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Wednesday, April 30, 1969
Vaisakha 10, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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(Fourth Series, Vol. XXIX -7th Session)

No. 51 Wednesday, April 30, 1969/Vaisakha 10, 1891 (SAKA)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 30, 1969/Vaisakha 10,
1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Iron Ore

*1411 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for boosting the export of iron ore during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to step up the export of iron ore from about 15.5 million tonnes during 1968-69 to a level beyond 25 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The programme envisages developing additional production of iron ore from both the public and the private sector, increase in the capacity of the existing railway lines connecting ore producing areas to the ports, provision of rail links to Paradeep and to the new port of Haldia and providing deeper draft and fast loading mechanical equipment so as to enable the ports to handle larger sized ore carriers.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: What will be the foreign exchange earned as a result of increased exports and what will be the approximate expenditure out of the same

for the development of the various facilities mentioned by the hon. Minister?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: The foreign exchange earned will depend upon the prices and the prices vary from year to year as a result of negotiations, unless of course it is a long-term agreement in regard to prices as well. Regarding the expenditure incurred on ports and other facilities, it is difficult to compile the information. We will try to collect it from the Railways and Transport Ministry and ports and lay it on the Table of the House.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Is it a fact that prices of iron ore have been falling very considerably? If so, is it possible for the Ministry to indicate to what extent we have to subsidise this in order to have increased exports at competitive rates?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: We are meeting stiff competition from countries like Australia and Brazil because they have all the facilities of modern equipments for bulk loading and carrying and so they are able to sell at lower rates. Because of certain long-term arrangements with countries like Japan, we are trying to maintain the exports. But the tendency of the prices is towards coming down.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: Bellary-Hospet area in Mysore State is very rich in iron ore. But the difficulty is that the nearest port in Mysore is Karwar and there is no railwayline between Hospet and Karwar. The railway line is only up to Hubli. Because of that, iron ore from Bellary-Hospet area is taken by railways up to Hubli and from there it is put in trucks and taken to Karwar, which is hundred miles away. In order to increase the export of iron ore from Bellary-Hospet area, the Mysore Government has strongly recommended to the Central Government the development of Karwar as a major port and a connecting railway line up to Karwar

from Hubli. By doing so, Karwar port can export more than three million tons of iron ore every year. Also, the cheapest method of exporting Bellary-Hospet area iron ore is through Karwar port. So, I would like to know whether the Minister will consider the desirability of having a railway line from Hubli to Karwar and the development of Karwar as a modern port for export of iron ore?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bharati.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: Sir, my question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: How can questions about railway lines be answered by this Minister? If the Minister makes such a promise, I will myself be very happy. I have no objection. But, is it possible?

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: I only want to know whether he will consider the desirability of having such a railway line. He can consider this proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: During the question hour he can only ask for information.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: I only want to know whether Government will consider this.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Minister consider this proposal?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: I am not in a position to say anything about the railway line. But I may inform the hon. Member that the Bellary-Hospet iron ore is already being exported through Marmagoa, Karwar and also Madras ports.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister will not be able to say anything about the railway line. Even if some other person is there in that place, he cannot say anything about the railway line because that is the responsibility of some other Minister. The question must be to elicit some information, not to ask for Rs. 200 crores for a railway line. I am very familiar with that area and its problems. In fact, I have dealt with that subject. But it is too much to expect of a Minister to give a reply about a railway line costing Rs. 200 crores, especially when it is not in his charge.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI: He can pass on that information to the railways.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि दुनिया में जितना आयरन और है, उसका एक अच्छा लासा बड़ा हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान में है और हमारे आयरन और में आयरन का कनटेन्ट भी काफी अच्छा है, क्या सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई लांग-टर्म प्लानिंग किया है कि आगे चलकर आयरन और भेजने के बजाय आयरन—इनगाड़-स बिलेट्स बर्गेरह—भेजना शुरू कर दिया जाये, ताकि मुल्क में रोजगार बढ़े और हमें पैसा भी ज्यादा मिले ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आयरन और के अलावा गोआ से पैलेटाइज्म आयरन और भेजा जा रहा है। इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि पैलेटाइजेशन को बढ़ाया जाये। पिंग आयरन का भी एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है। इसी तरह बिलेट्स और दूसरी चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट भी बड़ा है। हम उसको और बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। होम डिमांड बढ़ी है, लेकिन इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि हम इसका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ायें।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I do not agree with what the hon. Minister has told us. Anyway, the information I want is this. At the present moment, the estimate is that we have 500 million tonnes of iron ore in Jharkhand area alone. As far as export is concerned, how many millions years will the government take to export that ore?

MR. SPEAKER: They are calculating it. Since it runs to millions it will take time. Now, Shri A.S. Saigal.

श्री अ० सिंह सहगल : हम बस्तर के इलाके से जो आयरन और जापान को भेजते हैं, उसकी क्वान्टिटी को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में फाइबर-योग्य प्लान में क्या तज्जीबें रखी गई हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बस्तर का आयरन और तो देश की स्टील मिलों के काम में भी

आता है। मगर मध्य प्रदेश में जो बेलाडीला एरिया है वहूत बड़ा माइन वहां है, उससे भेजने और नियांत करने की स्कीम है।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Is it a fact that Japan is purchasing iron ore from us and after taking it is producing goods and selling them at a price which is cheaper than the price at which we produce our own products here; if so, will the Government reconsider the policy of exporting iron ore and pay attention to using the iron ore in this country itself?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Yes, Sir; it is not only our policy but it is absolutely desirable that we should produce iron and steel and other goods at cheaper cost and should be able to export them.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: During the Fourth Five Year Plan what will be the increase in the export of iron ore to Japan and other countries through the Paradip port and what steps are being taken to improve the facilities there?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: An iron ore delegation is in Japan at the moment to negotiate a long-term arrangement. When it is done, then only I will be in a position to say about the increase but, as I said, during the Fourth Plan we are expected to come up to 25 million tonnes.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: The hon. Minister has just now stated that a delegation is at present staying in Japan to negotiate. May I know whether India is negotiating for export of as much as 10 million or 100 million tonnes of iron ore to Japan? In that context may I know whether the stumbling block is in respect of price and that the Australian iron ore is being quoted at a considerably lower price compared to that of India? If that be the case, how does the Government contemplate meeting this situation so that the important market of Japan may not be lost?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is precisely what the delegation is, I presume, doing. I am not in a position to give any details about that because they are not with me. But I can say that it is true that although the ore at the pithead is cheaper

here or may be comparable, because of other costs including port, shipment and others, the ore from Australia or even from Brazil is more attractive and we have to tackle that problem.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: My question was if the Government of India was prepared to meet the situation caused by the Australian prices which are cheaper and whether we shall be able to be competitive.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it by saying that it is not cheaper at pithead but because port facilities are better there it is cheaper and that they are considering that aspect as to how to meet it.

श्री शिव नारायण : आध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयरन और आप क्यों बाहर भेजते हैं? जब अपने देश में हमने स्टील प्लान्ट बहुत से लगा रखे हैं करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके तो अपने यहां स्टील बनाकर क्यों नहीं भेजते हैं? उससे आमदनी होगी देश को।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह भी कर रहे हैं। उसको भी बड़ा रहे हैं।

DR. RANEN SEN: The main reason for the cheapness of Australian iron ore is that they have introduced proper mechanisation as far as the report goes. Therefore may I know (a) what steps the Government of India has taken in order to mechanise the extraction of iron ore from the deposits that are found in India; and (b) whether it is a fact that not only the prices of iron ore vary from year to year but from country to country; if that is so, what are the other countries that are taking iron ore from India?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: So far as the new mines, like Bailadilla iron ore mine, are concerned, they are fully mechanised. Other mines, which are old mines or which had been developed earlier, are also being progressively mechanised.

About the second part of the question, I am sorry I could not follow it.

DR. RANEN SEN: Besides Japan, are there other countries which are buying from India and do the prices also vary from country to country?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I want notice.

श्री शिकारे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहाँ तो बहुत-सी बातें हैं लोह खनिज के एक्सपोर्ट को प्रोत्साहन देने की, लेकिन मामला ऐसा देखा जाता है कि वहाँ प्रोत्साहन तो दूर रहा उलटे एक्सपोर्ट में और कठिनाईयाँ आती हैं। मैंने यहाँ बार-बार एक प्रश्न रेज़ किया है कि गोप्रा में 16 फरवरी से बार्जमेन की स्ट्राइक चल रही है। उस स्ट्राइक की वजह से कम-से-कम 5 करोड़ रुपये के फारेन एक्सचेंज का नुकसान हो गया है। 55 फारेन स्टीमर्स जो गोप्रा से लोह खनिज लेने के लिए आये थे वह लोर्डिंग न होने की वजह से वहाँ से डाइवर्ट हो गये हैं। उस वजह से एक्सपोर्ट में कठिनाई आती है और भारत को नुकसान होता है। तो क्या इसके बारे में भी सरकार ने अपना कुछ लक्ष्य रखा है? क्योंकि मैं आप से कहूँगा कि वह जो फारेन स्टीमर्स आते हैं गोप्रा से लोह खनिज लेने के लिए वह डाइवर्ट होने पर फिर बापस वहाँ नहीं आयेंगे।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि हम डेलीगेशन भेजते हैं जापान को ताकि वह वहाँ लांग टर्म कांट्रैक्ट्स करें लोह खनिज के निर्यात के लिए। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि जापान से जो स्टीमर्स आते हैं वह लोड नहीं हो सकते हैं गोप्रा में तो ऐसा कांट्रैक्ट करने से क्या कायदा है? इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूँगा कि वह जो स्टीमर्स आते हैं और लोड न होने की वजह से बापस जाते हैं, क्या इसको भी ध्यान में रखा गया है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन्होंने कहा हड्डताल है इसलिए स्टीमर्स वहाँ से चले जाते हैं। तो जहिर है कि जहाँ हड्डताल होगी वहाँ से स्टीमर दूसरी जागह जायेंगे।

श्री शिकारे : बार्जमेन की हड्डताल है।

श्री देखो शंकर शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी यह जानते हैं कि राजस्थान में भी आयरन ओर के काफी भंडार हैं और खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट के पास डावला की पहाड़ियों में काफी आयरन ओर है जहाँ से पहले निकाला भी जाता था और एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता था। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन स्थानों को फिर से चालू करने के लिए वह विचार करेंगे जिसमें राजस्थान के लोगों को काम मिल सके? आप देखते हैं कि आये दिन वहाँ अकाल पड़ते हैं, लोग भूखों मरते हैं, काम की वहाँ बहुत आवश्यकता है। इन स्थानों में काम चालू करने से आयरन ओर का निर्यात तो होगा ही लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में विशेषकर डावला की पहाड़ियों में जो आयरन ओर है उसके निकालने और निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था क्या मंत्री महोदय कर रहे हैं?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : आयरन ओर राजस्थान से निर्यात करना उतना एकोनामिकल नहीं होगा जितना और जगहों से हो रहा है। राजस्थान में और भी दूसरे मिनरल्स हैं—फास्फेट है, सल्फाइड निकला है, उसकी ज्यादा ज़रूरत है। राजस्थान सरकार चाहती है कि इनके ऊपर काम किया जाय जिससे लोगों को काम भी मिले और एक्सपोर्ट भी हो।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Japan is the biggest market for our iron ore exports. So far as iron ore export is concerned, the Government of India has failed to organise the development of ports and transport. As my hon. friend put it, and as you rightly put it, about the development of railways, it is only a question pertaining to the Ministry concerned. This is the biggest organisation that has been lacking in that. In order to give a lead to other countries which are exporting iron ore at cheap rates, because Australia is competing in the world market, what steps do the Government of India propose to take in this regard to organise an effective system of railways and ports in order to export more iron ore and to compete with other countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The policy in this regard is that we should progressively export iron ore from ports where all the mechanical and other facilities are available, including the railway lines. Therefore, Vishakhapatnam, Madras, Paradip, Haldia and Marmagao are the major ports where facilities are being created for the progressive increase of iron ore exports. There are a number of minor ports including Karwar and others which are also at the moment exporting iron ore. But progressively, as these ports are able to handle more exports and facilities, for example, in Vishakhapatnam for deeper draught or mechanical loading or in Marmagao or in Haldia are created, the off-take from minor ports will go down because it will be less economical to export from these minor ports.

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation

*1412. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation was set up and its objects;

(b) whether the objects of setting up of the Corporation were achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited, set up in 1957, was transformed into Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation on the 15th January, 1964. Its main objects are to provide insurance cover to Indian exporters against certain commercial and political risks arising out of default or insolvency of the overseas buyer and to issue guarantees to banks to enable them to extend adequate credit facilities to exporters.

