification has increased, but in spite of that the corporate tax has not increased, rather in real terms it has gone down. Has the Government probed into it to see what the loopholes are? Are they at all planning to plug the loopholes? We would like these simple questions to be answered.

Then, I come to the question of inflation? There is a great deal of sympathy for the poor, but the ban of Indian economy has been in the last few years mounting inflation, inflation mounting year after year. The spiral of inflation is going on, and that is hitting us the hardest. Who gets hurt by the inflation—poor middle-class and fixed income groups. An impression is sought to be created that inflation is no more a big problem. But there has been a re-emergence of inflationary trend after a brief period of price stability and this belies the claim that inflation is no longer a problem. In the last 12 months prices have risen by seven per cent. If this trend continues, there will be demand for wage rise. All our calculations of development expenditure will also go wrong. The Prime Minister has stated that deficit financing of Rs. 225 crores should not cause concern in view of better foodgrains position. Liberal foodgrains supply alone cannot provide cushion against inflation. Harvest still depend upon the vagaries of nature. Only yesterday we had a severe hail storm which might hit this year's production. Therefore, we feel that there is no justification for this optimism. Then, Sir, the gap is even bigger. I do not want to go into it in great detail because Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. Masani had touched earlier on this point. The

Government has over estimated their revenue yield by at least Rs. 100 crores. On top of that State after State is bringing forward deficit budget. Some State will go in for overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. All this will add to inflation. The losses in the public sector are there I shall quote only one sentence from the Economic Survey.

The financial results of 55 running concerns with a total investment of Rs. 3093 crores disclose a net loss of the order of Rs. 35 crores for 1967-68. Further, Hindustan Steel alone with a total estimated investment of Rs. 1084 crores incurred a loss of Rs. 38 crores.

If the public sector projects are run in this insolvent manner that is bound to increase inflation.

I am sorry to quote that in the budget there is no indication that the Government is at all concerned about effecting any economy, about cutting the wasteful expenditure. I am sure that if the Government wanted they could curtail non-development and non-plan expenditure to a certain extent. With the little experience I have of administration in U.P. Where we had a budget of only Rs. 390 crores, not Rs. 4000 crores, we had provided for a plan of saving Rs. 13 crores spread over 5 years. If I had continued there it would have been possible to effect that much of saving. If the Government is earnest it is possible to do these things. But not a single word had been said about cutting down wasteful expenditure. therefore, I come to the unfortunate conclusion that inflation will rise, nothing has been done to prevent it. Whatever benefits people may get out of the welfare schemes, will be set off by inflation. The worker is better off in a State where fiscal arrangement will give him a stable and honest rupee. Today the crying need of India is for an honest and stable rupee so that people know how much their rupee is worth.

We find a novel proposition in this budget. Rs. 175 crores have been retained by the Prime Minister as discretionary grant to be spent for the States as and when she thinks fit. I am surprised why this need

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has arisen. The Finance Commission gave its award only last year. The Planning Commission goes meticulously every year into the needs of the States and the resources availability position and makes allocation. After the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission have gone into the matter, what more is left necessitating the Prime Minister to keep such a large amount in her hands? What is the purpose of the Finance Commission? The Finance Commission measures with a common yard stick the relative needs of the States and then makes its recommendations. The Planning Commission does the same. What will the Prime Minister do? I am afraid this amount will be used for political purposes, for partisan purposes. It is to favour one State or to topple the Government in another State. The recent trend has been to use public funds for such purposes. This is a very nefarious trend and this trend should be condemned. This may sabotage our federal and democratic structure. This will sabotage our Constitution. I make a specific demand: if the Government have got so much money to spare, let them appoint a Commission, and let the Commission go into the needs of the States and then allocate the amount. Therefore, I strongly oppose this measure of holding the sum of Rs. 175 crores under her discretion.

I now come to another very interesting subject, and that is about the bank nationalisation. I shall refer to the report in this Government document, the *Economic Survey*. The nationalisation of banks is the trump card in the Prime Minister's hand in her political game. This word has been used *ad nauseam*; we are rather sick of this propaganda. Why were the banks nationalised? They were nationalised in order to give money to the priority sectors, the sectors that were being deprived by the private banks. The object was to increase the tempo of production in the agricultural all small industrial sector, etc. What does this report say about bank nationalisation? It is rather revealing. It says:

"As a result of the various measures taken by the Reserve Bank, commercial

banks had stepped up credit to priority sectors. Thus, between end-June 1968 and end-June 1969—

Please mark the dates.

"the total outstanding credit rose from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 188 crores in respect of agriculture, from Rs. 194 crores to Rs. 294 crores in respect of small scale industries and from Rs. 174 crores to Rs. 255 crores in respect of exports."

This has happened when? (The law came into force only in February.) This happened in the year ending June 1969; but this is the period when this "reactionary" gentleman who sits here, the friend of the capitalists, who has not the good of the poor at heart, was at the helm of the Finance Ministry. Then, in July, 1969, the dynamic personality, the "friend of the poor", the socialist, Prime Minister came to proide over the Finance Department: (*Interruption*) the harbinger of radicalism. We would like to know what is the record of achievement in the later period. Very cleverly, neither the *Economic Survey* nor the budget, said anything about it. We do not know what is the performance of the nationalised banks *vis-a-vis* all these priority sectors during this period, when the socialist, P.M. took up the stewardship of the Finance Ministry.

I do not say much, owing to lack of time. I would only ask a few questions on this. I want to know what is the performance of the nationalised banks during this period. Can we have a picture of the firm credit plan? What is the provision for agriculture? What is the provision for small industry that the Prime Minister has made?

With these few words, I am finishing. The budget is very cleverly drafted. If you look at it superficially, you will be certainly taken in. You will find a good facade of socialism. But if you go a little deep, if you probe into it, if you come to read the literature, carefully the hollowness of the claim is exposed. All I say is—I do not say there are no good points; there are (some good points—that the tall claim

made by the Prime Minister and her supporters is not justified.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : माननीय अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि सन् 1970-71 का बजट पेश करने के बाद देश में लगभग सभी वर्गों से एक अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया आई, महज उन लोगों का छोड़ कर जो कि यह महसूस करते थे कि इस बजट में या तो कुछ ऐसे कर लगाए जायेंगे जिनका बोझ आम गरीब जनता पर पड़ेगा और उन्हें आलोचना करने का मौका मिलेगा या वे समझते थे कि प्रधान मंत्री अपने जांश व खरोश में जिन प्रगतिशील और समाजवादी नीतियों की आज-कल वे बातें करती हैं उसमें कुछ ऐंसे बड़े टैक्स लगायेंगे जिससे हमारे देश की जो औद्योगिक व्यवस्था है उसमें अराजकता फैल जायेगी और विकास की जो गति है उसमें रूकावटें पैदा हो जायेंगी और इसलिए उन्हें आलोचना करने का मौका मिलेगा। और इस आशा में इस बजट की तरफ देख रहे थे कि शायद आज देश में भी एक भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश कुछ लोगों की तरफ से हो रही है, देश की प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों की तरफ से, देश की रूढ़िवादी और अपरिवर्तनशील ताकतों की तरफ से हो रही है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने जो वातावरण सारे देश में पैदा किया है वह बहुत दिन तक रहने वाला नहीं। उनको गहरी माथूसी हुई है, गहरी निराशा हुई है इस बजट को देखने के बाद। (व्यवधान) सब से ज्यादा निराशा शायद श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा को हुई है, और इसलिये वह बहुत परेशान हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : पश्चिमी बंगाल में आशा ही आशा दिखाई दे रही है। मैं बड़ी खुश हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : समापति महोदय, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम बजट पर शान्त चित्त से विचार करें और गम्भीरता से विचार करें तो यह बजट देश में पैदा हुई आशा, देश की आम जनता में पैदा हुई जेतना और देश

की जनता की आशा अकांक्षा का प्रतिबिम्ब है। इस बजट को पेश करते हुए इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है कि देश में पिछले पांच-छः महीनों में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हुआ है जिसमें हमने इस बात का देश की जनता को निरंतर विश्वास दिलाया है कि पिछले 20-22 साल के विकास के बाद अपनी कमजोरियों को हमने देखा यह बात नहीं है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में देश की प्रगति नहीं हुई, देश में निर्माण हुआ बड़े पैमाने पर, लेकिन कुछ बड़ी कमजोरियाँ देश में देखने में आई और हमारे देश के समाज का जो निर्बल वर्ग है उसकी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं रही। विषमता समाज के कुछ वर्गों में बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। बड़े पैमाने पर जो गरीब लोग हैं, मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं उनके अन्दर और धनी वर्गों के अन्दर विषमता बढ़ रही है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप चुप रहिये। आप को मौका मिलेगा तब आप जवाब दीजियेगा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि इस बजट को पेश करते हुए सरकार के सामने मुख्य रूप में तीन बातों का ध्यान था। तीन आधार हैं इस बजट को बनाने के। पहला आधार यह है कि समाज का जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है, गरीब वर्ग है उसके निर्माण के लिये, उसकी कुछ सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिये हम इस बजट के द्वारा एक कदम उठा रहे हैं। दूसरा आधार यह है इस बजट को बनाने का कि पिछले बीस-बाइस वर्षों में समाज के जिस वर्ग ने सम्पत्ति अर्जित की है, पैसा कमाया है, विकास और निर्माण का फायदा उठाया है, अगर कोई टैक्स लगना है तो उसका बोझ केवल उसी वर्ग पर पड़ना चाहिये। इस बात की तरफ भी कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं। तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण आधार जो इस बजट के अन्दर रखा गया है ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जो भी आप की पार्टी के मेम्बर यहाँ जवाब देंगे उनको आप यह प्वाइंट्स निम्ना दें, वह इसके बारे में बोलेंगे।

श्री चन्द्रजीत दाबब : तीसरा आधार इस बजट के अन्दर जो पेश किया गया है वह यह है कि हमारे देश के विकास और निर्माण की जो गति पिछले डेढ़-दो वर्षों में रही है कृषि के अन्दर, जिसको सबने माना है, उसमें उसका विकास हुआ है। और उसका लक्षण यह है कि जिस चीज के लिये इस देश में निरन्तर चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई कि हम खाने के लिये दूसरों पर निर्भर करते हैं, उसमें उन्नति हुई है। हमारे उद्योग क्षेत्रों में पिछले दो सालों में जो रिसेशन का पीरियड था उसमें कमी आई है। हम देखते हैं कि हम अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में स्थायित्व की तरफ बढ़े हैं। बजट के अन्दर इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा गया है कि हम कोई ऐसा कदम न उठाएं जिससे हमारे विकास और हमारे निर्माण की जो गति है, जो प्रगति है उसमें कोई बाधा पड़े इस बजट के कारण। यह तीन मुख्य आधार हैं जिनको हमने इस बजट के अन्दर रखा है, और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि देश की तमाम जनता ने और देश के समाज के हर वर्ग ने इस दृष्टि से इस बजट का स्वागत किया है कि यह बजट देश की वास्तविक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया गया है।

इस बजट की आलोचना केवल उन लोगों की तरफ से हुई है जो राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से हर चीज के अन्दर कमजोरी देखने की कोशिश करते हैं। हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि "सावन के अन्धे को हर चीज हरी हरी दिखाई देती है।" इसी को थोड़ा सा बदल कर मैं नई कहावत कह दूं तो वह इस तरह से होगी कि "जो राजनीतिक अन्धे हैं उनको हर चीज बुरी ही बुरी दिखाई देती है।" हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ लोगों की जो आलोचना है वह इस बात का प्रमाण है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रामसेवक दाबब (बाराबंकी) : यह कहावत तो आप पर ही फिट हो गई।

श्री चन्द्रजीत दाबब : इस बात का भी हम देखें कि एक आलोचना श्री अशोक मेहता ने

यह की कि इस बजट के अन्दर कुछ ऐसे भी कदम उठाये गये हैं जो अच्छे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बजट के अन्दर जो हमारे देश के सबसे गरीब वर्ग के बच्चे हैं, जो आदिवासियों के बच्चे हैं, जो शहरों की गरीब बस्तियों में रहने वाले बच्चे हैं उनके लिये एक कदम उठाया गया लेकिन उसने लिए महज 4 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार इस बात से परिचित है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर इस एज ग्रुप में 5 करोड़ ऐसे बच्चे हैं जिनके लिये पीण्टिक आहार की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि उनके व्यक्तित्व का विकास हो सके। इसके लिये बहुत बड़ी रकम की जरूरत है। लेकिन यह पहला कदम इस दिशा में है जो हमने इस देश के 20 लाख बच्चों की जिन्दगी को अच्छी बनाने के लिये, उनको भयंकर बीमारियों के चंगुल से निकालने के लिए हमने उठाया है। आज आलोचना की जाती है कि केवल 20 लाख बच्चों को उससे लाभ हो सकेगा। मैं कहता हूं कि उनकी निगाह में 20 लाख बच्चों की जिन्दगी का चाहे कोई महत्व न हो, लेकिन अगर एक भी बच्चे की जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया जाता है तो वह सराहनीय कदम है। एक अच्छा कदम है और हम को इस बात का स्वागत करना चाहिये कि एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया है।

इस बजट के माध्यम से हम ने बीस वर्ष के बाद पहली बार यह व्यवस्था की है कि जो हमारे उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, छोटे लोग हैं, अगर उनमें से कोई मरता है तो उसके मरने के बाद कम-से-कम 40 रु० पारिवारिक पेंशन का प्रबन्ध हम कर सकें ताकि मरने वाले के बीवी-बच्चे दर-दर के भिखारी बन कर ठोकर खाते न फिरे। मैं जानता हूं कि यह एक सही कदम है, गरीब लोगों की आंखों से आंसू पोंछने का कदम है, उनको रोटी का सहारा देने का कदम है। आज चाहे जो इसका उपहास करे लेकिन देश की गरीब जनता इस कदम का स्वागत करेगी। मैं समझता

हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जिन्दगी, जिनकी सख्या बहुत बढ़ी है, आज 10 और 5 रु० पेंशन पर मुनहसर करती है। आज हम इस बात की क्या गारंटी देते हैं? यह कि इस कल्याणकारी राज्य में, इस सरकारी व्यवस्था के अन्दर हम तुम्हारी पेंशन को बढ़ा कर कम-से-कम 40-५० रखना चाहते हैं और यह कदम है इस दिशा में। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस कदम को उठाने से सरकारी खजाने पर करोड़ों रुपयों का बोझ पड़ेगा, लेकिन हमने इसको इसलिये उठाया है कि हम चाहते हैं कि समाज का जो निर्बल वर्ग है, कमजोर वर्ग है उसकी हम सहायता करें और उस के भविष्य को सुरक्षित बनायें।

इस बजट के अन्दर आदि से अन्त तक जो मुख्य बात है उसका आप देखें। आद्योपान्त ऐसी धारा बहती है उसके अन्दर कि जितने टैक्स लगते हैं वे समाज के लोगों को सुविधा देते हैं, लेकिन इस बात का निरन्तर ध्यान रखा गया है कि जो सबसे गरीब वर्ग है, सबसे निर्बल वर्ग है, उसके लिये हम कोई कदम उठायें। शुरू में आखीर तक बजट की यही दिशा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस दिशा में सही कदम है। अगर किसी पत्र ने इस बात की आलोचना की है, जैसा श्रीमती मुचेता कृपलानी ने कहा है, कि इस बजट से नये युग का प्रारम्भ होता है, तो वह आलोचना सही है क्योंकि इस बजट से उस युग का प्रारम्भ होना है जिसमें जो इस देश का उपेक्षित वर्ग है, इस देश का निर्धन, इस देश का गरीब और सबसे पिछड़ा वर्ग है, चाहे वह मेरा इलाका हो या किसी दूसरे का, उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान गया है। पिछले पांच छः महीनों में इस देश में जो कुछ हुआ है उसके अनुकूल इस बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है।

इस बजट में इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि हमारे जिन लोगों ने सम्पत्ति अर्जित की है, जिन्होंने पैसे कमाये हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाया जाये। भले ही यह छोटी-छोटी बातें हों लेकिन उसके पीछे भावना यह है कि जो

ऐसी कम्पनियाँ हैं उनके खर्च को टैक्स के नीचे लाया जाय। जो टैक्स के ऊपरी ढाँचे के अन्दर आती हैं, जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है, उनका ऊपर टैक्स का ज्यादा बोझ पड़े। इस तरह का कदम उठाने का अर्थ है कि हम समाज के अन्दर अपनी जनता के अन्दर एक सामाजिक न्याय इस बजट के माध्यम से स्थापित करना चाहते हैं।

अभी इस बात की आलोचना की गई कि कारपोरेट सेक्टर को टैक्स से क्यों छोड़ दिया गया। श्रीमती मुचेता कृपलानी ने भी कई सवाल किये। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में जितने बजट इस सदन के अन्दर पेश किये गये उनमें से एक के बाद एक में हर साल कारपोरेट सेक्टर को लगातार कंसेशन दिये गये थे। हमने उनके कंसेशन को बंद किया है इस बार। कोई कंसेशन बजट के अन्दर नहीं है। क्या यह सही दिशा में कदम नहीं है?