(b) The performance of the Corporation has all along been encouraging. At the end of the year 1968, 2277 exporters were holding ECGC policies against 738 five years ago. The total value of shipments which they got insured with ECGC rose from Rs. 25.50 crores in 1963 to Rs. 71.46 crores in 1968. The value of bank finance availed of by exporters with the help of ECGC policies and guarantees showed a remarkable rise from Rs. 8.07 crores in 1963 to Rs. 126.6 crores in 1968. This performance indicates that the Corporation is fulfilling the objectives for which it was set up.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Corporation has not referred any difficulties to Government.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ फरमाया है, काफी हद तक मैं उससे सहमत हूँ लेकिन कारपोरेशन के सामने कुछ मुश्किलात नहीं आई हैं—मैं इस बत से मुत्तफिक नहीं हूँ। इनकी रिपोर्ट में भी यह बताया गया है कि इनके चेयरमैन दो बार विदेश गये—एक बार 1967 में वेस्ट जर्मन क्रेडिट इन्स्योरेंस कम्पनी और दूसरी बार एक्सपोर्ट गारन्टी डिपार्टमेंट, लन्दन का अध्ययन करने के लिए गये। इनके सामने जो तहलीकें थीं, मुश्किलात थीं, उनके तिलिते में इन कम्पनियों के काम देखने के लिए उन्होंने यह दौरा किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके दौरे के बाद जिस तरह से कम्पनी काम करती थी, क्या उसमें कोई तबदीली आई। इनकी विदेश यात्रा का कम्पनी को क्या लाभ हुआ, अगर कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ तो जाने की क्या ज़रूरत थी?

पिछले तीन सालों में कम्पनी के वर्किंग के बारे में कुछ मुख्तिर-सी तफसील बताये और इनके बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में कौन-कौन लोग हैं—यह भी बताने की कृपा करें?

श्री चौधरी राम सेवक : जहाँ तक बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का प्रश्न है—ये लोग इनके

बोड में हैं—

श्री एस० डी० श्रीनिवासन
श्री ए० सी० बनर्जी
श्री पी० डी० कासबेकर
श्री बी० जी० पेंडारकर
श्री ए० सी० ए० राव
श्री जे० एन० सक्सेना
श्री आर० पी० खेतान
श्री एन० के० साल्वे
श्री केशव महेन्द्रा
श्री रवी० कर्णणाकरन
श्री एस० शंकरन
श्री टी० एस० संयानम
श्री आर० एल० राजगढ़िया
श्री संजय सेन
श्री सी० एम० घोरपडे

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... मैनेजिंग
डायरेक्टर

जहाँ तक डिफिकल्टीज का प्रश्न है—कोई खास डिफिकल्टी सरकार के सामने नहीं आई है। इनका वर्किंग कैपिटल 1 करोड़ रुपया है, उसको बढ़ाकर 4 करोड़ करने के लिए सरकार के सामने प्रस्ताव आया है जो विचाराधीन है। जहाँ तक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के विदेश जाने का सम्बन्ध है, वे दो बार बाहर गये थे, जहाँ उन्होंने मैनेजिंग एटेंड की ओर जो वियूज एक्सचेन्ज हुआ, उसकी रिपोर्ट उन्होंने सरकार के सामने रखी है।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : ग्रधक्ष महोदय, मैंने अर्ज किया था कि पिछले तीन साल के वर्किंग की कुछ मुख्तसिर तफसील बतायें...

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered. He had gone there and he has submitted a report to the Government.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : ग्रधक्ष महोदय, मैंने वर्किंग कमेटी के बारे में पूछा है।

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion please. Only ask for information.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मेरा इसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह कारपोरेशन तीन-चार किस्म की पालिसीयाँ जारी करती है। क्या पिछले सालों में एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा के क्लेम कम्पनी को मिले हैं जिनका सैटिलमेंट जल्दी नहीं होता है, इसमें बहुत देर लगती है? जो क्लेम सैटिल करते हैं, वे क्लेमों के सैटिलमेंट में कुछ गडबड़ करते हैं जैसे 1 करोड़ के क्लेमों के अर्गेंस्ट सिर्फ 30 लाख रुपया मंजूर किया गया है। कम्पनी अपना इंशोरेंस दूसरों से भी करवाती है और इस सिलसिले में जो 33 लाख रुपये का पेंट किया है—कम्पनी को अपने क्लेमों के अर्गेंस्ट सिर्फ 10 लाख रुपया मिला है। क्या यह सच है कि 5 लाख रुपया इन्होंने बैड-डेट में डाल दिया है, जो काबिले वसूली नहीं है। 14 लाख 25 हजार रुपया अब तक आउटस्टैडिंग शो किया हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 14 लाख 25 हजार रुपया कब से आउटस्टैडिंग शो किया हुआ है और इसकी वसूली की कब तक उम्मीद है?

चंदेश्वार व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : मुझे खुशी है कि माननीय सदस्य ने रिपोर्ट को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है। इन्होंने जो आँकड़े दिये हैं वे रिपोर्ट में से दिये हैं। जहाँ तक देर का ताल्लुक है, रिपोर्ट में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि सैटिलमेंट देर से हुआ है। फिर भी चूंकि माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं कारपोरेशन का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाऊँगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने यह भी कहा है कि 5 लाख रुपया बैड-डेट में रख दिया है—जहाँ इनका आपरेशनल रिस्क 126 करोड़ रुपये का है और गुड्स रिस्क 71 करोड़ रुपये का है यानी जहाँ 200 करोड़ रुपये का आपरेशन है, उसमें से अगर 5 लाख रुपया बैड-डेट में गया है—मैं तो इसे बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं मानता।

Popularization of Indian Tea

*1413. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has been asked to take measures to popularise Indian tea as distinct from the generic promotion of tea;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the success achieved so far?

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

(b) Some of the more important steps taken to increase the exports of tea and to popularise it are: (i) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, (ii) undertaking promotional measures for Indian tea through the offices of the Tea Board in the U.K., West Europe, U.A.R., the U.S.A. and Australia and the Tea Centres established in Cairo, Edinburgh, London and Sydney, (iii) organising sampling of Indian tea in prominent hotels and restaurants, holiday resorts, etc., on special occasions, (iv) advertisements through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad and (vi) promotion of special packs containing pure Indian tea with the co-operation of the local blenders and packers in selected markets.

(c) It is difficult to estimate with any reasonable degree of accuracy the success achieved so far. However, more and more pure Indian tea packets have been put up in various countries and Indian tea is now well known to the foreign consumers in many countries.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: What I want to ask is whether enough has been really done in this regard because the main imbalances like dependence mainly on the British market and export of raw tea remain and unless we export packaged tea, it is hardly possible to popularise Indian tea and tell anybody to drink Indian tea as our tea is no Indian tea at all and Brooke Bond itself sells India-Ceylon tea. Has the matter

actually been examined? Lot of opinions have been expressed in Parliament. May I know whether the export of packed tea and diversification of our market not only on the dependence of the British market and other markets has been considered and whether a Committee has been appointed to go into the whole matter so that our export of tea does not suffer in future.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): The hon. Member has raised a very vital point. It is true that the question of exporting or popularising our own packed tea is a very important matter and they are examining this question with Ceylon Government which is another exporter whether a consortium of these two countries should promote package tea. If it does not go through we, on our own, will export, but the difficulty is that tea is a very sensitive item, a very competitive item. Many countries like UK and some other countries have their own packaging organisation, a national packaging organisation and they would not like their monopoly to be interfered with. Certainly in many other countries particularly in the neighbouring countries whether there is a possibility of promoting export of package tea, the national organization can look into this question. We are examining this question and we will try to develop this aspect.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Brooke Bond packet tea for European market particularly British market as well as to some extent the continental market as also for Indian market is a packed tea. Are we trying to have some sort of package tea for export in collaboration with some English concern. Are we going to get it packed or are you at least going to ask Brooke Bond to export some of their packed tea from India and not to sell raw tea in London as they do it now? Can we compel them or ask them to do it?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Promotion of packed tea for our own country—we do it ourselves. We are examining how we can do it for outside. But we should not be bent upon any other organisation and particularly a foreign collaboration for this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Tea is one of our traditional items of export—and the most important among them. But there has been a marked drop in the export last year. Among the reasons, one was that the export to UK has been reduced. I would like to know from the Minister whether this reduction is true and if so how much. The second reason is that we have opened our auctions in Calcutta and this has to some extent reduce the importance of London auction. I would like to know whether the Minister has studied this point that our auctions in Calcutta have done more harm than good? Thirdly, tea is a thing which has got a certain prestigious or trade mark value. So long as we had European planters, we had certain assurance of a demand. As the number of European or foreign planters reduced, there is a reduction in the market abroad.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: It is true that tea is a traditional item. Still it is facing difficulties. Unless we march out into certain new ways of promotion, it will be difficult to give the figure of value at least. What has happened now is that because of the fall in the unit value, we will realise less in value for tea that we are exporting. As for the marketing, progressively more and more auctioning is done in Calcutta. More than 50 per cent at least is done in Calcutta. As regards packeted tea or instant tea, there has been only Tata Finlay in the field. It has got a set-back. But, again, I am told it is entering the market. But we are considering whether an organisation which may be either wholly or partly supported by the Government can enter into the market in a big way. As for the trade mark value, sterling companies are still holding more than 50 per cent of tea and they hold the better gardens also. But I am not in a position to say what is the position compared to Indian tea planters. But the fall in unit value has affected every tea that is exported.

SHRI R. BARUA: UK was formerly interested in tea production in India. Now they have shifted their interest in tea growing to South Africa and in view of this fact we are losing our traditional market in the UK. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to why we are sticking to our traditional market for export of tea and what steps are being taken to export Indian

tea to Latin American countries where the taste for tea as a beverage is growing?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We are not sticking to traditional market, and traditional users. We are trying to launch out to new countries where tea can be exported in new forms.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know how much has been spent upto-date by the Tea Board in opening these Indian Tea Houses or Indian Tea Centres in various countries abroad? I would also like to know what is the logic behind spending money on opening such Tea Centres and sending fashionable young ladies to serve there and so on in countries where it is not possible for the ordinary consumer to buy Indian tea as Indian tea from the market? I hope that in the Indian Tea Houses and Centres opened by the Tea Board pure Indian tea is served only to popularise it. In those countries, it is not possible to buy Indian packaged tea as Indian tea in the market outside. So what is the point in spending money on this futile exercise? Also, how much has been spent?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The Tea Board is running five offices in important centres. The Board's promotional budget is Rs. 1.13 crores.

It is true that much more has to be done to popularise tea, but as the hon. member says, we should, instead of popularising it, sell tea in the market. As I said, some of the countries have their own monopoly of national packaging and we cannot enter that market.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is not my question. There are tea houses to popularise Indian tea like coffee houses; these are opened in London and other West European capitals etc. Every year I know fashionable young ladies are being sent over there to serve customers there.

MR. SPEAKER: Not good tea, but good ladies!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So what is the point in spending money on this purpose when in those very countries packaged Indian tea is not available? Also how much has been spent on this?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not know that packaged Indian tea is not available in those countries. It is true that our Indian tea may not be available in packets everywhere, but there are companies like Brooke Bond and others who sell Indian tea.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not sold as *Indian tea*.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tulsidas Jadhav.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH rose—

MR. SPEAKER: He has put a very difficult supplementary asking how many million years they will take for export and so on. They are calculating; it takes some time for them. Meanwhile, let others get a chance.

श्री जयपाल सिंह : इनको क्या मालूम है चाय का। यह असम तक के तो नहीं हैं।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मुझे भी मालूम है। मैं असम गया भी हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान की चाय के विदेशों में कंज्यूमर कम मिलते हैं। इसकी वजह क्या यह भी है कि जो कम्पनियाँ हैं वे संम्पल तो एक बताती हैं लेकिन जब चाय भेजती हैं तो दूसरी किस्म की भेज देती हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के कितने इंस्टीसिस आपके नोटिस में आये हैं? अगर इस तरह की शिकायतें आपके पास आई हैं तो क्या इससे हमारे देश की बदनामी नहीं होती है? क्या आपके पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं और आई हैं तो पिछले 5 बरस में कितनी आई हैं और आपने क्या कोई इसके बारे में इन्कायरी कराई है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हमारे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायतें नहीं आई हैं।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्पाय : हमारे देश में जितने चाय बागान हैं उनमें से पचास प्रतिशत विदेशी कम्पनियों के हाथ में हैं। विदेशों में भी उन्हीं कम्पनियों की चाय अधिक मात्रा में बिकती है भारतीय कम्पनियों की चाय के मुकाबले में। क्या सरकार ने सोल की है कि

ये जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जोकि विदेशों में चाय भेजती हैं ये क्या विज्ञापन और प्रचार में काफी पैसा खर्च नहीं करती हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आप उनके मुकाबले में विज्ञापन पर और प्रचार पर पर्याप्त बनराशि खर्च नहीं करते हैं? यदि हां तो क्या आप प्रचार को बढ़ायेंगे? आप आज जो सच्चां कर रहे हैं वह कितना कर रहे हैं और आगे आप इसको कितना बढ़ायेंगे ताकि हमारी चाय अधिक बिके?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा है बाहर विज्ञापन करने के लिए टी बोडं की तरफ से चाय के बारे में प्रचार होता है। एक बात का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। जो चाय का कम्पीटीशन है वह काफी और दूसरे पीने वाले जो पदार्थ हैं उनसे है। इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि चाय पीने वालों की संस्था बढ़े। जैनूइन टी ड्रिंकिंग प्रोमोशन होना जरूरी है। प्राइवेट कम्पनियाँ अलग से विज्ञापन नहीं करती हैं। लेकिन यह ज्यादा पैसा मिलने की सुविधा पर है। ज्यादा पैसा मिले तो ज्यादा हो सकता है।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I rise on a point of clarification—not on a point of order.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is true that tea is a commodity which is very sensitive and yet Indian interests are not safeguarded in foreign countries. Indian tea is not popularised. There is no effective propaganda because of the simple fact that the Tea Board is not looking after the interests of the Indian tea or of India. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Tea Board will be reconstituted to safeguard the interests of India so that Indian tea could be popularised and there would be more effective propaganda in foreign countries?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The constitution of the Tea Board is not responsible for lack of propaganda. The only thing is that it has to be made more effective and it has to be evaluated at every stage whether the propaganda carried is sufficient and whether more funds are required. Oftentimes we have to do things within budgetary resources. Certainly I shall ask them to see if pro-

paganda is not effective and how it could be made more effective.