17 hrs.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : अब तो कारपोरेट सेक्टर को छुट्टी मिल गई है, यह आपको जानना चाहिये। साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया जो इनवेस्ट करेंगी कम्पनियाँ उनके लिए भी छुट्टी।

श्री चन्द्रजीत दाबब : और भी कई महत्वपूर्ण बातें इस केंद्रीय बजट के अन्दर हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस देश से अगर गरीबी को मिटाना है, अगर खुशहाली लानी है, जनता की जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाना है, तो केवल केंद्रीय बजट से ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है। हमारे क्षेत्र बंटे हुए हैं। देश में राज्य सरकारें भी हैं। अगर किसानों के लिए काम करना है, उनका स्तर ऊंचा उठाना है, भूमि मुधार करने हैं, मिर्चाई के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था करनी है, तो यह जिम्मेदारी संविधान में राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर सौंपी गई है। इस बात को जानते हुए भी कि राज्य सरकारें बहुत सी कमजोरियाँ दिखा

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

रही है और राजनीति का शिकार बन कर चाहे उनको ये कंमेशन देने पड़ रहे हैं, लेकिन इस तथ्य से आँखें नहीं मूंदी जा सकती है कि उनको यहाँ असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है, क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फिर भी इस बजट में देश के छोटे-छोटे किसानों की तरफ ध्यान दिया है और तीन सौ करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था बजट के अन्दर की है ताकि छोटे किसान जिनका सिचाई का लाभ नहीं पहुँच पाता है, अब उसका लाभ उठा सकें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह एक भवत्वपूर्ण कदम नहीं है और सही दिशा में एक कदम नहीं है।

हमारे देश में ये जो गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं, एक अभिशाप हैं देश के लिए और हमारे अच्छे और बढ़ते हुए खूबसूरत शहरों के लिए। अब चाहे हमने उसके लिए केवल दम करोड़ रुपया ही रखा है लेकिन यह उस भावना को प्रदर्शित करता है उस उद्देश्य को परिलक्षित करता है, जिसकी ओर हम बढ़ना चाहते हैं। हमने संकल्प किया है कि इनको हम खत्म करेंगे और उसकी शुरुआत हमने इस बजट में की है।

ये जो सब काम हैं इनको करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर साधनों की जरूरत है। आलोचना की जाती है कि गरीब जनता के ऊपर टैक्सों का भार डाल दिया गया है। यह सही है कि चाय पर थोड़ा सा टैक्स लगाया गया है। लेकिन वह किस क्वालिटी की चाय है जिस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, इसको आप देखें और वह चाय कौन लोग पीते हैं, इसको भी आप देखें। अच्छी किस्म की जो चाय है उसके ऊपर थोड़ा सा टैक्स लगाया गया है और हिन्दुस्तान के गाँवों में रहने वाले जो चालीस करोड़ लोग हैं, उन पर इसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता। उनके घरों में लिप्टन और बुक बांड में बंद डिब्बों वाली चाय नहीं पी जाती है। अब अगर बढ़िया चाय पर दो पैसे का टैक्स लगता है तो इनको दर्द होता है। दर्द उनको होता है जो ऐश व आराम से रहते हैं,

जो अच्छी जिन्दगी बिताने वाले लोग हैं। गरीबों का नाम लेकर वे चाहते हैं कि चाय पर टैक्स न लगे। हमने इस बजट में कोशिश की है कि अगर चाय पर टैक्स बढ़ाया जाए तो खुली हुई चाय जो है उसके ऊपर टैक्स न लगे। हमने यह भी कोशिश की है कि मिट्टी के तेल पर अगर टैक्स बढ़ता है तो वो अच्छी क्वालिटी का मिट्टी का तेल है, उसके ऊपर ही दो पैसे लिटर के बड़े लेकिन जो मिट्टी का तेल गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है, उसके ऊपर न बढ़ने पाए। हमने कोशिश की है कि अगर चीनी पर कर बढ़ता है तो कंट्रोल की चीनी जो गरीब आदमी खाता है, उस पर टैक्स न बढ़े और अपने कंटे से ज्यादा चीनी खाने वाले अगर लोग हैं, उन पर अगर टैक्स लगता है तो दर्द इनको होता है। जहाँ तक सिग्रेट पर टैक्स बढ़ने का सम्बन्ध है, हमने कोशिश इस बात की की है, ध्यान इस बात का रखा है कि कैंची की सिग्रेट पीने वाले जो गरीब आदमी इस देश में है और जिनकी संख्या 9.5 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है, उस पर अगर दो पैसे टैक्स लगता है तो गोल्ड फ्लेक-फिल्टर, गोल्ड फ्लेक या ईडिया किंग पीने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको बीस पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़े। लेकिन यह लोग तो चाहते हैं कि सिग्रेट पर टैक्स ही न लगे। यह जो दृष्टिकोण है यह निरंतर बजट में देखने को मिलता है।

हमारे देश में एक बहुत भयंकर समस्या है जिस को हमको हल करना है और वह बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। इस समस्या का मुकाबला हम लोगों को आने वाले जमाने में करना पड़ेगा। जो भी कुछे मुझे मिले हैं उनके अनुसार नवम्बर, 1969 तक इस देश में 36 लाख नौजवान बेकार थे जिन्होंने अपने नाम एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज में रजिस्टर कर रखे थे। ये वे नौजवान हैं जिन्होंने एक वक्त रोटी खाकर पढ़ाई की है जिनका माँ-बाप ने हर तरह की मुमकिन उठाकर उनको शिक्षित बनाया है। शिक्षित होकर आज वे लोग बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी आँखों के सामने भ्रंशरा है। इस समस्या को मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता

हैं कि फौजी स्तर पर, वार फुटिंग पर हल किया जाय। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को बुला कर उनकी मीटिंग करके, योजनायें बनाये और इस समस्या का समाधान ढूँढ़े। सरकार को इस बात की जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिये कि ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने अपने नाम इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिंग में रजिस्टर करा रखे हैं, दो साल के अन्दर अगर उन्हें सरकार नौकरी नहीं दे पाती तो यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार को अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये कि उनका भरण-पोषण हो, उनका जीवन-यापन हो। सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कृद्ध कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। सरकार को निर्णय करना होगा कि 55 साल की उम्र के बाद किसी को वह नौकरी नहीं देगी जब तक कि बेकारों की लिस्ट में एक भी बेकार बैठा हुआ हो। सरकार को कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे कि हमारी पूरी अर्थ व्यवस्था के अन्दर इस प्रकार से परिवर्तन किया जाए कि हम लोगों को रोजगार दे सकें। यह बड़ी भारी समस्या है जिसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी समस्या जो हमारे देश के सामने है वह क्षेत्रीय असमानता की है जो बढ़ती ही जा रही है, क्षेत्रीय विषमता की है। इस समस्या की राज्य सरकारों ने राजनीतिक कारणों से उपेक्षा की है। जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, जो गरीब इलाके हैं, जिन इलाकों का आज तक विकास नहीं हो पाया है, उनकी निरन्तर उपेक्षा ही होती चली गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा प्लानिंग कमिशन ने पिछली बार एक निर्णय किया था जिसके मुताबिक यह तय हुआ था कि केन्द्र रुपया राज्य सरकारों को दे देगा लेकिन तब पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों पर उसको खर्च किया जाना है और कौन से इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं, इसका निर्णय राज्य सरकार करेगी, उसके लिए क्या योजना बनानी है, यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने इस निर्णय पर फिर विचार करना होगा, केन्द्रीय सरकार को बढ़ती हुई क्षेत्रीय असमानता और बढ़ते हुए क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन की जिम्मेदारी केवल राज्य

सरकार के ऊपर नहीं छोड़नी होगी। यदि राज्य सरकारों पर ही इसको छोड़ा गया तो इससे और ज्यादा समस्याएं पैदा होंगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बजट में इस बात का संकेत दिया है कि कुछ ऐसे जिले और क्षेत्र चुने जाएंगे जो पिछड़े हुए हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके वास्ते कुछ योजनाएं चलायेंगी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस योजना पर बड़े पैमाने पर सरकार को खर्च करना चाहिये और इसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र को अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : पटेल कमिशन का जिक्र करो।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मुझे वह दिन याद है जब उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की समस्या को लेकर इसी सदन में उस प्रदेश के एक माननीय सदस्य रोने लग गये थे, उनकी आंखों से आंशु गिरने लग गए थे जब उन्होंने उस क्षेत्र की गरीबी की चर्चा की थी। जवाहरलाल जी उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री थे। यहां से जाने के बाद उन्होंने उस माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया और उसके पश्चात पटेल आयोग की नियुक्ति की। देश के सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए, सबसे ज्यादा गरीब और तबाह इलाके उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले हैं, झाजमगढ़, गाजीपुर, बलिया, देवरिया, मिर्जापुर और उनका लिए उन्होंने कहा कि योजना बननी चाहिये। उन्होंने उस कमिशन को इसके लिये स्थापित किया। उस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। मुझे अफसोस है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के हमले के बाद हमारा ध्यान देश की रक्षा की तरफ चला गया तो उसके बाद हमने उस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दी और राज्य सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टांकरी में डाल कर रख दिया। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार फिर से पटेल कमिशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ले।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी : पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया गया था इस वास्ते इस को स्थगित कर दिया गया।

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

The scheme, at my intervention, was extended to two more districts. But after working for two years, it was dropped because the sanctions were not released by the Centre.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्री चन्द्रभान गुप्त को डिफेंड करने की जिम्मेदारी भी आप अपने ऊपर ले रही हैं। श्री चन्द्रभान गुप्त डिबेलपमेंट काउंसिल के अन्दर आए हुए थे। वहाँ पर यह निर्णय लिया गया था। खुद उन्होंने इस बात की जिम्मेदारी ली कि वेन्द्र यह स्था राज्य सरकार को दे दे और राज्य सरकार पिछड़े हुए इलाकों पर इसको खर्च करेगी। वेन्द्र से रुपया लेने के बाद उस राशि को पिछड़े हुए इलाकों पर खर्च नहीं किया गया। यह तथ्य है और इसके ऊपर आप पर्दा नहीं डाल सकती हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : अब तो चरणमिंह की गवर्नमेंट है। अब करा दो।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : यह आलोचना की जाती है कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग घाटे में चल रहे हैं, इसलिए उनको बन्द कर दिया जाये। अभी श्री मधोक ने भी यही मांग की। इस देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विरोधी वे लोग हैं, जो इस देश की प्रगति के विरोधी हैं, जो इस देश की गरीब जनता के हित में काम करने के विरोधी हैं। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बारे में यह आलोचना कोई नई नहीं है। यह आलोचना 1947 में ही की जा रही है और खासतौर से 1952 के बाद सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के विरुद्ध यह आवाज ज्यादा जोर से बुलन्द की गई, जबकि इस देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की स्थापना बड़े पैमाने पर की गई।

प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा है कि पिछले वर्ष सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अपने आन्तरिक साधनों से उसके विस्तार के लिए 162 लाख रुपये मिले और हम आशा करते हैं कि वर्तमान बजट में वह रकम बढ़कर 202 लाख रुपये हो जायेगी, अर्थात् उसमें 40 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि हो जायेगी। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का मुनाफा बढ़ रहा है और उसका विकास हो रहा है और इसलिये

यह आगे विलकुल बेबुनियाद है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र एक गेरासाइट की तरह काम कर रहा है। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश में निर्माण के लिये, हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, हमारे देश के उन सामाजिक और आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिए, जिनके द्वारा हम इस देश को खुशहाली और समाजवाद के रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र एक मुख्य आधार है और वह भविष्य में भी बना रहेगा। इस तरह की बेबुनियाद आलोचनाओं से इस देश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बंद नहीं होने जा रहा है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री अणोक मेहता ने कहा कि यह बजट न तो चाक है और न चीज है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई का बजट चाक था, तो यह बजट भी चाक है और अगर यह बजट चीज है, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई का बजट भी चीज था। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बजट और अर्थ-व्यवस्था को देखने का यह दृष्टिकोण विलकुल गलत है। यह बजट न चाक है न और चीज है। यह बजट एक सहा-नीय और साहसपूर्ण कदम है इस देश की गरीबी को दूर करने की दिशा में और उन सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की दिशा में, जिन को हमने अपने सामने रखा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के रूप में एक साहसपूर्ण कदम उठाया गया है देश की सामाजिक विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए, अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई को पाटने के लिए, देश के सबसे निर्बल लोगों को सबसे ज्यादा सहायता देने के लिये। पिछले बीस बरसों में जिन लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ी है, हम उन पर टैक्स का बोझ लाद कर, उससे प्राप्त धन को देश के निर्माण के काम में लाना चाहते हैं। हमने कभी यह दावा नहीं किया है कि इस बजट के माध्यम से इस देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना होने वाली है। जो लोग समझते हैं कि किसी देश में बजट के माध्यम से समाजवाद की स्थापना होती है, न उनको समाजवाद की जानकारी

है और न वे समाजवाद की परिभाषा को जानते हैं। बजट के माध्यम से समाजवाद की स्थापना नहीं हुआ करती है। देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक शक्तियों और सम्बन्धों को नियंत्रित कर के और उत्पादन के साधनों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरकार के कब्जे में ला कर ही समाजवाद की स्थापना होती है और यह बजट उस दिशा में बढ़ने वाला एक कदम है।

श्रीमती मुचेता कृपलानी ने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने 175 करोड़ रुपया अपने हाथ में रख छोड़ा है, राज्यों में बांटने में जिसका उपयोग शायद वह विभिन्न स्टेट्स में भेदभाव करने और अपने राजनैतिक मकसद को पूरा करने के लिए करेगी। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री पोलिटिकल परपज के लिए 175 करोड़ रुपये अपने हाथ में रखना चाहती है। (व्यवधान) प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कुछ आधार बनाए हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों में धन का बंटवारा कैसे होगा। फिनांस कमीशन ने भी इसके लिए कुछ आधार तय किये हैं। लेकिन इन दोनों कमीशनों द्वारा ये आधार निर्धारित किये जाने के बावजूद राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निरंतर केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह दबाव डाला गया है कि उनके साधन कम हैं और अपने विकास के लिये उन्हें रुपया चाहिए। राज्यों की उन मांगों का ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बजट में राज्यों को मदद देने के लिए रुपया रखा गया है। किसी एक राज्य को मदद देने का प्रश्न नहीं है। मुख्य मंत्रियों से परामर्श करके, नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल द्वारा तय आधारों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए और प्लानिंग कमीशन से सलाह-मशवरा करके यह निर्णय किया जायेगा कि राज्यों को यह रुपया किस आधार पर दिया जाये। यदि किसी राज्य की अपनी विशेष समस्याएं हैं, किसी राज्य में कहत पड़ गया है, किसी राज्य में पिछड़े वर्गों की समस्याएं हैं, तो उन बातों को देखते हुए, कुछ निश्चित आधारों पर, यह रुपया बांटा जायेगा। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य का यह आरोप बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है और एक राजनैतिक उद्देश्य से लगाया गया है।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मैं एक शेर मुन्नाना चाहती हूँ। 'गालिब वजीफाखार हो, दो शाह को दुआ, वो दिन गये कहते थे, नौकर नहीं हूँ मैं।'

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, if I may say so, this Budget has got two parts. The first part belongs to the Prime Minister and the second to the bureaucrats. In the first part, she has stood up to her promise and has presented to the country a refreshing new look. There is no use finding fault with her that she has not been able to usher in socialism through this budget. She has given a new direction. Otherwise, you cannot explain the whole enthusiasm that has been exhibited throughout the country within the last six months.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

It is easy to pick up several faults in the framing of this Budget. I myself will be able to do it. But with all my orthodoxy in looking at budgets, I find there is something that happened in this country which perhaps we may not be able to define but a new enthusiasm has come up, a new sunshine has shone and a new awareness among the people is discernible that hereafter they are participants in the wealth and progress of this country. Eighty per cent of the people now feel that they are no more second class citizens to be exploited by the big business and the bureaucracy which is in the hands of the big business and the Ministers who are in the hands of the bureaucracy.

That is the change that has come. That is the reason why people like myself say it is a budget worth looking at. It may contain all the faults which Shri Ashoka Mehta pointed out, all the shortcomings which Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has highlighted and all the great faults which the great business representative, Shri Masani, has drawn attention to. But like in Hindu law where there is what is called obstructed heritage, she has inherited a

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great backlog of 20 years. Therefore, it is not always easy to clear up the whole thing in a day.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : From whom?

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : From those who have presented. Budgets for the last twenty years, who have been showing concession after concession to the big business, who have been pampering the businessmen at the cost of the common man of this country. These big businessmen have always got a great knack of presenting things in a beautiful way, otherwise they will no longer be businessmen. They come and teach the Ministers several things, but every time they see to it that it is to their advantage. Therefore, in spite of all the good wishes which the Congress men entertained and expressed, the result was that something else has happened which is far different from their wishes.

You might remember that prof. Mahalanobis arranged pyramids and models and then gave plans. I think Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao was one of the economists and a great number of economists including the present Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, etc. were the advisers of this Government. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, once he trusted a man, trusted him completely. He trusted these people completely and left everything to the Planning Commission. What happened? After they planned and planned for ten or 15 years they found that the plan led all the wealth into the hands of a few people, and then they themselves began writing reports.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : It was found out in Jawaharlal's own days.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM : Yes. After two plans, people began to criticise on the floor of the House and everywhere in the country that high taxes were being levied but the wealth was going somewhere else. At first Panditji said that everything was all right, but

then the criticism grew in volume and Panditji appointed Prof. Mahalanobis. He produced a report and then came the Monopolies Commission and other commissions. It took a number of years for the people to realise, for the politicians to realise, and for all those who were in a state of snug complacency to realise that the whole thing has gone wrong, and the great offence, if I may say so, of the present Prime Minister is that she wanted to clear the mistakes and set the country on a new path. All that has happened is that, but even stronger personalities than Indiraji could not resist these bureaucrats. And she has also not been able to resist, and that is why at the end of speech she added a very plausible sentence. She said that she had avoided both the faults, the fault of doing too much and the fault of doing too little. It is a beautiful sentence and I liked it very much, but even if she had gone a little further, it would have gained acceptance in the entire country.

As I said, the first part belongs to her and she gave a few directions, she opened a few windows. In the last 20 years there was progress, but there was no progress for 80 or 85 percent of the people. For them it was dismal darkness and for the first time the window was opened and the first ray of sun light entered into their vision. But one need not be angry if she has done that. If she has done that, why should others be angry? They should be glad.

But anything that is done can be spoiled if the administration is not run well. Therefore, it is the first duty of the Prime Minister to tone up and clean the entire administration. Apart from isms, as one old English poet said, for form of government let whatever fools contest whatever is administered best is best. All the aims and objectives will fail if the Administration is not cleaned up. Therefore, she must have a special machinery to see that all the reactionary bureaucrats are given full pension and made to retire, unless they change their ways. The difficulty with the bureaucrat is that there is nothing wrong inherently with him; he is an excellent man,

a brilliant man and an intelligent man. That really is our trouble. Some of them are very bright boys and by the age of 24 or 25 they get into office and come up. But they are secluded from public life, except when they here a few speeches on the floor of the House in Parliament or the State Assemblies. They do not ordinarily hear the voice of the people or people's representatives; they have no change and the conduct rules have been so framed that they do not accompany any Ministers in public meetings that do not accompany any politicians. I wish they are asked for at least once in a year to go with the politicians, not to become the tools of politicians or ministers but to understand what the people are thinking and saying and what the country is like. I would even say that some of them might be given permission to contest elections. Then they will understand people's mind.... (*Interruptions*). Not after retirement, but while in service. So that they have an experience of an election, going to the constituency and looking to the people. There is no use saying people are illiterate; it is your material; or that the politicians are half educated, that is your material; you cannot help it. If they are all half educated, you have to get on with them. Unless bureaucracy revises its outlook on life, all the good wishes expressed in part A of the Prime Minister's speech will be in vain. Therefore, the first thing is to change their outlook.

Not only that. There is corruption, jobbery. There are those who are not corrupt in the sense that they take money and all that; perhaps they can be found out. There are persons who are victims of a passion for jobbery and favouritism; they spoil administration; they create frustration in the minds of those who come into contact with the officers and sometimes instead of pushing up the level of administration, they push it down. Some special machinery has got to be set up to take care of these things. I do not say that the majority of officers are corrupt; the majority of them are good. Otherwise we would not be having even this kind of healthy life in this country after twenty years. We have been able to run the country democratically and hold free and practically fair elections for so many years, while in other

countries, corruption mounted so high that Governments tumbled down. So, it is not my contention or allegation that all officers are corrupt. My complaint is that their outlook is not good. A few of them are corrupt but they should not be shielded. If you talk of giving a new deal to this country and you shield even one big corrupt officer, you will be guilty of betraying the whole country. Therefore, it is very important that new kind of machinery, I do not know what kind of machinery she will have is set up to combat this particular thing.

Then there are other officers who discriminate—terrible discrimination—on either language ground or on regional grounds. Some care must be taken about this. If the top most people in the office—Secretariat or in the departments—are careful about this, perhaps at the lower rungs, this can be set right, but it must be set right. You do not know how many people come to us, Members of Parliament, complaining that “We are being suppressed because we belong to this particular region, I am being suppressed because I do not be speak that gentleman's language.” The grievances may be quite unfounded or there may be semi-truth in them. I have always been saying that our departments might have their own small tribunals to look into the grievances of these officers. When there is a grievance, the man must be given an opportunity to go straight to that officer or the tribunal and put forth his case, and when that man looks into the papers and hears the person who has committed or caused the so-called trouble of this kind, he can advise the government and the advice can be followed in most cases. But the Government does not do it. On the other hand, they feel, every superior officer feels, or insists, that all the subordinates are his slaves. There are the Government Servants' Conduct Rules framed, for the first time, I believe, in 1857, and they are gradually being amended every decade and they are still continuing. They are treated as slaves. I have known how even a Deputy Secretary who was perhaps senior enough to become the Secretary in a few days was so obediently and slavishly waiting upon the pleasures of his Secretary. I have seen it in two or three States. I have not been able to see the Secretariat functioning here. Then there

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are officers who are called non-gazetted officers,—UDCs, LDCs, and so on. The Government Servants' Conduct Rules prevent them from coming to us even when there is a grievance. Why? When there is no machinery? However, it has become a habit for Members of Parliament as also members of legislatures that notwithstanding the rules, we are writing to the Ministers. We had a fight also in the Assembly at Hyderabad. They said, "He has offended the Government Servants' Conduct Rules." He has not offended really; when he does not get a hearing in respect of his complaint, when his paper is lying unattended to for six or seven months or sometimes two or three years, and if he writes another reminder, the only answer would be, "If you writes another reminder, you will be suspended, or disciplinary proceedings will be taken against you, if you write again." Therefore, the Government servants must be given a fairer deal at all levels: Secretary or Deputy Secretary, Superintendents, Clerks—at all levels. Unless there is a satisfaction, unless there is some contentment, unless there is a feeling that their complaints are heard, that no injustice is done to them, they will become reckless and fall into a state of frustration; they will not help you to weed out the dishonest man or weed out corruption. They will resort to what is called Work to Rule business. Therefore, if the new deal has to succeed, I am appealing to the Prime Minister that she must set up some new machinery in order to see that things go right and better.

At I said, the second part of the budget belongs to the bureaucrat. Why did I say that? By force of habit, they have increased the excise duty. Taxes on sugar, kerosene and even petrol have been increased. They think that petrol is also a luxury article of consumption. Preserved foods, the containers containing the foods, etc. all must be taxed. It is a mere force of habit that they progressively increase the excise duties and therefore they wrote those paragraphs. The Prime Minister had to yield to it, because she got the first part all right. I learnt from an experienced minister this thing you

tell the Secretary. What you want and he will do it for you, but if his files or some other files come, do not question them, but just sign them. Then everything will be all right. Sir, such a minister is called a first class minister, who understands realities. We have had such first class ministers for the last 22 years and this has led to the present dismal situation we are facing. Having had some experience, though not at such a high level like this, I am cautioning the ministers to be wary when they deal with bureaucrats. The excise duties on sugar, preserved foods, etc, must go. I do not know why there is not so much agitation against these levies as against the increase in the third class railway fare. I do not know why we MPs have not been able to put pressure upon her to cancel the increases in these excise duties, which increase the cost of living and the burden on the commonman disproportionately.

Coming to the third part, when Mr. Boothalingam recommended that the exemption limit should be Rs 7500, Government did not agree. Now they have put the limit at Rs. 5000. We are thankful for this small concession, but even if the Prime Minister raised the exemption limit to Rs.7500, she would not have lost much. She has increased the rates above the Rs. 40,000 slab. Why not have this limit at Rs. 25,000 instead of at Rs. 40,000? It is because those who advised her come within that range of Rs. 25,000 to Rs.40,000. They may not be aware of it. The bureaucrat has no bad intentions, but he did it almost by instinct. I have made some calculations and I find that if she had raised the exemption limit to Rs.7500, she would have lost just half of what she would get by levying the higher rates of tax from the limit of Rs.25,000 onwards instead of Rs.40,000.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : If the exemption limit is raised to Rs.7500, they will say the MPs have exempted themselves.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Whatever exemptions there are for the MPs, let them go. Let it not be said in this country that while giving a new deal, the MPs fended for themselves. If the public

feel that the MPs are having too many advantages, let the advantages may go. All that is wanted for an MP is some facilities to function effectively; nothing more than that. If these things can be given, let not a single pie be given to any MP. Let the Government give everything to the MP's in kind; let them receive the MP's at the railway station and the aerodromes, as they receive their sons-in-law and let them send them back. Then we do not want to handle a single pie.

The essence of democracy is rule of law, majority rule and the protection of the rights of the minorities; whether they are regional, linguistic, religious or other minorities, the rights of the minorities is the special care and charge of the majority and those who are ruling. Unless that is done we cannot have real national integration.

I will give you the instance of a person working in the Sanskrit Vidya Peeth at Tirupathi (A.P.). Some charges were framed against him like that he was not attending to the library work or coming or taking track of books. Perhaps they feared that those charges could not be proved. So, they thought that they must give still further stronger grounds. So, a charge was framed in November 1968 that he sent an article to *The Hindu* of Madras in December 1967 entitled "The Hollowness of the Argument for Hindi" and another article to *Educational Review* of January 1968 about the agitation in Hindi States.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The articles were sent by his son.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : In that case, it is still worse. But let us assume that he has done it. He was charged as "being disloyal to the Constitution and striking at the very root of the Constitution." The Sanskrit Vidya Peeth has nothing to do with Hindi. Further, this is happening after the Centre has passed an Act that English shall continue as long as the non-Hindi-speaking States want it. There are a number of Departments where promotions are not given, or increments withheld if officers do not pass the Hindi test. These are not conducive to national unity or national integration. Instead of

trying to settle all differences, compose all differences, if you give pin-pricks then you can never have real national integration. I know that Ministers and top-most officials might not be aware of these things; but even if somebody lower down in the hierarchy is doing this, government has got to bear the brunt of it. I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to this because she has said of the parting of the way between the old and the new, ringing out of the old and the ringing in of the new. Therefore, those who are in the new, let them all have some kind of consolidation physical and mental.

I have already said that the poor man was neglected. The middle class is being gradually squeezed out. The educated middle class is something like the vertebral column of the Nation. If we want to preserve our constitutional democracy, it is the educated middle class which is its real the watchdog. If you nourish the poor people who constitute 80 to 85 per cent of the people you are nourishing the nation. If you are nourishing the middle-class man, you are nourishing democracy. It is absolutely necessary that whatever steps we take, these things must be borne in mind.