SHRI P.G. SEN: It is well known that the Darjeeling Tea is the best tea. From recent newspaper reports, I find that the West Bengal Government has asked for release of two lakh acres which are now under tea gardens. How far will this affect Darjeeling tea which is the best tea produced?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I have seen that report in the Press but I am not now in a position to say how it will affect Darjeeling tea production.

भारतीय दूतावासों में हिन्दी में सरकारी कार्य करना

*1415. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) विदेशों में भारत के ऐसे दूतावासों के नाम क्या हैं जहां सरकारी कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन दूतावासों में भी हिन्दी में कार्य आरम्भ करने का हैं जहां अभी तक हिन्दी में कार्य नहीं किया जाता ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय दूतावासों के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने का है जिनकी आयु 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). While in a majority of Missions it is now possible to deal with relatively simple correspondence in Hindi, the transaction

of official work in Hindi in Indian Missions will not be possible till such time as the availability of a larger number of personnel who could express themselves in Hindi with precision and fluency.

(c) and (d). Wherever possible, Hindi classes are arranged in Missions and personnel have also been advised to take advantage of the correspondence course inaugurated by the Central Hindi Directorate. As the teaching of Hindi is a continuous process, no fixed time limit can be set.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजदूत दूसरे देशों में अपने प्रमाण-पत्र पेश करते हैं तो वह हिन्दी में पेश करते हैं या अंग्रेजी में ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : प्रमाण-पत्र हिन्दी में होते हैं।

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे देश जिनकी भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है जैसे जर्मनी, फ्रांस, रूस या दक्षिणी अमरीकी देश, उनके साथ पत्र-व्यवहार करते हुए क्या हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है ? यदि नहीं किया जाता है तो उसका क्या कारण है जबकि उन देशों की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन मुल्कों की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं है बल्कि उनकी अपनी भाषा है उनके साथ अमूमन हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार अंग्रेजी में रहता है क्योंकि वहां पर हिन्दी का प्रयोग नहीं है। अंग्रेजी तो तब भी कुछ जानते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजदूत, राजनयिक, प्रतिनिधि, प्रधान मंत्री, उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा दूसरे मंत्रीण जब विदेशों में जाते हैं तो क्या आगे देशों के मिशंस की तरह वहां अपने देश की भाषा में बोलते हैं या विदेशी भाषा में बोलते हैं—विशेष रूप से जबकि भारतीय लोगों में बोलना हो तब किस भाषा में बोलते हैं ?

मैं दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार विदेशों में जाने वाले सर्विस के लोगों के लिए अंग्रेजी में प्रवीणता होना आवश्यक है, क्या उसी तरह से हिन्दी का ज्ञान भी होना आवश्यक है?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : जहाँ तक यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा संलेखन का सवाल है, उसके बारे में सदन को पूरी जानकारी है। अपने मंत्रालय में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हिन्दी पढ़ने की पूरी सुविधा दी जाये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी जान सकें। हम इसके लिए भी प्रयत्नशील हैं कि हमारे यहाँ से जो पत्र-न्यवाहार अंग्रेजी के अलावा और भाषाओं में होता है, उसको हम हिन्दी में करें और आवश्यकता हो तो वहाँ ट्रांसलेशन भी भेज सकते हैं।

जहाँ तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्रीगण जो बाहर जाते हैं वे किस भाषा में बोलते हैं, तो वहाँ पर जैसा अवसर होता है वैसा करते हैं— अगर वहाँ पर भारतीय नागरिकों को बीच में बोल रहे हैं और ज्यादातर भारतीय नागरिक हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्र के हैं तो हिन्दी में बोला जाता है और अगर हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्र के नहीं हैं तो फिर ऐसी जबान में बोला जाता है, अंग्रेजी में, जिसको वे समझ सकें।

जहाँ तक उन देशों के लोगों से बात करने का सवाल है, अगर उस देश की भाषा भिन्न हुई तो फिर जैसी वहाँ पर ट्रांसलेशन की सुविधा हो उसी के हिसाब से बात करते हैं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, even from a mediocre Government like the Government of India, we do not expect this kind of a measure. It is most shocking that where it is not wanted, Hindi is being imposed. I would like to know from the Government what is the purpose and what is the intention of the Government in issuing a directive to the embassies that they should go on increasing the use of Hindi in their day-to-day administration and in their contact with the people in

those countries and also in the instruction issued by the Government that they should have a specified dress to wear on ceremonial occasions and all this kind of thing. I would like to know whether it is the intention of the Government to project an image abroad that Hindi is the only language in India and Hindi represents the culture that is the prevalent culture in India. If that is the intention, we are totally opposed to it, and it is most unfair for a polyglot and multilingual country like ours. (Interruption). We have got enough problems in the country without Hindi and so let us not add to them. We know the diplomatic bungling of this Government and the inefficiency of this Government to gear up the working of our embassies.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked the question: whether it is the desire to project the Hindi culture.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: In order to sidetrack the people and to throw mud in their eyes so as not to see the diplomatic bungling of this Government, the Government, I feel, is indulging in this kind of foolhardy venture. So, I would like to know this. Instead of wasting our resources like this and also giving a feeling to the non-Hindi people in this country that their culture is not being properly represented abroad, I would like to know from the Government whether they will see to it that they put the embassies in the job for which they are intended.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should not project any further conflict, and therefore, there is no question of our wanting to impose Hindi. Obviously, if it is a question of giving an impression to the world as to what is the working language, then we are gradually encouraging Hindi as the working language. That is quite clear. I would like to assure him that there is no need for him to worry that we are imposing Hindi as such.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He is alienating even the Indians who are living abroad. He is side-tracking the issue. The Embassies in Delhi, whether American or Russian, and the Ambassadors and Attachés there try to learn the Indian

languages and try to cultivate the people here. That is diplomacy. But in our Embassies abroad, instead of learning the languages of those countries where our Embassies are situated—German or French or whatever it may be—you are trying to impose your language. Naturally, the consequence would be you are alienating the people there and not cultivating them. And also the Indians living abroad speak various languages like Bengali, Tamil, etc. Instead of cultivating them, you are trying to scare them away.

श्री द्वाठ नाठ तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आफिशियल लैंगुएज ऐक्ट पास होने के बाद ऐसी वारणा हो चली थी कि हिन्दी आफिशियल लैंगुएज हुई और जब तक देश के दूसरे भागों के लोग हिन्दी में पूरे पारंगत न हो जायें तब तक अंग्रेजी भी साथ-साथ चले। पर क्यों? इस हाउस में कभी-कभी हिन्दी का नाम सुन कर लोग उबल पड़ते हैं, मैं जो बात जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि क्या यह इंस्ट्रक्शन्स ऐम्बेसीज को भी दिये गये कि हिन्दी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी रहे लेकिन हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल जरूर हो?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब फौरेन डिग्नीटीज इस देश में आते हैं, जैसे चीनी, रूसी आदि, या किसी अन्य देश के, तो वह अंग्रेजी जानते हुए भी जब यहाँ भाषण देते हैं तो प्रपनी भाषा में देते हैं और उनका ट्रांसलेशन इंग्लिश में होता है। क्या हमारे यहाँ के लोग भी ऐसा ही करेंगे कि हिन्दी में भाषण दें और उसका ट्रांसलेशन अंग्रेजी में हो?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक नीति का सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा, सरकार की जो नीति है वही नीति का हम पालन कर रहे हैं, उसमें कोई फ़र्क नहीं है।

जहाँ तक बाहर जाने वाली बात है हमारे मंत्रीगण किस भाषा में बोलें, मैंने शब्द किया कि वहाँ जो ट्रांसलेशन की फैसेली तीव्र होती है।

उसको देखकर आपकारिक ढंग से हम काम करते हैं। हिन्दी तो धीरे-धीरे अपने-आप आने की बात है, उसको लादने या रोकने की कोई बात नहीं है।

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: I asked whether instructions have been issued to our Embassies to introduce Hindi along with English.

श्री दिनेश सिंह : हमने आपने मिशनों को कहा है यह तो जवाब में ही दिया हुआ है।

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that most of the Indian diplomats and personnel working in our Missions abroad do not know Hindi, what are the reasons on account of which the Government are insisting on the use of Hindi, although English is one of the link languages adopted by this Parliament?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If the hon. Member had followed the reply which my colleague gave, he would not have these doubts.

श्री भृत्युलज्य प्रसाद : मैं एक ही बात जानना चाहूँगा कि विदेशों में जहाँ अंग्रेजी भाषा मातृभाषा नहीं है वहाँ क्या आप हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों छोड़कर उनकी भाषा में उनसे पत्राचार करते हैं या नहीं? उनके यहाँ उनकी भाषा में व्यवहार करते हैं या नहीं? या केवल अंग्रेजी में करते हैं?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जैसी आवश्यकता होती है वहाँ की भाषा में भी हम पत्र-व्यवहार करते हैं।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, I can understand the Government's interest in Hindi even though I do not appreciate its somewhat niggardly attitude towards the other Indian languages. But how does the Government reconcile its preoccupation with the promotion of Hindi as a medium of international intercourse with the idea that we should have and must have—and surely the Government also has said that our diplomatic services have got to be manned for as long a period as we can

envisioned by people who belong in a majority to the non-Hindi-speaking areas and who would be in the present dispensation at a certain disadvantage because the use of Hindi makes the position of a non-Hindi-speaking person somewhat that of a second-rate officer in the set-up—persons from non-Hindi-speaking areas? How does Government reconcile its preoccupation with Hindi to a certain extent even in relation to international affairs with its duty and responsibility of securing proper representation in the diplomatic sphere of our country?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The people from non-Hindi-speaking area will suffer no disadvantage. There is no attempt to impose Hindi in any way in which there will be any kind of disadvantage. I would beg of the hon. Member to again read the reply given by my colleague which makes the point quite clear.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Sir, in no Embassy any other language but English is used. Why are they so much bothered about it?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् अभी तक विदेशों में ऐसे कितने समारोह हुए या कितने अवसरों पर हमारे मत्रियों ने या प्रधान मंत्री या विदेश मंत्री ने अंग्रेजी के अलावा कभी किसी दूसरी भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं निश्चित रूप से कह नहीं सकता क्योंकि हमने कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भद्रौरिया : प्रगर नहीं मालूम है तो टेबिल पर रखें पूरी जानकारी हासिल करने के बाद।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैंने कहा इसका कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा है। मैंने पहले इसका जिक्र किया है कि जहाँ जैसी स्थिति होती है, जहाँ हिन्दी भाषी हों वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जब गयीं तो हमेशा हिन्दी में भी स्पीच की, अंग्रेजी में भी की।

DR. M. SANTOSHAM: Sir, it is well known that more than half of our population abroad—in countries like Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia and African countries—are Tamilians. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister, why not give parity to Tamil along with Hindi in those missions?

MR. SPEAKER: What about Bengali, Telugu and others?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: When the Prime Minister goes to Ceylon the Tamilians there gather to hear her (*Interruption*).

SHRI DINESH SINGH: In areas where we have people of Indian origin predominantly speaking Tamil, we try to keep an officer in the Mission who understands Tamil and can discuss with them in Tamil.

श्री मूल सोंदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उनको पता है कि स्पेन के राजदूत ने अपना परिचय-पत्र हिन्दी में प्रस्तुत किया था? तो क्या स्पेन के साथ भारत सरकार हिन्दी में कार्यवाही करने के लिए राजी है?

MR. SPEAKER: I thought Shri Sondhi was particular in putting a question in Hindi and not about the answer.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, the same question appears elsewhere independently on the list today.