In the matter of production and consumption of several articles, we are in a very backward state compared with foreign countries. Everybody knows that. In the matter of crude steel, electric energy, petroleum products, cement, aluminium, copper, sulphuric acid, chemical fertilisers—so many things—we are far behind. Even in the case of the milk we seem to be the lowest in production and consumption. Excepting Japan and Philippines, I find that even in the case of milk in this land, which was flowing with milk and honey, and which has such vast agricultural land with a population of 80 per cent depending upon agriculture, we are short of milk and milk products.

Milk is the very basis of our life. Milk must nourish our children. There is no milk for children; therefore, there is no strong nation. If there is no strong nation, there is no balanced thinking. If you want real balanced thinking, you must have your own milk. You are killing milk with

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several things. Several kinds of new things have come and they are killing the buffaloes and the cows. Do not think that only those people who eat them are killing them. Those people who are bringing tractors are killing them; those who are importing milk powder are killing them chemical fertilisers add to this. Therefore cows are slaughtered in several ways. If you want to improve our economy, the cow is the basis because you say that 52 per cent of our national product is still agricultural produce.

In order to improve production of the various things which I have said, what are the steps which the Prime Minister is going to take? It is true that after bank nationalisation money has been released. The money which is available in the States, in the Centre and in the nationalised banks should all be treated as one fund, which is a common fund, for the development of the entire nation. There is no use in each State trying to make its own Plan, the Central Government making its own Plan and the banks being merely given a direction to increase their loans to the poor men or the cooperative societies. There must be plan for this. What is it that we want? If we want certain things to grow and flourish, we have to set apart some things. The most important things which attracted the attention in Gandhiji's centenary year were common necessities. In India what we do not have.....(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I thought, I had some 30 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have exhausted all the time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Then, I will not exhaust your patience.

She must treat the entire fund as one national fund and the allocations and priorities must be decided here by a common body. The National Development Council might constitute a small sub-committee for

this purpose and utilise all the funds for the various allocations. Each financial institution in each State is making its own priorities it has got its own favourites or priorities. In Andhra one priority, in UP another and in Maharashtra yet another—all different priorities. So also the banks and the State Governments and the national Government here. The entire fund must be treated as one common fund and priorities assigned so that they will be like sluices of a huge dam and you open the sluices in the direction in which you want.

There is great extent of land for development which is either being assigned or taken over by persons who have no land otherwise. But that land belongs to this country and has got to be developed. Therefore there is no use fighting that the Communists went and occupied the land without authority or that man had no authority to occupy that land. The land belongs to you, the man is there and, therefore, let him utilise it. You must have some reclamation boards. For drinking water, there is no use giving money for wells as was done in the olden days. Perhaps it was absolutely necessary to meet urgent needs, and you might have to give them. You might direct the banks, you might direct the State Governments and you might sanction loans for drinking water in some places. But it would not solve our problem. Nearly 40 to 50 per cent of the villages in our country have only brackish water to drink. Where we have got wells, they are not wells with potable water. Therefore, what I say is that in this country where we have got huge iron ore deposits, we can have any length of cast iron pipes. There are huge rivers which are submerging north Bihar and Bengal. So by cast iron pipe lines we can connect all the rivers and by booster pumps and cast iron pipes we can have the water supplied to any part of the country. We can create a water grid for drinking water supply. There should be a Land Reclamation Board, There must be a Water Board. Unless these things are done, rural needs and rural water supply problem cannot be solved.

Lastly, a word about the slum clearance work. Half the imbalanced in the thinking

of the educated man and the semi-educated man and the semi-employed man in the cities is due to the slum conditions in which he is obliged to live. Slums are not merely those cottages which contain only 100 sq. ft. There are buildings, masonry buildings and huge structures which provide only slum conditions to the people who live there and these slums should be cleared immediately in all the urban areas. Some revolving fund is sought to be made. But that is not enough. A sum of Rs. 200 or 300 crores should be set apart for this. A sum of Rs. 40 to 50 crores should be set apart for drinking water. A sum of Rs. 400 crores must be earmarked for rehabilitation and housing of these people. Unless these things are done, you cannot get balanced thinking and among the common men you cannot complain that students are restless and students are indisciplined. There is no nourishment. You do not give them even handpound rice. You give them white rice, white sugar and white bread which a famous English doctor said, are the enemies of mankind. What is happening to us? Our nourishment is gone. Our nutrition is gone. Even our peasant are not able to ill the land or do the work in the farms. Therefore, we must have a new approach to health problems and here I would like the Prime Minister to withstand the criticism from businessmen and concentrate her attention on the 85% of our population who are poor. In nourishing them, you are nourishing the entire nation. These are the men who produce the raw materials necessary for our industry. What was the cause for the recession? Recession came because the drought came and there were no agricultural products for the industrialists. Nourish the *kisan*, you nourish the nation. Nourish the poor man, you nourish the nation. Don't kill the middle class because he is the vertebral column of your constitution

17.54 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARI in the Chair]

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा बजट पेश किया है।

आपको यह बात मालूम होना चाहिये कि बहनें फाइनेन्स की महिर होती हैं, और कितना भी रुपया दो, वह डेफिसिट बजट पहले बनाती हैं, लेकिन साथ ही यह बात भी है कि हर एक घर में वह आखीर में कुछ न कुछ बचा लेती हैं। अगर 100 रु० दो तो 2-4 रुपये बचा देगी और 1,000 रु० दो तो 40-50 बचा देगी। अन्त में डेफिसिट बजट रखना औरतों का काम नहीं है इसके लिए मैं प्रधानमंत्री को बधाई देती हूँ और जो बजट आया है उसके लिये धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

हमें यह देखने में आता है कि हमारा बजट रोज रोज बढ़ता जा रहा है। जब मैं पार्लियामेंट में आई थी तब 700-800 करोड़ का बजट होता था, यानी 1,000 करोड़ से कम, लेकिन आज 3,000 या 3,500 करोड़ तक वह पहुँच गया है। बजट बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है और हमारी ताकत घटती जा रही है। जो भी प्रजा के प्रतिनिधि हैं उनकी ताकत दिन प्रति दिन घटती जा रही है इस लिये अफसोस होता है। इस समय जो भी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं वह खुद तैयार नहीं हैं, वह सिर्फ दूसरों को नसीहत देने के लिये हैं। जब हम लोग पहले यहां आये थे तब हम लोग बड़े अच्छे काम करने वाले थे लेकिन आज ऐसा हो रहा है कि जो ज्यादा शरारत करेगा, ज्यादा हल्ला गुल्ला करेगा, उसकी बात सुनी जायेगी और दूसरों की बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस तरह से यहां पर कोई भी काम नहीं हो पाता है। जब हमारा 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट होता था तब काम ज्यादा होता था लेकिन आज उतना काम नहीं हो पा रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि पहले जब हमारा बजट कम होता था तब जनता के लिये काम ज्यादा होता था, लेकिन करोड़ों रुपयों के टैक्स लगा करके भी, जो हम जनता के एक एक आदमी से लेंगे, दिल्ली के बाहर पैसा नहीं जायेगा। इस बात का मुझको बड़ा अफसोस होता है। मैं आपको इसके कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। चाहे किसी स्टेट में हो या सेंटर में हो, जितना बजट होता है उसका 60-70 परसेंट

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च होता है। रोज रोज महकमें बढ़ते चले जाते हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली शहर से गांवों को पैसा नहीं जाता है। आज गरीबों के लिये क्या काम हो रहा है, इसके बारे में हमसे पूछना चाहिये क्योंकि हमको जनता की तकलीफें मालूम हैं। आज अक्सर कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो रही है, पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज से सारा काम हो रहा है, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाले भी हमारे ही बच्चे होते हैं, हमारे बेटे और हमारे भाई होते हैं मगर पब्लिक एंटरप्राइजेज को देखने से मालूम होता है कि सब जगहों पर घाटा हो रहा है। आखिर यह घाटा कौन करा रहा है? कौन शीतान है जो वहां पर बैठा हुआ है? मैं कहती हूं कि वहां पर हमारे ही भाई तो हैं। मिसाल के लिये आप सूरतगढ़ फार्म को देखिये। वहां पर मैं 1958 में देख कर आई थी कि वह कितना बड़ा था और हम समझते थे कि उससे हमारा काम बन जायेगा। वह हमारे यहां के खाद्य उत्पादन में हाथ बटायेगा और हमको दूसरे मुल्कों पर निर्भर नहीं करना होगा। लेकिन आज उसकी कंडिशन देखने से मालूम होता है कि वहां पर लास ही लास है और जितना हम समझते थे उतना वहां काम नहीं हुआ। इतने समय के बाद भी एग्रीकल्चर से जितने परसेंट ईल्ड हम उम्मीद करते थे उतनी नहीं मिलती है और दूसरे देशों से मंगाने के प्रपोजल आते हैं।

मैं दूसरी मिसाल भी देना चाहती हूं। फूड डिपार्टमेंट स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा व्यापार करता है भनाज लेने देने का। किसानों के पास से स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन भनाज लेता है और अपने पास रख लेता है, बाद में वह उसको डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करता है। व्यापार करने वाले हमेशा ऐसा करते हैं कि अगर वह उस में 100 करोड़ रुपये लगाते हैं तो 100 करोड़ निकाल करके भी 15-20 करोड़ रु० मुनाफा उस पर कमाते हैं, लेकिन एस. टी. सी.

की हालत यह है कि उस को 58 करोड़ का लास हुआ है। आखिर यह सब कौन कर रहा है? हम गरीबों से एक एक पैसा कर के लेते हैं और यहां पर करोड़ दो करोड़ नहीं सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये नुकसान देते हैं।

किस तरह से टैक्स की राशी को एफिशिएंटली कलेक्ट किया जा सकता है, इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। एफिशिएंसी के साथ काम करने का ढंग हमारे पास होना चाहिये। किस को पकड़ना है और कौन टैक्स की चोरी करता है, उसका अच्छी तरह से पता लगाया जाना चाहिये।

18.00 hrs.

पिछले साल जो बजट रखा गया था उस में डायरेक्ट टैक्सिस को कलेक्ट करने लिए जो स्टाफ होता है, उसके लिए अम्सी लाख रुपया ज्यादा रखा गया था। इस साल और 55 लाख रुपये की मांग की गई है। आपने आफिसर्स और स्टाफ की संख्या को तो बढ़ा दिया लेकिन क्या उसी हिसाब से आप ज्यादा टैक्स कलेक्ट भी करते हैं? ऐसा मालूम नहीं पड़ता है। आपने 32 एडिशनल कमिशनर्स आफ इनकम टैक्स की मांग की और 32 स्टेशनो-फर्ज, 32 यू. डी. सी., 32 एल. डी. सी. की भी उसके साथ साथ मांग की है। लेकिन आप देखें कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले में वैल्यू टैक्स में रत्ती भर भी बूढ़ी नहीं हुई है। 1968-69 में जितना बसूल होता था उतना ही होता है। गिफ्ट टैक्स भी पिछले तीन साल से लगातार 1 करोड़ 50 लाख है। आप महकमे का तो एक्सपेंशन करते जाते हैं लेकिन टैक्स आपका उतना ही कलेक्ट होता है, इसको आप देखें। आप जो एक्सपेंडिचर है, इसको घटायें। यह बढ़ता जा रहा है। जितना परसेंटेज आप ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च करते हैं, उसको आप कम करें। मैं मानती हूं कि भ्रष्ट लोग भी हमारे ही हैं और हम भी उनके हैं। लेकिन

आज यह प्रवृत्ति देखने को मिलती है कि जो हैडज आफ डिपार्टमेंट्स हातों हैं वे अपने महकमों को बढ़ाते जाते हैं। इस पर आपको रोक लगानी चाहिये। मैं एक कमेटी में गई थी। वहां भी यही शिकायत सुनने को मिली थी। वहां पर कहा गया था कि 75 परसेंट जो रुपया है वह आने जाने में और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में खर्च हो जाता है। वास्तव में जो रुपया गांवों में जाना चाहिये और जिस काम के लिए वह रखा जाता है, उस पर खर्च नहीं होता है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जोकि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर भी हैं कहना चाहती हूं कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर जो खर्च का परसेंटेज है, उसको वह कम करें।

गरीबों को राहत दी जानी चाहिये। जो वहन हैं, वे इसको अच्छी तरह से जानती हैं। बच्चों के लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने चार करोड़ की राशी रखी हैं। हम इसका स्वागत करती हैं। यह बहुत ही अच्छा पग उन्होंने उठाया है। हमें इस पर गर्व है।

लेकिन आप देखें कि आज कितना ज्यादा टैक्स लोगों से वसूल किया जाता है। जिसकी पांच हजार रुपया महिना भ्रामदनी है उसके पास टैक्स देकर केवल दो हजार ही बचता है साठ हजार उसकी साल की भ्रामदनी होती है लेकिन उसके पास 24 हजार ही बचता है। बाकी टैक्स सरकार ले जाती है। क्या तीन हजार महिना उस पर टैक्स लगाना ज्यादा नहीं है। रात दिन काम करके वह पांच हजार कमाता है लेकिन उसके पास केवल दो हजार ही बचता है। वह जब देखता है कि सारा पैसा तो टैक्स में चला जाएगा तो वह कुरप्शन करता है। दो हजार से उसका खर्चा नहीं चलता है। तब वह दूसरा व्यवहार करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है। टैक्सों को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ा कर आप लोगों को तंग कर रहे हैं। वे टैक्स देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन इतने ज्यादा टैक्स आप न लगायें कि वे दे ही न सकें और उनको मजबूर होकर दूसरा व्यवहार करना पड़े। जो एक लाख रुपया कमाता है साल का

उसको 72 हजार टैक्स का देना पड़ता है और उसके पास केवल 28 हजार ही बचते हैं इससे क्या उसका काम चल सकता है ! जो हैडज डिपार्टमेंट के हैं, उनको इस पर सोचना चाहिये। मंत्रियों को उनको ठीक सलाह देनी चाहिये। मंत्री लोग तो आयेंगे और चले जायेंगे लेकिन ये अफसर लोग तो सदा रहने वाले हैं। इनको इनकी खुशामद में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। एक बहुत अच्छा राजा था। एक दिन उसके बाग से कोई आदमी बैंगन ले कर आया। राजा ने कहा कितना सुन्दर बैंगन है। उसके मंत्रीगण बोले कि इसके सिर पर किरिट है, यह सुन्दर क्यों न हो। राजा बहुत खुश हुए और उन्होंने कहा कि माली को इनाम मिलना चाहिये। मंत्री लोग भी बहुत खुश इस पर हुए। रात को जब राजा ने बैंगन खाया तो कांटा उनके मुंह में चुभ गया और उनका मुंह दर्द करने लग गया। उन्होंने सुबह आ कर मंत्रियों को कहा कि यह कितना खराब बैंगन है, मैंने इसको खाया तो मुंह में कांटा चुभ गया और मेरा मुंह दर्द करने लग गया। मंत्रियों ने कहा हां आप ठीक कहते हैं, इसी लिए तो इसके दुम लगी हुई हैं। राजा जो कहता वही मंत्री लोग कहते। लेकिन आपको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। सही राय आपको सरकार को देनी चाहिये।