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी इसके पहले जिक्र किया था कि जो हमारे मंत्रालय से यहाँ पत्र व्यवहार होता है, जो अंग्रेजी में पत्र व्यवहार होता है उसका हम अंग्रेजी में जवाब देते हैं। जो पत्र व्यवहार अपने देश की भाषा में लोग करते हैं हम उसके लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यथासम्भव हम उसका जवाब हिन्दी में दें।

श्री सरबू पाष्ठोः : हिन्दी राज भाषा स्वीकार की जा चुकी है फिर भी अपने देश में और बाहर के देशों में भी हिन्दी में काम नहीं

हो रहा है और जिसे कि खुद मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है तो मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बात को देखते हुए कि हिन्दी जोकि इस देश की राज भाषा स्वीकार की गई है तो तमाम दूतावासों में और अपने देश में भी हिन्दी में कारोबार शुरू करने के लिए सरकार कोई निश्चित कदम उठा रही है अथवा नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इसका जवाब मेरे साथी ने दिया था ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में रूस की नीति

*1414. श्री जिं ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री अंगोकार सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर के बारे में रूस का अब भी वैसा ही रुख है जैसा यह श्री शुद्धेचेव के समय था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कहाँ तक परिवर्तन हुआ है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा गत एक वर्ष में रूस ने नेताओं के साथ काश्मीर के बारे में हुई बातचीत का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या रूस अभी भी काश्मीर को भारत का अभिन्न अंग मानता है ?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). सोवियत संघ ने 1955 में यह घोषणा की थी कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य भारत गणराज्य के राज्यों में से एक है। सोवियत सरकार ने हमें बार-बार यह प्राश्वासन दिलाया है कि काश्मीर के विषय में उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है।

काश्मीर के विकास के बारे में गवेनर गवर्नर आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

*1416. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अता-रांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5021 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार को वर्ष 1968-69 की वार्षिक योजना के लिए कितनी राशि दी है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अन्य किन राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए पूर्ण रूप से वित्त उपलब्ध किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि केन्द्र द्वारा अन्य किसी राज्य की वार्षिक योजना के लिए पूरा वित्त उपलब्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है तो जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की वार्षिक योजना के लिए पूरा वित्त उपलब्ध करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) 21.70 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ख) असम, नागालैंड और राजस्थान ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सैनिक तैयारियां

*1417. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान की सैनिक तैयारियों के बारे में कोई नवीन जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने भारत की सीमाओं पर अपनी सैनिक तैयारियां और अधिक तेज कर दी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि ही, तो इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए भारत द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान की सशस्त्र तैयारी में वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में निकट भूतकाल में कोई नई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, न ही अपनी सीमाओं के पार पाकिस्तानी सैनिक गतिविधि के दंग में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन ही नोटिस में आया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नागार्थों से बरामद किए गए हथियार

*1418. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान विद्रोही नागार्थों से किस प्रकार के हथियार पकड़े गये; और वे किन देशों के बने हुए थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने जांच की है कि विद्रोही नागार्थों ने यह हथियार कैसे प्राप्त किये थे; और

(ग) यदि ही, तो उसका क्या परिणाम है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अपनी सुरक्षा सेनाओं द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में भूगर्भ नागार्थों से पकड़े गये आयुधों में शामिल हैं चीनी निर्माण के मार्टर, राकेट प्रक्षेपक, हल्की मशीन गनें, सब मशीन गनें, स्वचालित राईफलें और पिस्टॉल। पकड़े गये आयुधों में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान भिन्न सेनाओं और जापानियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किए गए आयुधों की कुछ किस्में भी शामिल हैं। युद्ध के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में मित्र सेनाओं और जापानियों द्वारा इन आयुधों का एक भारी मष्टार दबा दिया गया था। इनमें से कुछ आयुष्ण नागार्थों के हाथ में पड़ गए थे। ऐसे आयुष्ण भूगर्भ नागार्थों द्वारा पाकिस्तान से भी

प्राप्त किये जा सके होंगे। चीनी आयुष्ण भूगर्भ नागार्थों द्वारा लाए गए थे, जो प्रशिक्षण के लिए चीन गए थे।

(ग) सरकार ने भूगर्भ नागार्थों को आयुष्ण और साज सामान की सप्लाई को बहुत विकारते हुए, चीनी जनतन्त्र को विरोध पत्र भेजा है। बिना लाइसेंस के भी अनविकृत आयुधों की खोज करके उन्हें जब्त करने के लिए सुरक्षा सेनाओं और नागर्लैंड द्वारा पग उठाये गए हैं।

परमाणु शक्ति उर्वरक कारबाना

1419. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अमरीका के परमाणु आयोग की “ओकरिज नेशनल लिबोरेटरी” के अध्ययन सम्बन्धी प्रतिवेदन का पता है जिसके अनुसार परमाणु शक्ति से नाइट्रोजन वाला उर्वरक कम लागत पर तैयार किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चौथी योजना में भारत में परमाणु शक्ति उर्वरक कारबाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में पेशकश न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री; अनु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां। वास्तव में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने अमरीका की और रिज नेशनल लेबोरेटरी द्वारा किये गये अध्ययनों में भाग लिया था।

(ख) भारतीय अवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत इस अध्ययन को जारी रखने के लिये परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग ने सन् 1967 के अन्त में एक कार्य संचालन वर्ग स्थापित किया था। इस वर्ग ने अपनी प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है, जो विचाराधीन है। इस बारे में यह वर्ग अब विस्तृत अध्ययन कर रहा है।

Shri Rabindranath Tagore's Relics in East Pakistan

1420. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 3199 and 3288 on the 4th December, 1968 and state:—

(a) whether the attention of Pakistan Government was drawn to the report published in *Sambad* which gave details of how Rabindra Nath's study room is being used as a lavatory in Poet's House, Kacharibari and how the objects of arts and other valuable articles used by Tagore are being damaged, misused and spoiled.

(b) where any contradiction of the published report was made by the Pakistan Government;

(c) whether the Indian Deputy High Commissioner has ever visited Shahjadpur to see whether Kacharibari of Tagore is being maintained properly; and

(d) if not, whether Government will ask the Deputy High Commissioner to visit Kacharibari and also Silai'ah and make a first hand report to Government regarding the condition of these houses for placing before the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). This question was taken up with the Pakistan Government, who stated that the report was incorrect.

(c) Two officers of the Deputy High Commission of India, Dacca visited Kacharibari and reported that none of its rooms was being used as lavatory.

(d) Does not arise.

National Textile Corporation

*1421. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Corporation for the sick textile mills has been established;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds made available to it and in what form;

(c) the projected programme of operation of the Corporation during the next two years;

(d) whether it is proposed to provide finance to sick mills for the rehabilitation of old machinery; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (e). The National Textile Corporation was registered on 1st April, 1968 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. However, the Corporation started with a modest provision of Rs. 1 crore made in the Budget for 1968-69. In the Budget for 1969-70, a provision of Rs. 4 crores have been made for the Corporation. 50% of the amount would be given to Corporation in the form of equity capital and the balance as loan. To begin with, the Corporation would restrict its activities to the renovation and rehabilitation of the sick mills which are entrusted to it by the Government for management. Only such mills would be taken over as would, with suitable reconstruction of capital structure, rationalisation of labour etc. be in a position to grow into viable units. During the year 1969-70, the Corporation propose to undertake the management of about 7 to 8 mills. The programme for the year 1970-71 has not yet been decided.

Import of Urea and Sulphur from Poland

*1422. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contract has been signed between India and Poland for the import of urea and sulphur;

(b) if so, the quantity of each commodity to be imported and the value thereof separately; and

(c) the main purpose for which urea and sulphur are being imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. Two contracts, one for import of Urea an the other for import of Sulphur have been signed by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) About 100,000 tonnes of each commodity has been purchased and the total value of the purchases is likely to be of the order of Rs. 10 crores.

(c) Sulphur is one of the basic raw materials used in the manufacture of various products like Sulphuric acid, Fertilisers, Rayon, Pesticides, Paper and Sugar etc.

Urea, a nitrogenous fertiliser, is required for use in agriculture.

Import Substitution Of Raw Materials Used For Defence Purposes

***1423. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI RANJIT SINGH :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) the steps taken for finding substitutes for raw materials at present being imported for defence purposes;

(b) the success achieved so far; and

(c) the time by which complete import substitution is likely to be achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): Besides the Research & Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence, the National Laboratories and other Institutions, and the industries both in the public and private sectors are already engaged in finding substitutes for raw materials.

2. As a result of the efforts so far made a very large number of propellants, explosive and non-explosive materials/chemicals used in ammunition, new and special steels/alloys, semi-conductor materials, paints, varnishes, fuels drugs, dyes and lubricants for specialised use and textiles etc., have been developed.

3. The process of developing import substitutes is a continuous one. With the modernisation of the Armed Forces whereby new and more sophisticated weapons and equipment are being introduced, the work of finding import substitutes has to go on simultaneously more particularly where items are produced indigenously with imported know-how. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate a deadline in this regard.

Defence College At Gorakhpur

***1424. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a Defence College in Gorakhpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Delegation from Italy

***1425. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of businessmen from Italy visited India recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit;

(c) whether the delegation had talks with any of the representatives of Government and

(d) if so, the outcome of the talks held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a) and (b) : A delegation of Italian businessmen visited India in the month of March, 1969 for exploring the possibilities of increased trade exchanges between the two countries.

(c) and (d). There was exchange of ideas and information between the representatives of the Government of India and the visiting Italian trade delegation on various trade and economic matters. These cover mainly the Government of India's policy in respect of foreign investment, the difficulties encountered by Italian exporters to India under Italian suppliers' credits, the need to increase India's exports to Italy and the sectors where prospect existed for developing India's exports to Italy.

Bombay Branch Office of State Trading Corporation

*1426. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation have entered into an agreement with a landlord in Bombay for locating its Branch Office in rented premises for Rs. 32 lakhs for 10 years ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the agreement is in contravention of the Rent Act in Maharashtra ;

(c) whether it was not possible for Government to construct its own building ;

(d) the details of the deal and the reasons for accommodating the office in rented premises ; and

(e) the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation has hired office accommodation in Bombay for locating its office on a total rent of Rs. 35.79 lakhs for 10 years from 1-7-1968.

(b) The solicitors of the Corporation in consultation with whom the draft tenancy agreement with the landlords has been made, have not pointed out any contravention of the Rent Control Act.

(c) Government does not propose to construct buildings for the use of Corporation. It would not have been economical for the Corporation to construct its own building, considering the very high ground cost in Bombay and the small floor area required by the S.T.C.

(d) A floor area of 15,294 sq. ft. has been hired for a period of 10 years from 1-7-1968 for a total rental of Rs. 35.79 lakhs. The details of the deal are still under negotiation. Prior to taking over this premises, the Corporation's Bombay office was located in two different buildings resulting in great difficulty. In the interest of efficient working of the office, it was necessary to locate it in one premises.

(e) Does not arise.

17—Nation Committee on Immigration

*1427. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during a meeting of a 17—Nation Committee on Immigration set up by the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference held on the 10th and 11th January, 1969, Britain warned that "any sudden extra flood of Asian immigrants from East Africa would mean a cut-back in immigration from other Commonwealth areas"; and

(b) if so, the stand taken by the Indian representatives on this issue at the Committee meeting ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The proceedings of Committee on Citizenship and Migration are confidential and will not be possible to give the details of discussions. However a mention has been made of the problem in the communique issued at the end of the Conference.

(b) Our views with regard to Asians from East African countries, holding British passports are well-known. We have repeatedly emphasised that Britain should take full responsibility for British citizens of Asian origin.

Indian Diplomats Conversing in Language of the Country of their Posting

*1428. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Spanish Envoy in India, while presenting his credentials, made a speech in Hindi ; and

(b) if so, how many of our envoys know the language of the country to which they are have been posted and how many of them can converse in that language ?

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

(b) A statement giving the names of our Heads of Missions, their present assignments, the languages known to them and the countries in which they have served is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—962/169] The statement lists only the career Heads of Missions, as non-career Heads of Missions are generally appointed from public life it is not always possible to ensure knowledge of foreign languages in such appointments.

Repatriation of Indian Nationals Detained In Burma

*1429. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of securing release and repatriation of the Indian nationals detained by the Burmese Government for economic offences;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them are being tried by a Tribunal and if so, at what stage the proceedings stand in the cases of those persons who are standing trial;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the some of the old persons under detention trial are languishing in the Burmese Jails and are not being provided adequate medical attendance;

(d) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to expedite their trial and early repatriation; and

(e) whether this subject was taken up during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Rangoon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY M'NISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a), (b), (d) and (e) : The question of the Indian nationals held in detention by the Burmese Government for alleged economic off nces was again taken up with the Burmese authorities during our Prime Minister's recent visit to Burma, when the Burmese authorities were apprised of our concern at the d:lay in bringing the alleged off:nders to trial. The Burmese agreed to have the pending cases expedited. We have now been informed that out of the 12 persons held for economic offences, five have been brought up for trial and seven are awaiting trial. Of the former one has been acquitted, and one has received a sentence of imprisonment.