18.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अब आप वैल्य टैक्स को लें। मान लें कि मेरे पिता ने जब हमारे गांव की आबादी दो चार सौ थी तब एक मकान बनाया था। पच्चीस हजार में उसको बनया था। लेकिन आज उस गांव की आबादी दस हजार से ऊपर पहुंच गई है। अगर आप उस मकान की कीमत दो लाख ऐसेस करते हैं तो उस पर वैल्य टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। अब भ्रगले साल आप इसको तीन लाख बना सकते हैं और चौथे साल इसको चार लाख बना सकते हैं। इस तरह तो उस पर वैल्य टैक्स की राशि बढ़ती ही जाएगी। अब मानलो

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

कि कोई कहता है कि पचास हजार तुम ले लो और अगर आपने इसको चार लाख ऐसे किया है तो साढ़े तीन लाख मुझे दे दो, तो इसका आपके पास क्या जवाब होगा ! लोग इस तरह की बातें कहेंगे। हमें भी लोग इसके बारे में पूछेंगे। इस वास्ते इसका भी आपके पास जवाब होना चाहिये। आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है कि कितने साल बाद उसका सर्वे होगा। दस साल के बाद या बारह साल के बाद या हर साल होगा। आपको सोच समझ कर कदम उठाना होगा। रूज इसके बारे में आपको सोच समझ कर बनाने होंगे। प्रशासन को तो आप लोग बलाते हैं, हम तो खाली बात करते हैं। किसी चीज को किस तरह से इम्प्लेमेंट करना है, यह आपका काम है। इस वास्ते जब आप इसके बारे में रूल बनायें तो खूब सोच समझ कर बनायें।

दिल्ली को ही आप लें। यहां कितनी बिल्डिंग बनती जा रही है और कितनी ऊंची ऊंची बिल्डिंग बनती जा रही है। लेकिन वैल्यू टैक्स आपका कितना बढ़ रहा है, कुछ भी नहीं। वही 1 करोड़ 50 लाख। आपके बड़े अफसरों को नहीं मालूम कि कहां क्या गड़बड़ी होती है। मुझे मालूम है। आपका जो स्टाफ होता है, जो इंस्पेक्टर वगैरह होते हैं वे लोगों को जाकर बता देते हैं कि इस तरह से हिसाब रखो, एकाउन्ट इस तरह से दिखाओ और आपको टैक्स उतना इस वजह से नहीं मिलता है जितना मिलना चाहिये। दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि में ऐसे भूकान बने हुए हैं जो आसमान को चूमते हैं। लेकिन वैल्यू टैक्स में आपकी जो कलैक्शन है, उनमें कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है।

आप गिफ्ट टैक्स को लें। दिल्ली में मैं शादियां देखती हूँ तो वहां यह देखने को मिलता है कि एक लाख रुपया एक शादी में खर्च कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन गिफ्ट टैक्स में आपको

पैसा आता नहीं है, वह बढ़ता नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि चोरी हो रही है। आप लोगों को चोरी करना सिखा रहे हैं। आप लोगों से चोरी करवा रहे हैं उनका कारेक्टर आप गिरा रहे हैं।

आपने वैल्यू टैक्स रख दिया है, वे ज्यादा जायदाद भी नहीं बना सकते हैं। आपने एक्स-पेंडीचर टैक्स रख दिया है, ज्यादा वे खर्च भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने गिफ्ट टैक्स लगा दिया है और अब वे दान आदि दे भी नहीं सकते हैं। उनको दूसरे ही रास्ते इन टैक्सों से निकलने के निकालने पर आपने मजबूर कर दिया है वे सारा रुपया बैंक में तो रखते नहीं हैं। किताबों में भी सारा नहीं दिखाते हैं। इधर उधर पैसा वे रखते हैं। इन टैक्सों की वजह से चैरिटेबल परपजिज के लिए जो वे पैसा दिया करते थे वह भी बन्द हो गया है। चैरिटी का काम भी खत्म आपने कर दिया। एक लाख में से 72 हजार आप टैक्स के रूप में ले जाते हैं। मैं आपको एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ। चैरिटी में कोई पैसा अगर दे तो उसको रिलीफ आप दें। कोई चैरिटेबल काम अगर वह करता है, तो उसको आपको रिलीफ देना चाहिये।

अगर कोई आदमी अपने शहर, गांव या गली में ग्राम लोगों के लिए कोई कुआं, तालाब या दवाखाना आदी बनाना चाहता है, तो उसको एनकरेज करना चाहिए। यदि कोई आदमी ऐसा काम करता है, तो उस से पिछले दस साल का रिटर्न नहीं मांगना चाहिये। सरकार के पास इस तरह के काम करने के लिये साधन नहीं है और अगर कोई आदमी ऐसा करना चाहता है, तो उसको एनकरेज नहीं किया जाता है—इतना ही नहीं, उसके मार्ग में कठिनाइयां पैदा की जाती हैं। सब बड़े बड़े आदमी अपना रुपया बैंकों में नहीं रखते हैं। नाम के लिए वे बैंक में एकाउन्ट रखते हैं, लेकिन वास्तव

में वे सारा पैसा घर में रखते हैं। बैंकों में रुपया रखने से उनको कोई रिलीफ नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए यदि कोई आदमी सब लोगों के इस्तेमाल के लिए कोई कुआं, तालाब या हास्पिटल बनाता है, तो उस को चैरिटी रिलीफ दिया जाये और उस से पिछले दस साल का हिसाब न मांगा जाये। इस प्रकार शहरों और गांवों में सार्वजनिक हित के बहुत कार्य होंगे।

सरकार के वर्तमान कानून का परिणाम यह है कि लोग सार्वजनिक हित के कामों पर पैसा खर्च करने में झिझकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं जो यतीमखाना चलाती हूं, जब मैं उस के लिए चन्दा मांगने के लिये एक आदमी के पास गई, तो उसने एक हजार रुपये तो दे दिये लेकिन अपना नाम बताने और रसीद लेने से इन्कार कर दिया, क्योंकि इस प्रकार रुपया देना एक्सपेंडीचर टैक्स के अन्तर्गत आ जाता है। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि इस तरह के चैरिटी के काम के लिए टैक्स में रिलीफ दिया जाये।

सरकार टैक्सों आदि द्वारा चाहे जितना भी रुपया इकट्ठा करे, जब तक देश में शान्ति नहीं होगी, तब तक उस की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। अगर किसी घर में बच्चे आदि बीमार हों, तो वह घर पनप नहीं सकता है। मैं तेलंगाना की समस्या के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं। तेलंगाना मूवमेंट पिछले चौदह महीनों से चल रही है। वह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। पहले हम हैदराबाद जैसी बड़ी स्टेट के भाग थे। हमारे पास रेसवेथी, मिन्ट या, सब कुछ था और हम बहुत इज्जत से रहते थे, स्वर्गीय पंडित जी ने तेलंगाना के लिये कुछ सेफगाइज रख कर उस को कन्डीशनली ग्रान्थ प्रदेश में मिला दिया। दस साल तक उन सेफगाइज को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। हमारे यहां के लोगों को स्कूल-कॉलेजों में एडमिशन और मुलाजिमतों आदि के सम्बन्ध में बहुत दिक्कतें थीं। सरकार ने हमारी मूवमेंट को पसन्द नहीं किया और उस का दमन

किया। उस मूवमेंट में हमारे तीन सौ बच्चों की जान गई। छात्रों का एक साल की पढ़ाई खत्म हो गई। वहां की गवर्नमेंट को हमारे साथ कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है। सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मालूम होना चाहिए कि यह एक मास मूवमेंट है। तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के पास जो 107 करोड़ रुपया था, वह हम पर खर्च नहीं किया गया और उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा गया। अगर गाय को चारा न दिया जाये, तो वह दूध कैसे दे सकती है? हमारा एक गरीब एरिया है। अगर उसके विकास के लिए प्रयत्न न किया जाये, उसके लिये रुपया खर्च न किया जाये, तो वह कैसे प्रगति कर पायेगा? हमारे यहां डेवेलपमेंट की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। लोगों को मुलाजिमत नहीं मिलती है।

इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले में इन्टरवीन करना चाहिये। वह मूवमेंट चार दिनों से फिर शुरू हो गया है। बच्चों के कॉलेज बन्द हो गये हैं। यह प्रजा राज का युग है, यह डिक्टेटरशिप का जमाना नहीं है। छोटी सी आसाम स्टेट में आसाम, मेघालय और नागालैंड, ये तीन स्टेट्स बना दी गई हैं। लेकिन 130 लाख लोगों के हमारे क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ नहीं दिया जाता है, जिसके पास रेवेन्यू है, साधन है, सब कुछ है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ही हमारे साथ न्याय कर सकती हैं। हमको आज भी उन पर विश्वास है। वह जल्दी से जल्दी हमारे मामले को सल्व करें, वरना नतीजा खराब होगा। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर और इस सदन से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे हमारे लिए कुछ करें।

आपने मुझे टाइम दिया इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देती हूं।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय (पदरीना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का बजट भाषण बहुत ध्यान से सुना और जो माननीय सदस्य अब तक बोल चुके हैं उनको भी सुना। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने

[श्री कार्शनार्थ पाण्डेय]

इस बजट में कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं, जिन को देख कर कहा जा सकता है कि उनके दिल में गरीबों के लिए तड़प है। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस कीमत पर हो रहा है इस बजट के द्वारा जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उनमें जो इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स हैं, उनका सीधा बोझ गरीब आदमी पर पड़ता है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि यह बजट सोशललिस्टिक है, समाजवादी है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि कुछ हद तक इससे गरीबों का लाभ होने वाला है। पर यह तो मियाँ की जूती, मियाँ का सिर वाली बात है। चीनी, चाय, केरोसीन आयल और सिगरेट पर जो टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है, वह गरीब लोगों से ही वसूल होगा। गरीबों से यह इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स वसूल करके कहा जा रहा है कि हम बच्चों को विटामिन खिलायेंगे उनके नरिशमेंट के लिए पैसा खर्च करेंगे और रूरल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम के द्वारा कुछ लोगों को रोजगार देने का उपाय करेंगे।

इस वक्त हमारे यहां शहरों में बेकारों की संख्या लगभग 70 लाख और गांवों में 80 लाख है। चौबीस-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में वह संख्या 2,80 लाख होने वाली है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रूरल वर्क्स के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसमें कितने लोगों को काम मिलने वाला है। तीन लाख को। अहां समस्या पहाड़ जैसी है, वहां सरकार ने उपचार किया है दाल में नमक के बराबर। फिर भी सरकार इसको समाजवादी बजट कहती है।

जैसा कि कल श्री भर्षांक मेहता ने कहा था, सरकार चार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके बच्चों को ऐसा खाना देना चाहती है, जिससे उन की तन्दरस्ती और दिमाग बनने में सहायता मिले। कितने बच्चे है देश में? पांच करोड़ बच्चों के लिए साल में चार करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। यह है सरकार का वह समाजवादी प्रोग्राम, जिससे बच्चों का मस्तिष्क

बनने वाला है और इसी को लेकर यह सरकार डोंग हांकती है कि यह बजट समाजवादी बजट है। इस बजट में फ्री शुगर का दाम बढ़ा दिया गया है। फ्री शुगर का दाम बढ़ा। लैबी शुगर का दाम भी कुछ बढ़ गया। पर यह हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भूल गई की चीनी बनती है किसानों के खेत से। गन्ना वहां पैदा होता है और वह गन्ना आता है फैक्ट्रियों में। मैं बड़ा खुश हूँ और उनको धन्यवाद देता यदि चीनी का दाम तो बढ़ा पर वह यह भी कह देती कि गन्ने का दाम भी इतना बढ़ गया। लेकिन इस पर कोई बात उन्होंने नहीं की। इससे आप समझेंगे कि ओर चाहे जो कुछ भी उनका बजट कहा जाय, यह मैं कह सकता हूँ कि किसानों का बजट यह नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी बात यह भी उन्होंने कही कि जो डेफिसिट है 225 करोड़ का उससे प्राइसेज नहीं बढ़ेंगी क्योंकि जो खाद्यान्न आने वाला है बाजार में उसके दाम ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। यह भी इस बात का प्रतीक है कि किसानों के प्रति कितनी उनकी सहानुभूति है। वह चाहती है कि किसानों के खेत में पैदा हुई चीजें तो सस्ती बिकें। किसान केवल गल्ला ही खाता है ऐसी बात तो नहीं है। किसान कपड़ा खरीदता है, किसान का हल फाल भी खरीदना होता है, किसानों के जरूरत की जो कुछ भी चीजें हैं उनके दाम देखिए, उनके फावड़े बनाने में भी स्टील के दाम बढ़ जाने से प्रसर पड़ेगा, सब के दाम बढ़ गए। जो गल्ला पैदा होता है उसमें भी खाद के दाम बढ़ जाने से उसकी लागत बढ़ जायगी। और फिर भी आप कहती है कि चूंकि किसानों का गल्ला सस्ता मिलेगा इसलिए डेफिसिट से प्राइसेज आगे नहीं बढ़ेंगी। मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। जब भी डेफिसिट फाइनेन्स हुई है तब होलसेल प्राइसेज का इंडेक्स बढ़ा देलिया। क्योंकि डेफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग भी एक अजीब तरह की चीज है। जितना बजट की स्पीच में डेफिसिट लोग बताते हैं उतना अन्त में नहीं होता है। अब की भी मेरा स्थान है 300

करोड़ का डेफिसिट यह जा कर पड़ेगा और उसका बोझ हम सब लोगों को उठाना पड़ेगा। वह कैसे पूरा होगा? एक तो यह कि हम बैंक से उधार लेते हैं, मार्केट से लोन लेते हैं, दूसरी बात यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक भी दूसरे बैंकों के धु हमको उधार देता है। वह कहां से पूरा होता है? वह हमारे इन गरीब आदमियों से ही पूरा होगा। उस डेफिसिट का प्रभाव कीमत पर पड़ें बिना नहीं रह सकता। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कीमत नहीं बढ़ेगी। दूसरे जैसा मैं कह रहा था कि किस तरह से होल सेल प्राइमेज बढ़ी है, वह देखिए जरा सा। 1965-66 में 137.5 होल-सेल प्राइसेज थी, दूसरे साल में 158.24 हो गई तीसरे साल में 160.3 और चौथे साल में 165.1 हो गई। अब फिर आप देखेंगे कि इस डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के बाद में होलसेल प्राइसेज कितनी बढ़ी है। पहली बात तो यह है कि उधर चीनी का दाम बढ़ा, केरोसिन का दाम बढ़ा, चाय का दाम बढ़ा। किसानों को जिन चीजों को खरीदना है उनके दाम बढ़ गए और इधर होलसेल प्राइस भी बढ़ जायगी। इसका मतलब होगा कि गरीब आदमी पर कितना बोझ इस टैक्स की वजह से पड़ रहा है यह आप सोचिए।