(c) While it is a fact that there are some aged persons among the Indians detenus, Government have no reason to believe that they are being denied medical attention.

U. K.s Entry into European Common Market

*1430. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) what measures have been taken by the Government of India to promote and safeguard our exports to the countries of the European Common Market and their associated territories ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the 'inside looking' policy of the European Common Market and the move to admit Britain into the E.C.M.; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in the event of Britain Joining the Common Market to safeguard our exports to Britain?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT): (a) The following measures have been taken by the Government of India to promote and safeguard our exports to the countries of the European Common Market and their associated territories :—

- (1) Negotiations of trade agreements with the individual countries.
- (2) Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions held in these countries and organisation of India Weeks to show the range and quality of Indian products.
- (3) Sending of trade delegations and sales teams to study the marketability of India's products and to conclude business contracts.
- (4) Conducting of market surveys.
- (5) Inviting trade delegations/purchase teams from these countries to visit India.
- (6) Publicity for India's products through various publicity media.
- (7) Setting up of Commercial Missions of the Government of India.
- (8) Opening of overseas offices by Export Promotion Councils Commodity Boards as well as private and public sector undertakings.
- (9) Training of personnel from export oriented sectors in India in the field of trade promotion.
- (10) Facilitating the setting up of industries abroad by the Indian entrepreneurs (in Africa).
- (11) In the case of the European Economic Community, as a result of our approaches to the Commission and the Council of Ministers and the members countries of the EEC as

well as our efforts in GATT, UNCTAD and other international forums, valuable concessions for India's trade in items such as tea, cashew kernels, tropical spices, East India Kips, Handloom textiles, Mill-made cotton textiles etc. have been secured.

(b) The Government are aware of the developments that are taking place in the Community, including the various moves made by the U.K. to join the Community as a full member.

(c) The measures that the Government of India would wish the United Kingdom to take in the event of her joining the Common Market to safeguard India's exports to the United Kingdom have been explained in the then Commerce Minister's statement to the Lok Sabha on the 24th May, 1967.

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत का विदेश व्यापार

*1431. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या विदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत के विदेश व्यापार में निर्यात को बढ़ाने पर बल दिया गया था ;

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विदेश व्यापार के मामले में किन-किन देशों के साथ केवल निर्यात या आयात दोनों के सम्बन्ध में करार किये गये थे ;

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भारत के व्यापार संतुलन की स्थिति कैसी रही ; और

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आयात की तुलना में हमारे निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए किस आधार पर कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति भंत्रालय में उप-भंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जो हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं जिनमें (1) उन देशों के नाम, जिनके साथ व्यापार करार दिए गए, और (2) मुग्धतान संतुलन के बारे में जानकारी दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये। देखिए संख्या LT—963169]

(घ) 21 अप्रैल, 1969 को संसद के सभा पटल पर रखे गये। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में विभिन्न नीति-उपाय दिये गये हैं जो चौथी योजना की अवधि में देश से होने वाले नियर्यातों के स्तर को केवल बनाए रखने के लिए ही नहीं अप्रितु उसमें वृद्धि करने के लिए भी आवश्यक है।

Progress in Demarcation of Rann of Kutch

*1432. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in demarcating the Rann of Kutch;
- (b) the time by which the demarcation is likely to be completed;
- (c) when the meeting of the Surveyors to finalise the setting up of pillars will be held; and
- (d) the total cost to be borne by India in demarcating the Rann of Kutch?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH). (a) to (c). The erection of pillars over a length of 270 miles of the boundary was completed on the 20th of April, 1969. The Officers-in-Charge of the demarcation teams of India and Pakistan are now finalising arrangements for the preparation of strip maps. These maps are expected to be ready by the end of June, 1969.

- (d) A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1968-69,

and for the year 1969-70, a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed. As all the disbursements have not yet been made and as some o.h.r items of work still remain to be completed the final figures of expenditure will be known after some time.

Export Year

*1433. SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN:
SHRI D.R. PARMAR:
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the year 1969 is being treated as Export Year;
- (b) whether publicity on vast scale is being given to this effect; and
- (c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) (a) and (b). No. Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

Visit of Chief of British General Staff

*1434. SHRI D.C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Sir Geoffrey Baker, Chief of the British General Staff, visited India in the later half of February, 1969;

- (b) if so, the purpose of his visit; and
- (c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) to (c): General Sir Geoffrey Baker, Chief of the British General Staff, who was visiting the Far East, broke his journey *en route* to visit India on the invitation of our Chief of the Army Staff. The visit was a goodwill one and provided an opportunity for exchange of ideas.

Help to Freedom Fighters of Angola

*1435. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 735 on the 26th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to give recognition to the organisations conducting liberation struggle in Angola;

(b) whether it is proposed to render assistance of arms and other materials required by the liberation fighters on a regular basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of India have full sympathy for the liberation struggles against Portuguese colonialism in Angola. We have given assistance in the form of medicines and bandages for the treatment of sick and wounded Angolan freedom fighters at the hospital run by the Government Revolutionnaire d'Angola en Exile (GRAE) in Kinshasa. Government has also been giving educational and training facilities to Angolan students. No military supplies have been given. The question of recognition of Governments in exile has not been arisen.

Indo-Taiwan Trade

*1436. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts Government have made to promote the possibilities of trade between India and the Republic of China (Taiwan) in view of the increasing trade between the two countries; and

(b) whether Government have any plan to send a trade delegation on official or unofficial level to Taiwan for the promotion of trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) While the Government of India do not recognise the Taiwan regime, exporters in India—including the public Sector Undertakings, are free to trade with their counterparts in Taiwan. Export opportunities in Taiwan which come to the notice of the Government of India, are publicised through the Export Promotion Councils etc. Other facilities available for exports from India, are applicable to exports to Taiwan also.

(b) No, Sir.

Master Plan for Atomic Power for Northern Saurashtra and Kutch

*1437. SHRI SRIRAJ MEGHRAJJI DHRANGADHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Sir Visveswaraya Lectures held recently in Jaipur, the Director of the Atomic Energy Commission recommended a Rs. 600 crore Master Plan for Northern Saurashtra and Kutch;

(b) whether any atomic power station is envisaged in this Plan; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to carry out a feasibility report?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In the course of the Sir Visveswaraya lectures, the Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, did not make any such specific recommendations. He talked generally of the potential of agro-industrial complexes based on nuclear power, and mentioned some of the findings of a study group which had occasion to examine the possibility of such a complex in the Northern Saurashtra region.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In 1967, the Atomic Energy Commission set up a Working Group to carry out feasibility studies for setting up Agro-Industrial Complexes around large sized nuclear power stations. The Working Group has submitted a preliminary report, which is under scrutiny.

Purchase of B. Twill Bags

*1438. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Alok Jain and Ramnath Goenka have offered to sell their stocks of B. Twills at Rs. 199 per hundred bags;

(b) if so, the quantities they have agreed to sell to Government;

(c) the proportion of the quantity offered to the total Government and semi-Government requirement;

(d) whether the offer is conditional on the State Trading Corporation Government making available to these manufacturers raw jute imported at Rs. 40.50 per maund when the price was Rs. 70 or more when control was imposed on B. Twills; and

(e) whether the offer is conditioned on Government purchasing from them large quantities of uncontrolled varieties of jute bags?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

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

दिल्ली में हुआ मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

*1439. श्री पश्चात् सिंह कुशवाहा : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का हाल ही में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री अनु असित मंत्री, तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). आधिक मामलों और चौथी योजना से सम्बन्धित मुख्य मंत्रियों पर प्रधान मंत्री ने १८ अप्रैल को एक अनोपचारिक बैठक में

मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया । इस बैठक में निर्णय लेने की बात नहीं थी ।

Indo-Pak meet on Kutch Award

*1440. SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDY: SHRI N.R. LASKAR: SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks between the representatives of Pakistan and India regarding Kutch Award were held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) and (c). Matters relating to the implementation of the Award and certain differences which had arisen in its interpretation were discussed. Usually satisfactory solutions were arrived at on these points.

Tea Gardens in Assam

8105. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea plantations in Assam, Indian and Foreign owned, with total acres under cultivation and the quantity and value of tea produced annually since 1966-67 ;

(b) the amount of Assam tea exported annually since 1966-67 with amount of foreign exchange earned so far ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the tea plantation industry in Assam is virtually on the point of collapse due to falling prices, loss of international markets, heavy taxation and neglect of replantation ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Assam Government have submitted a memorandum to the Central Government to set up a Tea Corporation to take over the tea plantations and make them economically productive by fresh investments and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by Government thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-964/69]

(b) About 58.5% of tea production in Assam is exported. No separate figure for foreign exchange earned by Assam tea is available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Government of Assam has suggested the setting up of a Corporation on the lines of National Textile Corporation to take over closed tea gardens. This is being looked into.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

8106. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed Emergency Commissioned Officers and the reasons for demobbing them;

(b) the total amount spent by Government on the training of an average officer;

(c) the number of Short Service Commissioned Officers recruited by the Army annually during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government will consider a scheme of absorbing unemployed officers and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA): (a) 871 as on 31-3-69 (exclud-

ing 70 released) on disciplinary grounds and 378 resigned or released as non optees for permanent commissions). The reasons for release of Emergency Commissioned Officer have been given in reply to part (b) of Question No. 8389 answered in the Lok Sabha on 24-4-1968.

(b) The average expenditure incurred by the Government on the training of an Emergency Commissioned Officer was Rs. 4,500.00.

(c) 1966	...	603
1967	...	755
1968	...	1041

(d) Government are fully alive to the problem of rehabilitation of released Emergency Commissioned Officers and have taken various steps to solve it. The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2281 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 27th November, 1968.

Accumulation of Low-Grade Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

8107. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of low-grade tobacco that has accumulated in Andhra Pradesh this year with reasons for accumulation;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation is likely to take over this tobacco and if so to what extent;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to barter the tobacco with chemicals from Spain and if so, the names of chemicals proposed to be imported; and

(d) the quantity and value of tobacco high-grade and low-grade, exported during the last 3 years and the names of countries to which exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK): (a) As per the latest estimates, about 10 million kilograms of lower grades of tobacco worth about Rs. 1.8 crores have accumulated from the previous years. This has been due to a disproportionate increase in the production of these grades and their reduced offtake abroad last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) One barter deal for Rs. 1.50 crores for export of tobacco of 1968 and previous crops has been approved. Items to be imported will be permissible types or pharmaceutical intermediates or technical grades of agro-chemicals.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Home. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-965/69*]

Export of Rail Wagons to U.S.S.R.

8108. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a protocol signed in the year 1968 by Government with the U.S.S.R. for the supply of 2,000 rail wagons beginning from 1969 not a single wagon has yet been exported till now and if so, reasons for the delay;

(b) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has refused to buy the wagons at our price even though they were specially designed for Russian requirements; and

(c) the amount of loss which is likely to be incurred if U.S.S.R. refused to honour the purchase agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). A protocol was signed by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. with V/O Machino-import of USSR on 13th March, 1968, envisaging the supply of rail wagons from India to USSR. Since the wagons were to conform to Soviet specification, a detailed study of all Soviet documentation was made and further talks helped by the STC with the Soviet organisation concerned for agreement on technical

matters. Based on this agreement, STC made a commercial offer in September, 1968. Discussions on various aspects of this offer have since been going on between the two sides and negotiations are still in progress.

Issue of Import Licences for Capital Goods

8109. SHRI S.M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of import licences issued in the years 1967 and 1968 in respect of capital goods and consumer goods in Gujarat State; and

(b) the value of unutilized import licences in respect of capital and consumer goods, respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The information is not available as statistics of import licences are maintained for the country as a whole and not state-wise or region-wise.

Extradition of Tejas

8110. SHRI P.N. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a child has been born to Dr. Dharma Teja's wife in Costa Rica;

(b) whether this would entitle Shrimati and Dr. Teja the citizenship of Costa Rica; and

(c) what would be the position of the Government of India regarding the extradition proceedings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India are aware of the fact that Dr. Teja's wife has had a child born to her in Costa Rica.

(b) and (c). Government of India's request for the extradition of Dr. Teja and Mrs. Teja is pending before the Supreme Court of Costa Rica for their advisory opinion. As such it is not possible at this stage for the Government of India to give their assessment.

Plan Allocation for Uttar Pradesh

8111. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards news-item appearing in the *Indian Express* of the 31st March, 1969 regarding the statement of the Uttar Pradesh Planning Minister that his State has been ignored in the Plan allocations; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Uttar Pradesh Planning Minister desired an increase in Central assistance.

(b) The entire amount of Central assistance has been distributed on the basis of the formula agreed upon by the N.D.C. Committee of Chief Minister; it is not therefore possible at this stage to increase allocations to individual States.

Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

8112. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the state of affairs in the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, has been far from happy one and Government have been paying large amounts of grant without any evaluation of the work done by the Institute;

(b) If so, the reasons for such a state of affairs in the Institute and the amount

of grants given without evaluation of the work done by it; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Indian Statistical Institute Review Committee appointed by Government in February, 1966, made a number of recommendations to improve the organisation and working of the Institute. Decisions on most of these recommendations have been taken and are being implemented. The question of evaluating the work relating to National Sample Survey has been examined in detail and it has been found that a quantitative evaluation is not feasible. The grants have therefore been given on the basis of actual expenditure but subject to checks, controls and audit. The Public Accounts Committee has also made certain observations and recommendations in its 59th report which was laid before Parliament on 2-4-1969. The report is under consideration.

Manufacture of Marine Engines

8113. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to manufacture marine engines in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Government approved on 31-3-1967 a project to establish the manufacture of Marine Diesel Engines ranging from 390 to 27,600 H.P. in collaboration with M.s. M.A.N. of West Germany. The capital cost of the project is Rs. 363 lakhs. At full production, the rated capacity of the plant for various types of engines is 6 (Numbers) of high-powered engines, 60 (Nos) medium engines and 100 low-powered engines. The project is at present in the

construction phase and the main factory building is expected to be completed next mon'h. Imported machinery and equipment is expected to be available for installation in July/August, 1969. The assembly work is expected to be commenced in October, 1969 and the first engine is expected to be ready before end December, 1969.

(e) Does not arise.

Armed Forces Medical College, Poona

8115. SHRI P.N. SOLANKI: Will the Ministers of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the scales of pay and rates of non-practising allowance admissible to the Civilian Professors, Readers and Lecturers of the Armed Forces Medical College,

Poona *vis-a-vis* the scales of pay and non-practising allowance admissible to the teaching staff of the corresponding categories of the Medical College located at Delhi, Simla and Goa;

(b) the reasons for the variations in the scales of pay and rates of non-practising allowance paid to the civilian teaching staff of the Ahmed Forces Medical College, Poona; and

(c) the action his Ministry propose to take to remove the discriminatory treatment meted out to the civilian teaching staff of the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The scales of pay and rates of non-practising allowance are as follows:—

*Armed Forces Medical College
Poona.*

Professors

Rs. 1100-50-1400 *plus* NPA at 25% of pay.

Rs. 1300-60-1600-100-1800 *plus* NPA at 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/-.

Readers

Rs. 570-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950 *plus* NPA at 25% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 p.m.

Rs. 600-40-1000-EB-50-1300 *plus* Rs. 100 as special pay *plus* NPA at 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 600.

Lecturers

The category of Lecturers does not exist.

Rs. 600-40-1000-EB-50-1300 *plus* NPA at 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/-.

The information in respect of teaching staff of Medical Colleges at Simla and Goa are not readily available.

(b) and (c). When the Armed Forces Medical College was established, it was decided that the scales of pay of the teaching posts should be the same as for comparable posts in Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi as the qualifications and experience for the posts in both the institutions were identical at that time. Since

July, 1955, however, the teaching posts in the Maulana Azad Medical College are included in the Central Health Service with wider service liability etc., and this explains the present difference in comparison with the posts, in the Armed Forces Medical College, as the case regarding pay and non-practising allowance of the teaching staff of the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, *vis-a-vis* those allowed in Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, is under consideration.

**Export of Machine Tools during
Fourth Plan**

8116. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to boost the export of machine tools during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Government have taken the following steps to promote export of Machine Tools:—

- (i) Import rep'ement is allowed at 20% of the f.o.b. value.
- (ii) Cash assistance is allowed at 20% of the f.o.b. value and an additional 5% if exports during the year 1969-70 are higher by 12½% over the exports of 1967-68 or 5% over those of 1968-69.
- (iii) Indigenous iron and steel for fabrication of export product is allowed at international prices.
- (iv) Facilities for market surveys, delegations and sales teams, overseas publicity, participation in exhibitions etc. are provided through the Engineering Export Promotion Council.

Apart from the above a proposal of the Indian Machine Tools Association for undertaking promotional measures like participation in specialised fairs and exhibitions, delegations to and from Machine Tool Markets abroad, survey of export markets, production of catalogue etc. has been considered by the Government and assistance has been approved in principle subject to specific proposals being approved by the Government.

(c) It is too early to make an assessment of exports resulting from the special promotional measures. However, as against the present annual level of exports of Machine Tools of about Rs. 1.85 crores, exports by the end of the 4th Plan are expected to rise to Rs. 7.5 crores.

Production of Cotton Textiles

8117. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Cotton textiles has increased in the current year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the production?

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

(b) As compared to April-December, 1967, the production of cotton year and cloth during April-December, 1968 has increased by 4.93% and 6.91% respectively.

(c) The following measures have been taken with a view to stimulating demand and imparting a healthier tone to the industry:—

(i) On the basis of an interim Report of the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of the Textile Commissioner the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to the commercial banks in regard to the lowering of margins on hypothecation and pledge advances and term-loans granted by banks, with a view to providing additional credit accommodation to the textile mills which deserve such help.

(ii) Certain items of higher-medium, fine and superfine varieties of cloth have been decontrolled; the obligation to produce controlled cloth has been reduced from 40% of production to 25%; 2% increase has been allowed in the price of controlled cloth except grey dhoties and sarees, counter-

balanced by the reduction in excise duties; and a scheme for payment of incentives to the mills in lieu of their obligation to produce controlled cloth has been introduced.

(iii) A special additional rebate on the sale of handloom cloth for a period of three months was allowed.

(iv) Loans of Rs. 50 lakhs and 15 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for re-lending to Apex Co-operative Societies to enable the latter to stock yarn (and cloth in the case of Tamil Nadu), with a view to relieving the mills of their extra stock of year.

(v) A scheme for retention of stocks of cotton yarn of the South Indian Mills by the Southern India Millowners' Association and the Tamil Nad Millowners' Association by raising funds from the State Bank of India against guarantees of the Government for the margin money has been sanctioned.

(vi) In the Budget proposals for 1969-70 it has been proposed to include cotton textile industry in Schedule V of the Income-tax Act for the purpose of the development rebate and certain concessions in the excise duty on cotton cloth and yarn have also been announced.

Art Silk Weaving Units in Gujarat

8118. SHRI R.K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that art silk weaving units in Gujarat State are in difficulties;

(b) if so, whether it is due to rise in prices of art silk by spinners who have acquired monopoly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to ameliorate their conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c), The art silk industry in Gujarat and other areas of the country had

represented against the monopolistic tendencies of a few spinners who had pushed up the prices of viscose filament yarn. The Tariff Commission who were already enquiring into the cost structure of the man-made fibre industry were asked to submit an interim report viscose filament yarn prices. The interim report of the Tariff Commission has just been received and is under examination.

Textile Mills taken over by National Textile Corporation

8119. SHRI P.M. SAYEED
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the sick and closed textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the names of those sick and closed textile mills which could not be taken over by the Corporation during the above period and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the salaries of labourers are being paid regularly in these mills; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The New Maneckchock Spg. and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad was taken over by the Government in February, 1969. The Gujarat State Textile Corporation, which has been appointed as Authorised Controller, will be given financial assistance by the National Textile Corporation in the running of the mill.

(b) to (d) The National Textile Corporation is not excepted to take over all sick and closed textile mills. Only such of the as can be mills under the Government management expected to become viable, with the investment of limited funds, within a reasonable period of time, would be managed by the Corporation. However, list showing the

names of closed textile mills as at the end of March, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-966/69]

सीमावर्ती राज्यों में सड़कों का निर्माण

8120. श्री जिंदू ब० सिंह :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री झोकार सिंह :

श्री बीपोपाल साहू :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सीमावर्ती राज्यों अर्थात् राजस्थान, जम्मू व काश्मीर, नेपा, पंजाब तथा नागालैंड में बनाई गई सड़कों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में ऐसी सड़कें बनाने के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे तथा वे कहां तक पूरे हुए ; और

(ग) आगामी दो वर्षों में ऐसी कितनी सड़कें बनाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के कार्यालय में राजस्थान में किसी सड़क का निर्माण और सुधार शामिल नहीं। पठानकोठ-जोगिन्दर नगर-भनाली सड़क का एक भाग (६६ मील) जिस का सुधार कार्यक्रम में शामिल है, पंजाब में है। जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा एजेंसी और नागालैंड में १-४-१९६७ से २८-२-१९६९ के दौरान बोर्ड के कार्यालय के भाग के तौर पर (८ फुट से २० फुट चौड़ी विभिन्न) बनाई गई नई सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई इस प्रकार है :—

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	133 मील
उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा एजेंसी	79 मील
नागालैंड	90.50 मील

(ख) 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान नई सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य और उनके विरुद्ध 28-2-1969 तक निष्पत्तियां नीचे दी गई हैं—

	1967-68	
योजना	निष्पत्ति	(मीलों में)
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	54.	58.3
उपूर्सी	50	62.2
नागालैंड	41	47.1

	1968-69	
योजना	तक निष्पत्ति	(मीलों में)
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	51.30	49.20
उपूर्सी	29.67	21.50
नागालैंड	58.00	42.00

(ग) 1969-70 की निर्माण योजनाओं में शामिल है जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, उपूर्सी और नागालैंड में लगभग 95 मील नई सड़कों का निर्माण। 1970-71 के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रावस्था में ऐसे बांकड़ों का पूर्वानुमान लगा पाना शक्य नहीं है।

अनु शक्ति विभाग का विदेशों में क्या सम्बन्धी मिशन

8121. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री सूरजभान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृज भूषण साल :

श्री जगप्राथ राव जोशी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन देशों से परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के क्या सम्बन्धी मिशन काम कर रहे हैं ;

(क) उनमें काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम, वेतन, अर्हताएं और तकनीकी अनुभव क्या हैं;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष में इन मिशनों द्वारा रूपयों और विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई तथा कितनी राशि की बचत की गई;

(घ) उक्त अवधि में उनके माध्यम से तथा सीधे कितने-कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं की खरीद की गई; और

(ङ) उनके द्वारा खरीद करने के स्थान पर सीधे खरीद करने के क्या कारण हैं?

प्रबाल मन्त्री, अबू शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का भारत से बाहर किसी भी देश में कोई क्रय सम्बन्धी मिशन नहीं है लेकिन इस विभाग का एक तकनीकी सम्पर्क पेरिस में है।

(ल) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Boona Cantonment Board

8122. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received copies of the resolutions adopted by the Poona Cantonment Board on the 6th November, 1968 regarding sanction of building applications;

(b) if so, the contents of the resolutions; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) The Cantonment Board expressed its dissatisfaction that its views with regard to the decisions of the Civil Area Committee were not accepted.

(c) The decision of the competent authority was in order and the position has

been explained to the Vice-President of the Poona Cantonment Board.

अरब देशों में प्रेस सहचारी

8123. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :

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

(क) अरब देशों के विभिन्न भारतीय दूतावासों में कितने प्रेस सहचारी हैं; और

(ख) कितने सहचारी अरबी तथा फैंच भाषा जानते हैं?

बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भरव भाषा भाषी देशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में आठ जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी/प्रेस सहचारी/सहायक प्रेस सहचारी काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) इन आठ अधिकारियों में—

(i) दो अरबी और फान्सीसी भाषाएं जानते हैं;

(ii) तीन अरबी भाषा जानते हैं; और

(iii) केवल तीन ऐसे हैं जो इन दोनों भाषाओं में कोई भाषा नहीं जानते।

आनंद प्रदेश में एयो-इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन

8124. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तम्बाकू का कारोबार करने वाली तथा अधिकतर रूस के साथ व्यापार करने वाली कर्म एयो-इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन आनंद प्रदेश में किस तारीख को स्थापित की गई थी;

(क्ष) इस फर्म ने अपनी स्थापना के समय से अब तक किन-किन देशों के साथ व्यापार किया है;

(ग) इस फर्म में कितने निदेशक हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) इस ग्रन्थि में इस फर्म ने रूस को कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य के तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति भवनालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड

8125. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने विदेशी कैडेटों ने 1968 में गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड में भाग लिया था; और

(ख) भारत सरकार ने उन पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया था?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड 1969 में किसी विदेशी कैडेट ने भाग नहीं लिया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Indo-Pak. Border Problems

8126. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to desert terrain, special problems have arisen with regard to the defence of the Indo-Pak. border on the Rajasthan side;

(b) if so, the measures taken to overcome those problems;

(c) whether the borders are being patrolled; and

(d) whether efforts are being made to build satisfactory border roads and improve the communications system in the area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The equipment and training of our troops take into account the types of terrain, including desert terrain, in which they may have to operate.

(c) Yes, Sir, by the Border Security Force.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Indian Trade Delegation to Jordan

8127. SHRI B.K. DASHCHOWDHURY:

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI N.R. LASKAR:

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Trade delegation visited Jordan for trade talks recently;

(b) if so, the persons included in the delegations from both the countries; and

(c) the outcome of the talks held?

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

(b) The Indian Delegation was led by the Director of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply, and included the representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the State Trading Corporation and our Charge d' Affairs in Amman. On the Jordan side, the Delegation was led by the Chief, International Trade Section, Ministry of National Economy, and included the representatives of the Central Bank of Jordan, Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Jordan.