देखिए, मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू सोशलिस्ट नहीं थे और इन्दिराजी सोशलिस्ट हैं। बड़े जांरो से हमारे चन्द्रजीत भाई ने समर्थन किया हालांकि मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं तो शुरू से कांग्रेस में रहा और आज भी कांग्रेस में हूं मैं। पर हमारे चन्द्रजीत भाई पहले कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में रहे। मेरा ख्याल है कि कम्युनिस्टों का जो समाजवाद है वह हमारे कांग्रेसियन से बिल्कुल डिफरेंट है क्योंकि वह मार्क्सवादी समाजवाद है। हमारा समाजवाद प्रजातांत्रिक समाजवाद है। दोनों में फर्क है। और मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूं कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू इस देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे तो चन्द्रजीतजी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में थे वह समझते थे कि यह गवर्नमेंट री-एक्शनरी है, पंडित

जवाहरलाल नेहरू री-एक्शनरी हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस के स्वरूप में कुछ नहीं तब्दीली हुई। उसका आर्थिक ढांचा, उसका आर्थिक प्रोग्राम भी वही रहा। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जब नहीं थे तब फिर वह कांग्रेस में आ गए। इंदिराजी जो अब प्राइम मिनिस्टर हुई हैं। उसके पहले ही यह आ गए थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पहले वह समाजवादी नहीं थे? अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि पहले भी कांग्रेस समाजवादी थी तो जो आप कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में क्यों रहे। क्या यह सोचना आपका सही था और अगर यह सोचते हैं कि कांग्रेस समाजवादी नहीं थी अब समाजवादी है तो जो आप कांग्रेस में क्यों उस समय आये जब कांग्रेस प्रतिक्रियावादी थी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं आखिर जो हम यहां चुन कर आते हैं वह इसलिए कि अपने क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ काम भी करें। अगर हम कुछ काम न करें तो कौन हमें बोट देगा? हम विश्वनाथ गहमरीजी का आज भी याद करते हैं जो पूर्वी जिलों के लिए वह यहां रोएं थे। पंडितजी प्रभावित हुए और पंडितजी ने उसके लिए पटेल कमीशन की नियुक्ति की। पटेल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई। उमके अनुसार कुछ रोड्स बननी चाहिए, कुछ म्माल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज बननी चाहिए, कुछ दूसरी चीजें बननी चाहिए यह सारी बातें हुई। अब स्वयं अगर इस फंड में यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को जुटाना था तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लिए पटेल कमीशन बनाने में फायदा क्या था? लेकिन अमिप्राय यह था कि पटेल कमीशन बनेगा और देखेंगे कि दरअसल यह इलाका कितना गरीब है जिसकी तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। इसीलिए वह कमीशन बनाया गया। दो साल तक तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने रुपया दिया और उमके बाद में बाबजूद इसके कि इंदिराजी समाजवादी हैं, मुझे इसमें कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, मैं मानता हूं, मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं, वह हमारी बहन हैं लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके ही समय में यह पटेल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर काम होना ठप हो गया। वह दोष लगाना चन्द्रजीतजी का कि यू. पी. गवर्न-

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

मेंट ने रुपया नहीं दिया कहां तक उचित है ? यह बात तो इस हाउस में उठी थी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह कमीशन बनाया था इस उद्देश्य से कि यह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, इसकी सहायता होनी चाहिए। मैंने एक नोटिस भी निकाली थी जब इंदिराजी उबर गई थीं। मैंने कहा कि पूर्वी जिलों के लोगों ने क्या बिगाड़ा है ? 1857 के बलवे में मंगल पांडेय जो बलिया के थे वह पहले आदमी थे जो उसमें शरीक हुए। यही नहीं बहुत से सिपाहियों ने जो गाजीपुर और बलिया के थे 1857 के बलवे में भाग लिया और वह मारे गए। इसलिए अंग्रेज पूर्वी जिलों को दुश्मन की तरह समझते थे। न वहां कोई नहर है, न कोई ट्यूबवेल, न कोई सड़क, किसी चीज का प्रबन्ध उन लोगों ने वहां नहीं किया। इसलिए जरूरी था कि वहां के लिए कमीशन बनाया जाय। मैं आपको और बताता हूं कि तीन हमारे प्लान बीत गए। सन 1951-52 में यू.पी. की पर कैपिटा इनकम 259 थी और तीन प्लान के बाद में पर कैपिटा इनकम 238 रह गई। मैंने यह बराबर कहा कि इसमें किसका दोष है और चीफ. मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा कि इसका पता लगाया जाय। लेकिन इंदिराजी ने यह नहीं बताया कि किसका दोष है और क्यों यह पूर्वी जिले पिछड़े रह गए। उन्होंने यह कहा कि यू.पी. के लीडर झगडा करते हैं इसलिए वहां की पर कैपिटा इनकम घट गई। गुप्ताजी ने कहा कि आप एक कमीशन बनाकर पता लगाइए कि कौन जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए ? आखिर सबकी पर कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ी लेकिन यू.पी. की घट क्यों गई इसकी कोई जांच होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसके लिए वह तैयार नहीं है। केवल यह कह देने से कि यू.पी. के लीडरों के झगड़े की वजह से यहाँ पर कैपिटा इनकम नहीं बढ़ी, कामन सैन इसको नहीं समझ सकता, मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यह लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाने की बात है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह भी दुर्भाग्य था कि हमारे प्रदेश के ही तीन प्राइम-मिनिस्टर इस यू. पी. के हुए, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूं कि उनका यह ख्याल था कि यू.पी. की तरफ मैं ज्यादा ध्यान दूंगा तो लोग यह कहेंगे कि पंडितजी चूंकि यू. पी. के हैं। इसलिये यू. पी. के उपर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हैं। पर इंदिराजी ने भी क्या किया ?

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में ऐसी अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है कि न तो किसी का शरीर सुरक्षित है और न धन सुरक्षित है। यह किसका दोष है ? मैं तो इस देश का प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहा हूं—या तो पंडितजी रहे, डेढ़ साल तक लाल बहादुरजी रहे और उनके बाद से इंदिराजी हैं। कौन इस बात का जिम्मेदार है ? जिसके पास धन है वह भी सुरक्षित नहीं है और जो गरीब है, वह भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। आखिर इस तरह की अव्यवस्था में कहां तक समाजवाद आ सकेगा ?

कुछ थोडा सा मैं शुगर इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यहां से एक बात निकली कि शुगर इण्डस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, बिल्कुल राजनीतिक खेल था, यहां तक कि हमारे मि० उमानाथ ने भी कहा कि मेरी समझ में यह बात आ सकती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी शुगर मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, मैं भी इसके पक्ष में हूं, कि हो जाय, इस के लिये कुछ काम किया जाय। मैं चूंकि इस क्षेत्र की यूनियनों को डील करता हूं, इस लिये जानता हूं कि वहां पर किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध चल रहा है और मैंने पहले भी यह बात उठाई थी कि सारे देश की शुगर इण्डस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाय ताकि शुगर इण्डस्ट्री का कुछ सुधार हो, लेकिन हुआ क्या ? बाद में बाबू जगजीवनराम बोले कि यू.पी. का हो सकता

है, हमने लीगन ऑर्गेनाइजेशन लेना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विहार की शूगर इण्डस्ट्री या वहाँ की फैक्ट्रीज यू. पी. से बहुत अच्छी है ? इस-समय समय बहुत थोड़ा है, वरना मैं आंकड़ों के साथ सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ कि यू. पी. की फैक्ट्रीज बावजूद इस बात के कि उनमें बहुत सी पुरानी है, बहुत सि प्रदेशों की फैक्ट्री के मुकाबले बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यू. पी. एक मेनिस्टर प्रदेश है, वहाँ का मुख्य इण्डस्ट्री शूगर है। वही इंडस्ट्रीज में आपने वहाँ भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लगाई है, त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल लगाई है, ये दो-तीन फैक्ट्रीज किन्तु आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट देती है। — 15-20 हजार लोग इनमें लगे हुए हैं, जबकि 100 करोड़ रुपया भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल में लगा है और 6 करोड़ रुपया त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल में लगा है जबकि वहाँ 71 शूगर की फैक्ट्रीज है जो 1 लाख आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट देती रही है।

अभी चरण सिंहजी आये, उन्होंने एक स्कीम निकाली कि यू. पी. की शूगर फैक्ट्रीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये और तुरन्त कुछ फैक्ट्रीज ली जानी चाहिये। उन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख कर के एक कमेटी बना दी, उस कमेटी में कौन कौन है ? श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा, जो वहाँ के मिनिस्टर हैं, श्री गेंदा सिंह, श्री पृथ्वी नाथ सेठ—वाह रे नेशनलाइजेशन, अब सेठ ही इस पर विचार कर के रिपोर्ट करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण क्या चीज होती है, यह है चौधरी चरण सिंहजी का राष्ट्रीयकरण और समाजवाद है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश का भला तब ही होगा, जब हम म्लोशन पर न जाये, कुछ कर के दिखायें।

श्री टी० विश्वनाथ अभी कह रहे थे, वह मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं मैं तो कभी मिनिस्टर नहीं हुआ और जब वह मिनिस्टर थे, मेन्ट्रियों से डील करते थे, उस समय तो सेक्रेटरीज अच्छे थे, लेकिन आज जब वह पार्लियामेंट में आ गये, तो आज उनको वह व्यूरोक्रेसी सबो-

खराब लगती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—मिनिस्टर लोग मुझे माफ करें—आज इस देश का व्यूरोक्रेसी ही चला रही है, इसमें अलावा और कौन सी मशीनरी है, मुझे बतला दीजिये। कौन मिनिस्टर है जो सारी फाइलों को पढ़ता है और छान-बीन करता है—अगर उसमें कोई गलत बात है तो बतला दीजिये। आज इंदिराजी की गवर्नमेंट है तो सेक्रेटरी कहें कि जैसी आपकी व्यक्तिगत पालिसी होगी, उसको करेंगे, कल सुचेताजी की गवर्नमेंट होगी तो वह उस की पालिसी चलायेंगे, तो उसमें दोष किसका है ? इसके जिम्मेदार आप हैं। 1947 में जिस वकत हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, उस देश की फिजा दूसरी थी, हम कोई भी बात कहते तो वह सेक्रेटरी करते, लेकिन हमने खुद काम नहीं किया, बैठे रहे, चुपचाप फाइलों पर दस्तखत कर दिये, अपना भत्ता और तन-स्वाह ली और आज दोष देते हैं व्यूरोक्रेसी को-नाच न जाने आगन टेढ़ा।

शूगर इण्डस्ट्रीज की आज विविध हालत है और उसके लिये जिम्मेदार यह गवर्नमेंट है। यह गवर्नमेंट इतने दिनों से शूगर इण्डस्ट्री के लिये कोई पालिसी नहीं निकाल सकी, जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिलता और उत्पादन बढ़ता। दोता यह रहा है कि जब गन्ने का उत्पादन घटता है, गन्ने का दाम बढ़ा देते हैं और जब ज्यादा होता है, गन्ने का दाम घटा देते हैं आज भी किसानों की जबे खाली हैं, एक तरह से उनके साथ मर्दाना किया जाता रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इस देश में किन्तु लोग किसान हैं और कितने लोग बनिये हैं। किसानों की तादाद इस देश में सब से ज्यादा है। गेहूँ का देख लीजिये, गेहूँ ज्यादा हुआ, दाम घट जाते हैं, शार्टेज हुई तो अमरीका से गेहूँ आयेगा ताकि किसान का दाम बढ़ने न पाये। आपने किसान को इस तरह से रस्सी से बांध कर रखा हुआ जैसे बेल को भी कोई नहीं रख सकता। बहुत देर तक किसानों के जज्बात को छिपा कर नहीं रखा जा सकता, इस देश का किसान उठेगा और अपना हक मांगेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri .

SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : *rose*.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the half-an-hour discussion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wait. Let her start.

SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOUDHURI : When I heard the Member opposite.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can continue tomorrow. Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

18.37 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MANUFACTURE OF ATOM BOMB BY INDIA

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली-मदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश के चारों तरफ दो शत्रु हैं — एक चीन और दूसरा पाकिस्तान। चीन के पास 150 एटमबम हैं और चीन न्यूक्लियर पावर में जितनी प्रगति की है, शायद दुनिया की आशाओं से ज्यादा प्रगति की है। यू० एस० ए० गवर्नमेंट का एस्टीमेट भी गलत हो गया है। पाकिस्तान भी तेजी से उसकी तरफ बढ़ रहा है और आज हमारे देश में हमारा हिमालय और हमारे समुद्र हमारी रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। एक तरह से एटमबम हमारे लिये It is a must for our survival. हमारा सर्वाइवल इस के बिना नहीं हो सकता। In spite of the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force, India is to-day defenceless against China.

उपाध्यक्षजी, मैं फ्रांस के एक बहुत बड़े जनरल को यहां पर कोट करना चाहता हूं जो पिछले दिनों भारत में आये थे। उनका नाम था— जनरल प्रोफर, उन्होंने पेरिस जा कर एक आर्टिकल लिखा जो वहां के एक अखबार में छपा। उन्होंने लिखा —

“In the long run the principal menace to India's security comes from China's nuclear power.”