(c) The two delegations signed the Annual Trade Arrangement for the year 1969. Under this Arrangement, India will import

rock phosphate valued at Rs. 315 lakhs from Jordan and export goods worth Rs. 378 lakhs to Jordan during the calendar year 1969.

कपड़ा उद्योग में बेरोजगारी

8128. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

क्या बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कपड़ा भिलों में संकट आने के कारण उनके बन्द हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गए थे ;

(ख) उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिए कौन-सी बैकल्पिक योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं अथवा क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने इस बीच रोजगार के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिये तथा उनमें से कितने उम्मीदवारों को रोजगार दिया गया ?

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री औषधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जो भिलों 1 जनवरी, 1966 को अथवा उसके बाद बन्द हुई थीं और मार्च, 1969 के अन्त में बन्द पड़ी हुई थीं, उनके रजिस्टर पर कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 63,295 थी ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसको एकत्रित करना उसमें लगने वाले समय और श्रम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा ।

Institute of Strategic Studies, London

8129. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a participant in the Institute of Strategic Studies, London;

(b) if so, the nature of such collaboration; and

(c) the efforts being made to take advantage of the valuable studies made by the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Ministry of Defence is not a member of the Institution of Strategic Studies, London.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Institute does not deal with any classified material and its publications are based on open sources of information. The Institute is heavily oriented towards European-Atlantic security problems and its interest in other areas of the world is limited. However, copies of publications of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London are obtained by the various Defence Organisations for study.

Export of Electrical Engineering Products to Kuwait

8130. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kuwait has decided to import electrical engineering products from India;

(b) if so, the main items that will be imported by Kuwait; and

(c) the total value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Kuwait has shown increasing interest in the import of electrical equipment from India, such as electric fans and spares, wires and cables, transmission line towers, transformers, components, conductors, fluorescent tubes and fittings and other electrical accessories. The value of orders on hand for electrical equipment is reported to be of the order of Rs. 3.7 crores.

Loans to Jute Mills

8131. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the grant of loans received by Government from different Jute Mills during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the total amount of assistance sought for by these Mills; and

(c) the extent to which Government helped them to tide over their financial difficulties?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Loan assistance to jute mills for modernisation/diversification is being given through the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. The Corporation received 23 applications in 1968-69 for loans totalling Rs. 1105.83 lakhs. 12 applications for a total loan of Rs. 495.50 lakhs have been approved and sanctioned. Disbursements will be made shortly. There were no applications in 1967-68.

Price of Rayon Yarn

8132. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH
SHASTRI
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement between spinners and weavers on the price of rayon yarn has been arrived at;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the dispute is likely to affect production of nylon yarn in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to settle the dispute?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The spinners have not agreed to the reduction of the prices of cellulosic filament yarn as was demanded by the weavers. They are awaiting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Profit earned by State Trading Corporation

8133. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of business done by the State Trading Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount of profit earned by the Corporation during the same period, year-wise; and

(c) the main articles exported from, and imported into, India during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The total amount of business done by the State Trading Corporation and the net profit during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Total business done (Rs. in crores)	Net Profit
1965-66	61.55	1.59
1966-67	101.48	0.87
1967-68	141.23	2.31

Figures for 1968-69 are not yet available.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1967/69].

Measures to promote Export of Jute Goods

8134. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the measures fiscal as well as others, taken by Government so far since 1956-67 to improve the export trade in Jute goods and with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Exports of jute goods rose from 877,400 tonnes in 1956-57 to 950,200 tonnes in 1964-65. Since then, however, exports have suffered a set-back owing to fluctuations in the crop pattern, competition from Pakistan and emergence of synthetics. Exports of carpet backing cloth have, however, been stepped up considerably.

Statement

Measures taken to promote export of jute goods

- (1) All efforts are being made, by providing the necessary inputs, so as to increase the production and yield of the required quality and quantity of jute within the country.
- (2) The industry took up a massive programme of modernisation and rehabilitation of the spinning and preparatory sections in the mills. The spinning and preparatory sections have by and large been modernised and the industry's standard looms are being fed by modern spindles on single shift and carpet backing looms on triple shift basis. Government also granted loan assistance for the purpose through the National Industrial Development Corporation.
- (3) Considerable attention was devoted to research into new uses of jute goods. A new bleaching process has been developed and is being

commercially exploited in the decorative fabrics field.

- (4) In order to cater to the increasing demand of the tufted carpet industry, jute mills have installed 5248 broad looms for production of carpet backing cloth which is entirely exported.
- (5) Export of jute goods has been brought under compulsory pre-shipment inspection scheme. Procedure for settlement of quality claims has been simplified.
- (6) Export duties which were levied on jute goods at the time of devaluation of the Rupee have since been reduced as below:

Hessian (other than carpet backing and specialities)—Reduced from Rs. 900/- per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne.

Carpet Backing—Reduced from Rs. 900/- per tonne to Rs. 600 per tonne.

Specialities—Reduced from Rs. 900/- per tonne to NIL.

Sacking (other than wool packs)—Reduced from Rs. 600/- per tonne to Rs. 150 per tonne.

Wool Packs—Reduced from Rs. 600/- per tonne to NIL.

Cotton Bagging—Reduced from Rs. 600/- per tonne to NIL.

Jute Canvas, tarpaulins webbings and manufactures thereof—Reduced from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 500/- per tonne.

Jute Yarn (other than specialities) twine, rope and others not otherwise specified—Reduced from Rs. 600/- per tonne to Rs. 150/- per tonne.

- (7) It has been decided to accord priority treatment to the jute industry for

purposes of Development Rebate under Schedule V to the Income Tax Act.

- (8) Loan assistance is being given to jute mills for modernisation/diversification through the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
- (9) Considerable progress has been achieved in the indigenous manufacture of a wide range of jute mill machinery and spare parts required by the jute mills.
- (10) The research efforts of the industry and the promotional activities are being assisted financially from the Marketing Development Fund.

Civilian Employees of Armed Forces Headquarters

8135. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters who joined diff.rent Departments/Minis ries on having been appointed with proper permission, have not so far been granted the benefit of service for purposes of pension leave, etc.

(b) whether it is also a fact that their General Provident Fund Accounts are also lying unaccounted for in the Accounts Departments of the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(c) if so, the names of such employees with their details who were relieved during the period a from 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(d) the steps being taken to regularise their services in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Civil Departments Ministries, to which civilian employees of Armed Forces Headquarters are appointed, decide the extent to which service rendered by Defence civilians in

Armed Forces Headquarters, will be counted for leave, pension etc. The transfer of the employees is also notified to the Controller of Defence Accounts, who is expected to transfer the Provident Fund accounts to the Civil Accounts authorities concerned. The information asked for now pertains to persons who are employees of other Departments/Ministries and will, therefore, be available with them.

Extension of Palam Runway

8136. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any differences are going on between his Ministry and the Department of Civil Aviation over the extension of Palam runway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

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

भारत द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के युद्धों में की गई प्रगति

8137. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1962 में हुए चीन के आक्रमण के समय से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1968 तक परम्परागत ढंग के युद्ध, जीवाणु छोड़ने की युद्ध प्रणाली, मनोवैज्ञानिक युद्ध, व्यापार बन्द करने तथा रोकने का युद्ध, आर्थिक युद्ध, परम्परागत युद्ध तथा परमाणु युद्ध के खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अपनी तैयारी में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : देश पर संकट के गुणस्वरूप को सामने रखते हुए अपनी रक्षा प्रायोजना में सभी उपयुक्त उपाय शामिल हैं।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त मध्य प्रदेश के सैनिक कम्बिनारी

8138. श्री शं. शं. दीक्षित : इस प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में नियुक्त सैनिकों में मध्य प्रदेश के जवानों तथा सैनिक अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) उन्हें वहाँ कब से नियुक्त किया गया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना प्राप्य नहीं है और उसे इकट्ठा करने में अन्तर्गत समय और प्रयास प्राप्त होने वाले उद्देश्य के अनुरूप न होगा।

Indians Affected by Immigration and Trade Laws in African Countries

8140. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians have been affected by the new immigration and trade laws in African countries;

(b) how many of them have had to leave Africa due to legal stringencies;

(c) the number of those who have come over to India so far; and

(d) the action taken to rehabilitate them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The exact number of persons of Indian origin who have been affected by the Immigration and trade laws of the African countries is not known. With a few exceptions, the people of Indian origin who have been affected by these restrictions in the African countries are British passport holders and not Indian nationals.

(b) The number of persons who had to leave Africa due to legal stringencies is not known.

(c) About 10,000 persons of Indian origin came from East Africa to India for permanent settlement during the last one year.

(d) The Government of India have been giving, on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, such facilities as are possible to persons of Indian origin who are compelled to leave the countries of their domicile. These facilities include duty free import of jewellery and personal effects upto a value of Rs. 16,000, plus stock in trade, upto the value of Rs. 16,000 and one personal car per family which has been in the actual use of the migrant. Stock in trade in excess of the above limit is allowed entry without any Import Licence or Customs Clearance Permit but on payment of duty. The Government also permit the migrants to transfer all their funds to India through authorized channels. The State Government of Gujarat has also been providing some facilities to the migrants who belong to that State.

Radio Isotopes

8141. SHRI D.C. SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made good progress in radio isotopes at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and has standardised 55 radio pharmaceuticals urgently needed to save lives;

(b) if so, what is their production at present;

(c) how much of it is utilized in the country; and

(d) what quantity is being exported and to which countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre produces and supplies 54 radio pharmaceuticals for diagnostic and therapeutic use in medicine.

(b) The value of production at present is Rs. 12.00 lakhs approximately.

the Central Government for the export of surplus gur to foreign countries;

(c) and (d). During the period January-December, 1968; approximately 13,000 consignments of radio pharmaceuticals valued at Rs. 5.50 lakhs were supplied to medical and research users, both in India and abroad. Out of these, 2000 consignments valued at Rs. 1.00 lakh were exported to Australia, Burma, Denmark, France, Hong Kong, Sweden, Thailand and U.A.R. Because of decay of the activity of radio pharmaceuticals, the sale value is less than the value when produced.

(b) if so, the particulars of the suggestion made by the State Government; and

(c) whether the matter has been considered?

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

(b) and (c). Due to increased production of Gur in the State and consequent steep fall in its prices which are unremunerative to farmers, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Government of India to explore the possibilities of export of Gur to foreign countries. Accordingly, our missions in Singapore, Burma, Ceylon and the Middle East and African countries are being addressed to investigate the possibilities of import of Gur from India into the countries under their jurisdiction and furnish to us an early report in this respect.

Letters received by Prime Minister from
M.Ps. during 1968-69

8142. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a Reuter message, more Asian traders operating in the busiest streets of Kenya's farming capital of Nakura have been asked to make way for Africans;

(b) if so, how the measure has affected the Indian businessmen there; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). So far as the Government are aware no trade or industry belonging to Indian nationals has been taken away. The persons affected or likely to be affected are British Passport holders and it is the responsibility of the Government of the U.K. to safeguard their interests.

Export of Gur

8143. SHRI D.N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have suggested to

(a) the number of letters received by her from M.Ps. during 1968-69;

(b) how many of them have so far been replied to and the number of letters not yet replied;

(c) the number of letters received in Hindi and English separately;

(d) whether it is a fact that once a Minister is transferred from a particular Ministry, M.Ps. do not receive the reply of their letters from the successor Minister; and

(e) if so, steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A large number of letters are received by the Prime Minister from Members of Parliament. Many of them have to be referred to the various Ministries concerned. Hence it is not possible to indicate the precise number, break-up or the position about their disposal. However, all of them naturally receive attention. Efforts are made to acknowledge them and to send fuller replies where these are called for. Those communications which are referred to other Ministers for appropriate attention, are expected to be replied to by the Ministers concerned.

(d) and (e). No such complaint appears to have come to the Prime Minister's notice. However, appropriate action on all such communications is expected to be taken by the Minister concerned with the subject matter.

Suspension of Indo-Nepal Border Talks

8145. SHRI D.N. PATODIA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N.R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal talks on border dispute have been suspended at the instance of the Government of Nepal;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) when it is likely to be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of Nepal has made no such request. Talks on Susta are to be held on 27th April, 1969, at Valmikinagar.

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

Nuclear Weapons for Indian Navy

8146. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of providing latest nuclear weapons for Navy has been implemented; and
(b) if so, when the Navy is likely to get modern weapons and how far the Naval forces have been strengthened?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN S.NGH): (a) and (b). Plans for strengthening and modernising the Navy are already under way, even though there is no provision therein for the introduction of nuclear weapons.

Countries visited by Prime Minister during 1967-68

8147. SHRI D.R. PARMAR:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
J. AMIN:
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries visited by her during 1967-68; and
(b) the total amount paid to the staff who accompanied her during the above tours?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Seven countries were visited.

(b) A sum of Rs. 17,400.93 was paid to the staff by way of T.A.D.A., including the daily allowances drawn from our Missions abroad.