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि चाइना जो हमारा शत्रु है उसके पास एटम बम हैं तो हमारे पास उसका क्या जवाब है, ये जो टैंडीशनल आर्म्स है ये उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते। या तो हम किसी ब्लॉक के साथ जायें, अमरीका या रूस के साथ जायें, लेकिन वह हमारी पालिसी नहीं है और हमें भी नहीं चाहिये। दूसरा मार्ग यह हो सकता है कि हम खुद एटम बम बनायें या हम यह सोचें कि चाइना कभी एटम बम इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा और करेगा तो रूस या अमरीका हमारी मदद करेंगे — ये चार आल्टरनेटिव्स हो सकते हैं।

अब यह सोचना कि चाइना कभी एटम बम इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा — मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता, वह जरूर इस्तेमाल करेगा। लेकिन किस हालत में नहीं करेगा — आपको याद होगा 1952 में यु. एस. ए. ने चाइना को कहा था कि तुम 38 पैरेलल कोरिया में क्रॉस न करो, अगर क्रॉस करोगे तो हम न्यूक्लियर पावर यूज कर सकते हैं, नतीजा यह हुआ कि चाइना ने उसको क्रॉस नहीं किया। 1958 में अमरीका ने चाइना को कहा कि वह न्यूक्लियर पावर का इस्तेमाल करेगा अगर उसने क्यूमाय और मत्सू आइलैंड्स को ओक्यूपाई करने की कोशिश की। उसी तरह से रीसेन्टली 1966 में अमरीका ने उसको कहा कि तुम वियतनाम के मामले में इन्टरफीयर न करो, वरना न्यूक्लियर वैपन्स का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, परिणाम यह हुआ कि आगे बढ़ने की उसकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी। इसलिये यह कहना कि चाइना इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा, यह गलत बात है।

दूसरे — अगर वह इस्तेमाल करेगा तो क्या रूस और अमरीका हमारी मदद के लिये आयेंगे? दूसरे क्यों मदद के लिये आयेंगे।

आपको याद होगा जब पाकिस्तान ने अमरीकी टैंकों के साथ हम पर हमला किया, हम चिल्लाये कि पाकिस्तान अमरीकी टैंक इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, लेकिन अमरीका ने उस वक्त कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह जो अम्ब्रेला बना है, जिससे हम आशा करते हैं कि यह बारिश में काम न आये, बल्कि ऐसे मौके पर काम में आए, यह तो तब ही काम में आ सकता है, जबकि उसमें उनका स्वार्थ सिद्ध होगा, वरना यह काम में नहीं आ सकता।

यह भी हो सकता है जैसे कश्मीर का सवाल आया और अब रूस वालों की राय भी बदलती जा रही है, अमरीका कहता है कि कश्मीर पाकिस्तान की तरफ होना चाहिए और चीन भी दबाव डाले इस मामले में तो अगर ये चारों पावस एक हो गई और आप पर दबाव डाला कि आप कश्मीर दे दीजिए तो आप क्या करेंगे? मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसका जवाब क्या है? क्या देश की डिफेंस और सिक्योरिटी इसी तरह से नंगी रहेगी? यह एक सवाल है जिसका जवाब सरकार को देना चाहिए हम शांतिप्रिय देश हैं लेकिन यह एटम बम जो होगा वह एक डेटरेन्ट होगा। हम किसी पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन कोई हम पर आक्रमण नहीं करेगा उसके लिए यह डेटरेन्ट होगा।

अब सवाल कास्ट की आती है। हमारे जो सरकार के एक्सपर्ट हैं वे कहते हैं कि 8 हजार करोड़ आयेगी। मैं समझता हूँ यह एक एक्सडं चीज है। 8 हजार करोड़ की कास्ट कमी नहीं आ सकती है। जाँ यू० एन० आं० की फीगर्स हैं उन फीगर्स को लेकर के, जितना डेवलपमेंट अब हमने कर लिया है और उसके अलावा डालर की कीमत उन्होंने साढ़े सात रुपए लगाई लेकिन चूँकि हमारा लेबर सस्ता है—साढ़े चार रुपए उसकी कीमत लगाने के बाद और हिन्दुस्तान में लेबर जितना सस्ता है उसको देखते हुए मेरा ख्याल है करीब आठ सौ करोड़ के एटम बम बनाने पर खर्चा आयेगा। प्रोफेसर स्वामी

जो कि आवर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी के लीडिंग एकोनामिस्ट है उनका कहना है कि करीब साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ एटम बम पर कास्ट आयेगी। और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें सवाल सिर्फ कास्ट का ही नहीं है बल्कि सवाल हमारी आजादी और हमारी एग्जिस्टेंस का है। इसके रास्ते में ऐसे का सवाल नहीं आना चाहिए। यह पोलिटिकल सवाल है। इसकी एकानामी क्या है, वह सवाल तो बाद में पैदा होता है। पहले तो हमें एक पोलिटिकल डिसेंजन लेना है कि आया हमें एटम बम बनाना है या नहीं बनाना है। इस पोलिटिकल डिसेंजन के बाद एकोनामिक्स उनकी टाईमिंग और फेजिंग को डिटेमिन करेगी। लेकिन यहाँ तो उसका उल्टा हो रहा है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इसमें कास्ट का सवाल नहीं आता है। मन्त्रि महोदय यह कहेंगे कि रुपया कहां से आये, सारा डेवलपमेंट रुक जायेगा। लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है। अगर कन्ट्री के सामने यह प्रॉब्लम रखी जाये कि कन्ट्री की डिफेंस, सिक्योरिटी, आजादी खतरे में है ऐसे शत्रु के मुकाबले में जिसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता तो लाग अपनी वेल्ट टाइटन करके जो भी सरकार मांगेगी वह देंगे। वे अपना घर नालाम करके रुपया देगे। सन 65 की लड़ाई में हमने इस बात को देखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन इसका डिटेमिनेशन सरकार से होना है। लेकिन सरकार तो गोल माल बातें करती है। आज हमारा डिफेंस नंगा है, इसका जवाब सरकार को देना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम एटम बम बना लेते हैं तो हमारी प्राप्तिरिटी भी बढ़ेगी। हमारी इन्डस्ट्री में रेवालयूशन हो जायेगा। हमारी चीजें सस्ती हो जायेंगी। हमारा इम्पोर्ट जितना आज है उसमें आधा ही रह जायेगा। जितने इंजीनियर्स आज हमारे यहाँ अनएम्प्लायड हैं उनमें से एक भी अनएम्प्लायड नहीं रह जायेगा, सब के सब इसमें लग जायेंगे। हमारे देश का जितना ब्रेन ड्रेन है, आज हमारे देश का जितना ब्रेन अमरीका में है, अमरीका में हिन्दुस्तानियों की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है, टेक्निकल लोग जाँकि

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

वहाँ गए हुए है, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। मैं आपके द्वारा बताया चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जा आफिसर्स हैं, खास तौर से जो इनके चेंबरमैन हैं, मुझे दुख है कि डा० भाभा ने जो एक कन्वेंशन रखा था, वे उसमें परे जाना चाहते हैं वे अमरीका और रूस के दिमाग में चलते हैं। अमरीका और रूस हिन्दुस्तान को मजबूत देखना नहीं चाहते हैं। वे इस देश को हमेशा कमजोर देखना चाहते हैं ताकि उनमें पंजाब हमेशा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान रहे। अगर आप एटम बम बनाते हैं तो देश में एक अटल विश्वास आयेगा कि हाँ, हमारे पास भी एटम बम है, हमारी भी कुछ ताकत है, हम फिर ऊँचा करके दुनिया के सामने चल सकते हैं। हमारे इंडस्ट्री, हमारी अनाएम्प्लॉमेंट प्रॉब्लम, हमारी इम्पोर्टर्स इतना चीज हमारे यहाँ बढ़ेगी कि हमारे देश की एकानामी का धक्का लगने के बजाये, मैं समझता हूँ हमारे देश की एकानामी बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेगी।

अब आखीर में एक सवाल आता है कि नान प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रीटी के बारे में हमारे देश के उपर दबाव पड़ रहा है। मुझे मालूम है कि दोनों बड़ी बड़ी पावर्स हमारे देश पर दबाव डाल रहें हैं कि इसपर साइन करा। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार मजबूती से उसका मुकाबला कर रही है। लेकिन आप यह ध्यान करिए कि इसपर हम साइन नहीं करेंगे क्योंकि देश की सेक्योरिटी के लिए यह जरूरी है। वे अपने आप तो एटम बम बना रहे हैं, उनके पास टेक्निकल ना-हाउ है, वे यह भी नहीं कहते कि हमारे पास जो एटम बम है उनका डेस्ट्रॉय करेंगे लेकिन दूसरों से कहते हैं कि आप मत बनाइये क्योंकि वे अपने बराबर में किसी का रखना नहीं चाहते। यह एक अजीब बात है। हो सकता है कि आखीर में हमने एटम बम नहीं बनाया तो एक तरह से आप समझ लीजिए कि हमें सूसाइड के साथ रिकन्साइल करना चाहिए। हमने रिकन्साइल कर लिया कि हमारी आत्महत्या होने वाली है।

अब मैं दो तीन सवाल पूछ कर समाप्त करूँगा। पहले तो मैं प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कन्सलिटेटिव कमेटी में कहा कि हम इसकी कास्ट के बारे में स्टडी करेंगे और इसकी फीजिबिलिटी के बारे में हम स्टडी करेंगे। ता इसकी कास्ट कितनी आयेगी इसमें लिए प्रोफेसर स्वामी को भी बुलाइये जाकि एक एक्सपर्ट है और दूसरे लोगों को भी बुलाकर इसकी कास्ट, इसकी फीजिबिलिटी, कहाँ हम है, कितने दिनों में हम इसको बना सकते हैं - देश चाहता है कि आप ये सब बातें बतायें।

दूसरे - क्या यह सरकार, जो उसकी इस वक्त पोजीशन है कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे उसपर रेव्यू करने के लिए तैयार है? मैं कहता हूँ कि कम से कम यह कमिटमेंट तो मत करिए कि हम नहीं बनायेंगे। अगर आप कुछ भी नहीं करना चाहते तो कम से कम यही कहिए कि हम कुछ भी नहीं कहना चाहते - बना भी सकते हैं, नहीं भी बना सकते हैं। कम से कम इस तरह से नान-कमिटल तो होइये।

अन्त में मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश की मिक्वांरिटी और डिफेन्स का सवाल है, हमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। जब चाटना का सवाल आता है तो हो सकता है कि हमारी मिलिट्री पावर कन्वेंशनल आर्म्स में बहुत अच्छी होगी लेकिन न्यूक्लियर वीपर्स के सामने हम टिक नहीं पायेंगे। इसका जवाब देश सरकार से चाहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महादय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वे ऐसा जवाब दें जिससे कि देश में तसल्ली हो और देश जोकि आगे बढ़ना चाहता है उसकी तसल्ली हो।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, अब इसके कि मैं सवाल करूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के पिछले इति-

हास को भी देखें। जितने कारण थे उनमें एक जबर्दस्त कारण यह रहा कि हिन्दुस्तान आखिर में युद्ध के मैदान में अप टू डेट नहीं हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान हर एक बात में आगे था लेकिन लड़ाई के मैदान में और देशों के मुकाबले हिन्दुस्तान अप टू डेट नहीं रहा और इसी लिए हिन्दुस्तान की किस्मत का पलड़ा इधर से उधर हों गया। आप पानीपत की पहली लड़ाई को देखें। और भी इसी तरह के उदाहरण हैं कि जब यहां पर अंग्रेज आये तो उनके पास फायर आर्म्स थे लेकिन जब आखिर में फौसला होने लगा तो पलड़ा इधर से उधर चला गया। इसलिए यह सोचना होगा कि आने वाले दिनों में हिन्दुस्तान फिर वही रिक्त ले तो फिर कहीं आजादी का पलड़ा इधर से उधर न हों जाये। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी पुस्तक, डिस्कवरी आफ इंडिया में लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान पीछे क्यों गया जबकि और देश आगे बढ़ गए। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या डा० भामा ने कहा था, जबकि वे जीवित थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की कंपेन्सिलिटि 18 महीने में एटम बम बनाने की है। जबकि चाइनीज इन्वेजन हुआ था उस वक्त उन्होंने जेनिवा में यह स्टेटमेंट दिया था। यदि यह बात सही है तो हिन्दुस्तान ने उस दिशा में क्या प्रगति की है ?

दूसरे क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डा० भामा ने इसकी कास्ट को फीगर आउट किया था कि 15 लाख या 18 लाख, जो भी उनका हिसाब था, वह खर्चा पड़ेगा एटम बम बनाने में ? यदि यह सही आकड़े हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान का क्या दिक्कत हो रही है उनको बनाने में ? जब एक एक टूअर में लाखों रुपया खर्च किया जाता है तो वैसे दो चार टूअर बन्द कर दिए जायेंगे और एटम बम को बनाया जा सकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि न्यूक्लियर इन्वेजन चाहे इधर से हों या उधर से हों, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए अप टू डेट मान में आपके पास क्या इलाज है ? चौथी बात यह कि पीस-फुल परंप्रजे के लिए आपके पास जा न्यूक्लियर

मशीनरी या प्लान्ट है उसको आप जरूरत पड़ने पर जल्दी से बार परंप्रजे के लिए कन्वर्ट कर लेंगे, क्या यह कंपेबिलिटी आप में है ?

आखिरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका न्यूक्लियर मेटेरियल दे रहा है, क्या उसकी आपके पास कोई जानकारी है ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : We know that under the Constitution of India the Government can enter into a treaty and it is not necessary that it should be approved beforehand by the representatives of the people. All we ask the hon. Minister is to give this House an assurance that so far as this vital problem of signing or not signing this non-proliferation treaty is concerned, they will not take any positive step of signing this treaty without first obtaining the opinion of this House. Secondly, having regard to the importance of the problem, will the Government give us an assurance that even if they are determined not to make the atom bomb for almost all time to come, they will prepare a strong infrastructure by which, if there is any short time danger of our being attacked by China or Pakistan with the help of China and other powers, we should be in a position to meet the threat without taking recourse to help from other nuclear powers ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : In the field of atomic development we began fairly well, and in 1954 we were ten years ahead of China in the atomic field, but due to the gross inefficiency and indifference of this Government, China has stolen a march over us, in spite of the fact that we have a tremendous potential in atomic minerals. Compared to other countries we are even richer than the U. S. A. in atomic minerals, but the Government have not taken into consideration the exigencies of modern warfare. No modern war can be fought with conventional weapons.

Today's newspapers say that a country like France has developed guided missiles to deliver atomic warheads in any part of the world with tremendous precision.

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

This factor has got to be borne in mind. The Government has never been tired of telling us that the manufacture of the atomic bomb will entail a lot of expenditure. My colleague Mr. Gupta has pointed out that according to modern estimates what is required will be only Rs. 750 crores. I do not think it is going to be very difficult to raise this amount because we have yet to collect Rs. 400 crores of income tax arrears. We can mobilise our resources to manufacture the atom bomb if only we plug the loopholes by which good, precious money is flowing out.

Time and again the hon. Defence Minister has been telling us that we are thoroughly prepared for any eventuality in the event of an aggression, that if Pakistan or China attacked we are ready to meet the challenge. If tomorrow China attacks us and uses the atom bomb, what would be his defence weapon to meet it. India has no atom bomb. Will he depend upon some of the big powers which have the atom bomb and will he assure the House that by depending upon them he will not become a satellite of those Powers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I can understand the anxiety of hon. Members. This matter has been before the House on several occasions. The important thing to consider now is whether any particular aspect has been highlighted which necessitates a change in our policy. The arguments advanced by my esteemed friend Shri Gupta and repeated by other hon. Members were already placed before the House and they had been very carefully considered and weighed by the Government. We have taken the view that we have to assess the priorities and see what is the risk involved.

Situated as we are with long borders with Pakistan and China and knowing the type of relationship that prevails today between us and our two neighbours, let us clearly understand what is the total threat and what is the type of threat that

we are facing. The first thing we should remember is that in any defence arrangement we cannot show any let-up in our preparedness for a conventional conflict. That means that for preparations against conventional war and saving the country's sovereignty and integrity from any interference, we have to maintain a certain minimum number of armed forces. In this respect the Air force and the Army with all the supporting equipment and arms assume high importance. It is after considering this that we have come to the conclusion that a certain army has to be maintained and certain minimum number of Air Force Squadrons should be maintained.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New-Delhi) : The question is about nuclear arms.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know your views but you have to be patient.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : On a point of order.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not give in; what point of order can arise at this stage ?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The hon. Minister is giving the impression that nothing new has happened. In fact the NPT has been ratified the other day. In this context the Minister himself has made a statement on the floor of the House. He is against vertical proliferation. That is the crux of the matter...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I shall ignore this interruption as there is no point of order.

When we talk about defence we have to keep before us a certain minimum commitment to maintain our army and our Air Force and to sustain it by the type of equipment which we have been able to mostly manufacture ourselves. In essential critical items of a sophisticated nature, we have not hesitated to import them. It is quite obvious that the resources of the country that can be earmarked for defence have

to be taken note of. Thus some inescapable commitments have to be kept in view in order to find out whether there is any surplus which can be utilised for the type of things which had been mentioned by my hon. friends opposite. It is very brave for anybody to say: let us take a political decision; economics will take care of itself. The history of the world shows that any country that has taken a political decision without caring for economic consequences finds itself in wilderness; it will be unwise for any country. We know of other countries which always talked of confrontation and containment and adopted other aggressive postures. History is witness to the collapse of any such bravados and brave statements unless they are backed by technological and economic resources. Why I am mentioning that the build-up or the organisation of conventional aspect is absolutely inescapable is because of the proximity of long land borders with both our neighbours. These problems are not faced by many countries. For instance, even such a powerful country as the United States does not face such a problem. So, our resources have, in the first priority, to be earmarked for the development of our conventional defence potential and this is an essential thing which is absolutely inescapable.

19 hrs.

Having said that, what do we expect over the next five to ten years? This question of hostility of Pakistan against us, the continued pressure from China, the collusion between China and Pakistan—these are the aspects about which I have dwelt at considerable length on several occasions before this House, and I would not repeat it. Our careful assessment is that for several years to come, the essential threat that we will have to face will be of conventional warfare.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
What is your basis?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is the entire basis, and therefore, if there is any risk of a nuclear character, still, the main threat will continue to be of a conventional warfare, and it will be

wrong for any person who is in charge of defence to show the slightest let up in the matter of build-up on the conventional side.

If in a situation like this, we have to take a careful view of the implication which are there, what is the position? I agree with Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta that the problem is no doubt political; and there are political ramifications of it. What has happened now? It has been mentioned that the signing of the nuclear proliferation treaty has altered the situation. But I have carefully considered this aspect and even Mr. Sondhi was good enough to concede that I have enunciated the government viewpoint in relation to the non-proliferation treaty in this House, and I adhere to that view. I continue to hold the view that we can never agree to sign a non-proliferation treaty which is essentially discriminatory in its character, which does not take note of vertical proliferation and which does not take us even a step further towards stopping the mad race of increasing the nuclear arsenal of the super-powers and those who belong to the nuclear club. Also, even in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, it puts constraints and restraints which are totally unacceptable to us. For all these reasons, we have taken the attitude that we will not sign the nuclear proliferation treaty, and we will not sign it. That is a decision which has been made clear in the United Nations, in the Disarmament Conference and even in the discussions relating to the non-proliferation treaty. Nothing more has happened.

Everybody knew that after the non-proliferation treaty is ratified by 40 countries or so, it will become operative. That minimum number of ratifying countries has been reached, and there are several countries who have signed this non proliferation treaty. There are several countries who have not signed this treaty. That has not altered either the nature of the threat to us or the overall problem that we face in the matter of defence.

A great deal has been said and figures have been quoted from newspapers and the rest about the cost aspect of this programme. It will be absolutely naive for us to rely upon figures without a careful scrutiny. The United Nations constituted a Group and they have gone into this,

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : Will you have your own study?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The United Nations undertook a study of the cost aspect and they have put forward certain figures. They have produced a document which is a public document. It is not a private document, and copies of it can easily be obtained.

There are other aspects of it, but about the matter of the cost involved, there should be informed opinion. It is necessary for us to understand the implication. According to an expert committee of nuclear scientists appointed by the Secretary General of the UN, any country desirous of being equipped with modest nuclear capability would require an outlay of 170 million dollars or roughly Rs. 130 crores per annum, spread over a period of about 10 years. That means, the total comes to Rs. 1300 crores. This is not enough, unless you have got a sophisticated delivery system. For that, you in fact require 560 million dollars or Rs. 420 crores per annum. This when spread over a period of about 10 years, will come to Rs. 4200 crores.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : What are these things — ICBMs IRBMs or what? We do not want to strike the United States. We only want something to deter China or Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We do not want to strike a monastery. If the hon. member has any sense of geography, he will know that to hit the populous part of China, it must go up to 2000 miles. Any deterrent must be credible.

As I said, the total comes to about Rs. 4200 crores+1300 crores in a period of ten years. One has to consider that. If we take a decision, we should view all the aspects. It is no use saying, take a political decision the economies will take care of itself. Unfortunately, economics does not take care of this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order, Sir, The Prime Minister said, Government will have a study of its own regarding the cost and feasibility of the atom bomb.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Then why did you want to raise this discussion? Why not wait for the Government study? If you provoke a discussion, you should be prepared to hear the other view also. There is no use glossing over hard facts. I am coming to what the Prime Minister said.

My friend asked about France. I have got the figures. For a twenty-year programme spreading from 1956 to 1976, out of which 14 years have already passed, the total provision is 15,000 crores. We should also remember that France is not yet a first rate nuclear power. They have thought of it more in terms of what Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has thought of, i.e. as a political handle rather than real striking power of the type that Soviet Union or USA have developed today. It is therefore necessary for us to take all these things into consideration and then take a decision.

I have also got another information. Nuclear development, striking capacity as well as fissionable bomb have a tendency to become out of date very soon. A most modest estimate is that just to keep up the capacity you have to spend another Rs. 500 crores to 700 crores a year to keep pace with the replacements of what become obsolete in a cycle of nine years.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Are you going to be stopped by the non-proliferation treaty? If he could not give any satisfactory explanation then we have to presume that he is repeating what Mr. Kosygin told him in Moscow.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I hope he does not take his lesson from any body else.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : I take it from the soil, from India.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have taken the figures from the United Nations paper in which outstanding scientists from both nuclear and non-nuclear countries have participated. It is a scientific document and I would commend it for careful study. This is about the level of cost.

Then, what is experience of other countries? Can I assure the country that if we possess 30 or 40 bombs then the country

will be secure against the threat? I would be doing an injustice to my responsibility I were to give that impression. It is like saying that the other side has got, 1,000 tanks or so, well, as a moral booster let us have a couple of tanks. It does not function that way.

What are the Super Powers doing today? I would like to take this opportunity of explaining to the House that a very keen controversy is going on about the anti-ballistic missile programme. Both the United States and USSR have embarked upon what is called an anti-ballistic missile programme to counteract the missile threat.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : But have they reduced their stockpile ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The estimated expenditure for that is 60 billion dollars. Both sides are now thinking that this is a mad race. In fact, the scientists on either side are trying to convince them that the anti-ballistic missile programme is not likely to succeed and therefore, why should they make such heavy commitments for that. I am not mentioning all this to bolster up the figures. This is a race in which once you enter you cannot stop in some amateurish manner merely because some professor of economics tells you that you can spend this amount and then stop there. This is a thing in which you cannot stop. That is the basic thing. You have to go from one to the other, from atom bomb to the hydrogen bomb, to the missile carrier, to the delivery system and so on.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : This is a new version of the Domino theory.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : What is the conclusion that is to be drawn from this ? I am not saying all this for the sake of argument. The hard reality is that today there is no defence against a nuclear attack. Let us understand it quite clearly. Even the most developed countries have come to the conclusion that they cannot defend themselves against nuclear attacks. Therefore, our effort has been to create a situation where the use of nuclear weapons may be avoided and the mad race for increasing the arsenal and adding more and more of hydrogen bombs, atom bombs

and ballistic missiles that race may be stopped.

Some hon. Members light-heartedly talk of a nuclear strike or nuclear attack. I hope they have studied the figures which have been given. According to the most modest estimate the country which first strikes, and there are only two super-powers which can do that, can kill within half an hour about eight to ten crores of people. When the retaliatory big strike comes the number of persons killed will be about seven crores. So, within about one hour, as many as 17 to 20 crores of people will be killed. We do not know what will happen later. Today their arsenals are so full that the entire world can be obliterated many times and no vegetation and no animal be left. We do not know for how long the after-effects will last.

When we know this destructive aspect of the use of nuclear energy, is it possible that any country will be permitted to use it in any part of the world, more so against a non-nuclear country?

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Japan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It was used against Japan when the United States was the only country which had nuclear power and no other country had it. Now so many countries have got nuclear power and it will be absolutely mad for any nuclear power to use it against a non-nuclear power. And for what purpose? It is such a destructive thing. Do you think the world will sit with their legs crossed, treaty or no treaty? Do you think that crores of people will be permitted to be just obliterated with all the effects of the fall-out and the other aspects that are so important?

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : This is the most irresponsible statement made by any person.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would say, it is the most irresponsible criticism.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : I can challenge you.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know, you can challenge, but you do not understand the point (Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You are going against the assurance given by Nehru, Shastri and Shrimati Gandhi. It is a new exercise in political evasion. This is the result of Soviet and American pressure. You have denied the assurance given by the Prime Minister. Let us have full facts and figures. We cannot allow this House being misled.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I want to puncture this sort of balloon which the Jana Sangh Party for political reasons floats from time to time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There is on question of Jan Sangh..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is my duty to place facts before the House and the country and not to be hustled into anything..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Has your policy of comprehensive test ban treaty been accepted? Can you show one concrete achievement of your policy? And you come here and mislead this House.

Mr. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We have been elected by the people of India. This is an important issue. We want an informed debate on this. It lies in your power. You give a short duration discussion or some other thing.

Mr. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : Please give a separate notice for that.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The senior Minister is indulging in cheap political vendetta I object to it. If the CP (M) had been here, they would have given him such hell that he would have run away. Do you want the Jana Sangh also to do what the CP (M) does?

Mr. DEPUTY--SPEAKER : At the moment the debate is confined to this. You hear the Minister fully. No purpose will be served by just shouting at him. If you are not satisfied with the answer, there are other avenues open to you; but please do not interrupt him now.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My hon. friend has mentioned that the Prime Minister had said something in the Informal Committee. Mention was made and accordingly the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission invited the attention of hon. Members to the reports submitted by the Secretary-General to the United Nations on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and the security and economic implication in the acquisition and further development of these weapons. This report was prepared by a panel of international experts of which the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India was also a member. Upon the request made by hon. Members, the department agreed to prepare a paper containing authoritative information available on the subject and provide it to them. We will certainly do that. That is an assurance that has been given. The assurance that was given—I should put the record straight—was that the available information will be collated and the information will be supplied after culling it from the various documents.

Having said all that, it was my duty to point out the risk of a nuclear explosion, also the cost involved and the economic effect of it. I know that people can lose their temper and simply explode. But in a serious situation like this, unless we understand all the implication there is no use just working one self up. We have adopted a clear policy. And to whittle down that policy and to try to raise the point again and again and not to expect us to follow the policy which we have adopted after very careful consideration is very unfair. There is no use creating an impression without any change in the policy and it will be wrong for the hon. Members to create an impression that there is any change in this considered policy which we have adopted after very careful consideration.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You are deceiving the whole country.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Nothing has happened during this period which calls for any change.

I will try to answer the specific points which have been made. The point raised

by Mr. Sreedharan—I have already covered and I have given the figures about the cost.

About signing the non-proliferation treaty I have enunciated the stand of the Government in this respect. We know the opinion of the hon. members and Government's opinion is also the same. There is no need of any assurance in this respect. If there is any change, we will certainly inform the House. We have not yet established the convention of consulting the House before entering into such treaties.

The other point raised is important that we should develop all the technology, all the know-how, all the scientific data and the scientific information so that we maintain our advance in the nuclear field. This is very necessary to develop our strength in the economy, in the industry and in every sphere.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : If Pakistan makes an atom bomb, what will be our position?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They will not succeed.

The other points raised by Shri Shiva-chandra Jha—I find he has left the House. So I am not called upon to reply to those points.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My last question is : will you have a scientific study of the costs and the feasibility?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Science is foreign to Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It may be foreign to me, but what about you?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Jha raised several points like cost factor, etc. I have already covered them. Then a question was put : if there is a nuclear invasion, will there be any defence? I have already said that hardly there can be any defence against nuclear invasion. Then a question was put : will USA help Pakistan in manufacturing atom bomb? They will not because they have not helped any country. If there is any country which has developed the atom bomb, it is on their own. No other country helps except, I think, the Soviet Union did help China in the initial

stages but they further carried it later on their own. I have no doubt that the USA will not help Pakistan to develop nuclear bombs.

Most of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's points were arguments. At the end he also put one or two questions. He said about cost and feasibility study. I have already given the estimate of cost as is available to us. As the Prime Minister has already assured, the relevant data can also be put in the form of a paper containing some pages if the hon. Members want.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not on the basis of the U. N. study but on your own study.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We agree broadly with the estimate of cost given in the UN paper.

You should not put a question for which you expect an inconvenient answer. You should remember that we have top most scientists and our Principal Adviser is Dr. Vikram Sarabhai : I am very sorry that any doubt should have been raised about his competence or capacity or his patriotism. He was also a member of that group and scientifically a group of scientists went into all those figures. There is no use shutting your eyes to the realities. If the realities are inconvenient, you should be able to face them rather than shut your eyes to them.

The second question was : why should we say 'No' all the time? I would ask why should we put such a question? We should project ourselves in the fast changing situation and make an assessment for some years to come. Why should you ask hypothetical questions? You do not expect me to answer hypothetical questions. There is no use raising such hypothetical issues.

Sir, the primary consideration is our security. At the present moment, the policy that we are adopting assures our security. If the situation changes, we can again decide what other action we should take. You should not raise hypothetical questions and then expect me to answer in a hypothetical manner.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

So, Sir, I have covered all the points.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चारों तरफ एटम बम बन जाय और हम बगैर एटम बम के रह जाएं, ऐसा न कर दीजिएगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : 64 में यही जवाब था, 65 में यही जवाब था और कुछ हुआ नहीं, देश का सत्यानाश करेंगे ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to appeal to Hon. Members that it is very wrong and it is not in the interest of the country to raise doubts about the capacity of our country.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हाउस में राय ले लीजिए, घोपेन राय ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are not afraid of taking the opinion in the House on these matters.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I challenge you; let the opinion of the House be taken, I tell you I will win, don't use your whip.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no question of challenge. (*Interruptions*) There is no question of challenge or counter-challenge. It is a matter which is an important matter, a serious matter, a matter which is of the highest importance and it should not be lost in challenges and counter-challenges. It should not be lost even in the ebullence of Mr. Sondhi. It is a matter for which we should give serious consideration.

19.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 12, 1970, Phalgun 21, 1891 (Saka)