Staple Fibre Control Order

8148. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from certain concerns for the

reintroduction of the "Staple Fibre Control Order" for distribution of viscose staple fibre; and

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

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

(b) The supply position of viscose staple fibre is satisfactory and no statutory distribution control is considered necessary at present.

National Sample Survey

8149. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any period of stay at one place has been fixed for the Superintendents, Assistant Directors and Deputy Directors of the National Sample Survey;

(b) if so, the period of stay and, if not the reason therefor;

(c) the number of persons in each of the categories referred to in (a) above, who have stayed at New Delhi, (including Headquarters) for the last more than five years; and

(d) the reasons for continuing them at one station for such longer period in each case?

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

(b) and (d). Transfer and posting of officers are made with reference to administrative requirements and their suitability and fitness for particular assignments.

(c) Deputy Director 1
Assistant Director 1
Superintendents 6

Trade with Republic of China

8150. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on trade between India and the Republic of China, Taiwan;

(b) if so, the details of these restrictions; and

(c) the value of various imports from and exports to Taiwan during the year 1968-69?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement showing our exports to and imports from Taiwan during 1968-69 (April-December) is enclosed.

Statement

India's Exports to Taiwan during April-December, 1968

(Value—Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value
1.	Other crude minerals	14
2.	Iron ore & concentrates	4
3.	Iron & steel scrap	28
4.	Crude vegetable materials n.e.s.	6
5.	Mineral Manufacturing n.e.s.	24
6.	Ingots and other primary forms of Iron and Steel	81
7.	Angles, bars, Rods etc. of Iron & Steel	26
8.	Rails and Railway Track concentration materials of iron and steel.	8
9.	Mfg. of metals, n.e.s.	1
<i>Total of Exports (including others)</i>		194.0

Imports from Taiwan

(Value—Rs. lakhs)

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1968/69]

(d) 2,250 applications for 6,705 cotton powerlooms and 596 art-silk powerlooms.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Bhartiya Vayu Sena

8152. SHRI D.R. PARMAR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN:
SHRI P.N. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that the script in Hindi 'BHARTIYA VAYU SENA' will not now be linked with the Indian Air Force and that it will be known as INDIAN AIR FORCE in future; and

(b) if so, on whose advice this decision was taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The question of adoption of the Hindi equivalent of 'Indian Air Force' is under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Representatives of Cantonment Boards held at Kirkee

8153. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conference of the representatives of people and the Members of the Cantonment Boards in the country held at Kirkee in the month of January last has demanded from Government immediate withdrawal of the Command letter No. 13044/MLC, dated the 18th January, 1963 and the Government of India letters Nos. 3044/9/MIC, dated the 11th June, 1966, 3390/V/LC-3, dated the 1st May, 1967 and 2/7/LC/67-2702 D (Cantts), dated the 23rd March, 1968;

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value
1. Spices	0.4	
2. Crude vegetable materials	1.0	
3. Chemical elements & compounds	0.2	
4. Other fixed vegetable oils	0.3	
5. Essential Oils, perfume & flavour materials	7.3	
6. Plastic materials regenerated cellulose and artificial resins.	1.4	
<i>Total of Imports</i>		10.6

Allocation of Powerlooms to U.P.

8151. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of powerlooms allotted to Uttar Pradesh in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) when such allotment was made;

(c) the procedure laid down for issuing Texmarks;

(d) the number of applications received by Government through the Uttar Pradesh Government for grant of Texmarks;

(e) whether complaints from the individuals, who applied for licences for powerlooms stating that their applications for Texmarks were not accepted, have been received by Government; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) 10,300.

(b) 2nd June, 1966.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table

(b) if so, the contents of the letter; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The letters of 11th June 1966 and 1st May 1967 are, however, Command letters.

(b) These letters pertain to the procedure to be adopted in respect of applications for construction, sub-division etc., in respect of old-grant holdings.

(c) As the communications were designed to assist orderly development and also ensure a proper return to the consolidated/cantonment funds, it is not proposed to modify the same.

Exporting Industrial Units

8154. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units that fulfilled their export obligations during 1968-69;

(b) the number of units which could not fulfil their export obligations during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for which these units could not meet their obligations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) 46 units.

(b) 226 units.

(c) The information is not available.

Purchase of Manganese Ore by M.M.T.C.

8155. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of manganese ore purchased by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during each of the last three years; and

(b) how much of the above was purchased directly from the mine owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Total quantity of manganese ore purchased by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation annually during the last three years and the quantity purchased directly from the mine-owners during the same is indicated below:

Year	Total quantity purchased by M.M.T.C. (In lakh tonnes)	Quantity purchased directly from mine owners (In lakh tonnes)
1966	8.73	7.98
1967	8.29	8.29
1968	3.15	3.15

Land acquired for Airport at
Bihata near Patna

(a) whether it is a fact that an airport has been built for defence purposes at Bihata near Patna;

8156. SHRI ARMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the names of villages and persons whose land was acquired for the purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are mango, Mahua, Tar and Dates trees outside the enclosed land which are still owned by the farmers;

(d) whether it is also a fact that farmers have demanded compensation for these trees many a time; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The names of the villages are being ascertained and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House. As regards the names of persons whose lands have been acquired, the results likely to be achieved by collecting the information will not be commensurate with the effort involved.

(c) No record is maintained of the trees which are in private lands outside the airfield.

(d) and (e). Since the assessment of compensation had been already subject to two judicial proceedings by an Arbitrator and the High Court, the payment of additional compensation for the trees does not arise.

Allotment of a Plot for sale of Manipur Handloom Products in New Delhi

8157. SHRI M. MAGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have taken possession of the plot of land at the Strand Road, New Delhi made available to them for the sale of the State's handloom products in New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for the delay in opening the Stall at the said plot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur has been recently allotted a plot on Irwin Road, New Delhi for construction

of their Emporium building on the condition that the construction of the building is completed within 2 years from the date of allotment.

Fixation of Prices of Commodities for Exports

8158. SHRI R.K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of commodities whose export prices have been fixed by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that these prices have been fixed for commodities both in the public and private sectors; and

(c) the extent of incentives being given for the export of these commodities and in what form?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) While no specific export price has been fixed for any Commodity, minimum export prices have been fixed by Government in the case of:

(i) 'Double Drawn' human hair,

(ii) Waste human hair commonly known as 'Tukus' (i.e. human hair of 3" and below),

(iii) Unmanufactured tobacco,

(iv) Shellac, and

(v) Some grades of mica.

In the case of iron ore Goan origin, minimum export price is fixed by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu in consultation with the Government of India.

(b) The minimum export prices fixed for different commodities are applicable on all exports, from both public and private sectors.

(c) In the case of unmanufactured tobacco, import replenishment upto 3% of

the f.o.b. value of export is allowed for import of packing material, redrying machine and other equipment. No incentives are allowed against the export of any other items mentioned in part. (a) of the reply.

Purchase of Jute Bags

8159. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the total purchases in terms of bales and value of different varieties of jute bags on Government and Semi-Government account in the last three years (month-wise figures for the last three years);

(b) what is the raw jute content/consumption per hundred bags of different varieties of jute bags; and

(c) what were the rates per hundred bags of these various varieties paid by Government and Semi-Government institutions during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-969/69]

(b) The raw jute content/consumption per 100 bags of different varieties of jute bags is as under:—

(i) Standard 'B' Twill Bags 44"x26"	105.12 Kgs.
(ii) Non-standard 'B' Twill bags 31"x22"	61.20 Kgs.
(iii) DW Flour bags 40"x28"	83.16 Kgs.
(iv) Standard 'A' Twill bags (2 md. size) 44"x26½"	122.65 Kgs.
(v) Standard 'A' Twill bags (1 md. size) 40"x26½"	83.62 Kgs.

(vi) Heavy Cees
bags 40"x26½" 109.31 Kgs.
(vii) 'L' Twill bags 44"x26½" 122.65 Kgs.

ऊनी कालीन, कम्बल आदि बनाने वाले उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण

8160. श्री रघुवीर तिह शास्त्री: क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ऊनी कालीन, कम्बलों आदि का निर्यात कई गुना बढ़ाया जा सकता है यदि इस उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना बनाई गई है?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री औषधी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). ऊनी कम्बलों का उत्पादन पहले ही ऊनी मिलों द्वारा किया जा रहा है, जो आधुनिक मशीनों का प्रयोग कर रही हैं। ऊनी रुपांदार कालीनों के उत्पादन के लिए भी एक आधुनिक एकक की स्थापना की गई है। परम्परागत ऊनी कालीन उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लाभों तथा हानियों का एक अध्ययन, अस्पावधि तथा दीघविधि, दोनों दृष्टिकोणों से शुरू किया गया है और आवश्यक प्राथिक, वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Export of Khadi Goods to U.S.S.R.

8161. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports Khadi goods to the USSR;

(b) if so, the total quantity exported during the last three years and the earnings therefrom; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been no demand from USSR for supply of Indian khadi goods.

Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.

8162. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of work-load of Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta; and

(b) the details of outstanding orders of West Bengal Government if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. M'SHRA): (a) At present the Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta have got orders worth Rs. 19.90 crores.

(b) The following orders worth Rs. 80,000 of the West Bengal Government are outstanding:—

(i) 4 Nos. 25 feet Storm Boats Rs. 44,000

(ii) Spare parts for the pumps Rs. 36,000

Purchase of Industrial Produce

8163. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the quantity and value of different items of industrial produce purchased from sources in different States from 1965 to 1968 years-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): Quantity-wise statistics of industrial products purchased from different States are not maintained. Statistics of the value of orders for different items purchased

are sent to the Library of Parliament. The Directory of Government purchases for 1967-68 is under print and will be supplied to the Library in due course. However, a statement of the value of orders placed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals on suppliers located in the different States for the years 1965-66; 1966-67 and 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-970/69]

छावनी बोडों की बैठकों में उपाध्यक्ष को अध्यक्षता करने की अनुमति न दिया जाना

8164. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ छावनी बोडों में अध्यक्ष की अनुपस्थिति में उपाध्यक्ष को बोर्ड की बैठकों की अध्यक्षता करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती, परन्तु ऐसी बैठकों की अध्यक्षता संनिक अधिकारी करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को कुछ बोडों से ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन बोडों के नाम यथा हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह बात नियमों के विरुद्ध है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). छावनी बोडों के उपाध्यक्षों के कृत्य छावनी अधिनियम 1924 की धारा 23 में दिये गये हैं। नसीराबाद छावनी बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक अभिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है कि विधि के विरुद्ध उपाध्यक्ष को बैठकों की अध्यक्षता के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी। मामला विचाराधीन है।

Tents Supplied by a Delhi Firm

8165. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delhi firm got orders for the supply of 180 lb. inner fly in March, 1968;

(b) whether the tents supplied by the Delhi firm were worth Rs. 1 crore;

(c) whether the tents were found to be of inferior quality and are lying unused at the C.O.D. Kanpur;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry has been made and responsibility fixed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). Against an order for the supply of 32,360 tents, 180 lbs Mk III Flies Inner, at a cost of over Rs. 1 crore, 27,233 tents were delivered and accepted till the end of March, 1969. Some of the quantities accepted are under deviation without price reduction for tolerance within working limits and some under deviation with price reduction ranging from $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 4%. The question whether there has been any irregularity in acceptance is being looked into.

National Sample Survey

8166. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No: 5127 on the 2nd April, 1969, and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, has raised an objection to the exercise of some administrative and financial powers by the Deputy Director while holding charge as Chief Director, National Sample Survey and also held it as being in violation of the delegation of Financial Powers Rules;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter;

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Accountant General, Central Revenues has sought a clarification from the Chief Director, National Sample Survey, regarding declaration of a Deputy Director in the Directorate as Head of Office by another Deputy Director holding the current charge of the duties of the Chief Director. Chief Director, National Sample Survey, has since supplied the necessary clarification to the Accountant General, Central Revenues. In case any objection is raised by the Accountant General, the matter will be examined further in accordance with the relevant rules and instructions.

Raising of Departmental Quota for Promotion to Assistant Executive Engineers in M.E.S.

8167. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had accepted the proposal to raise the departmental quota for promotion to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Military Engineering Service from 10 to 25 per cent as early as February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the same and the probable date by which the above will be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The increase in the departmental quota was notified in February, 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Gas Cylinders

8168. SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is idle capacity in industrial gases industry

because of inadequate allocation of foreign exchange for the import of empty gas cylinders in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for which Government do not allocate more foreign exchange for the import of such cylinders;

(c) the number and value of outstanding applications for the import licences in respect thereof;

(d) the amount of foreign exchange which Government propose to allocate for the import of machinery for creating new capacity for the manufacture of industrial gases; and

(e) the reasons for which a ban has not been imposed on the creation of new capacity for the manufacture of industrial gases, when there is considerable idle capacity?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 56 applications for import of gas cylinders valuing Rs. 7.12 crores are pending with Import Trade Control Organisation.

(d) The foreign exchange requirements to fill the gap between the demand and supply from the capacity already licenced is estimated to be Rs. 500 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. Actual allocation of foreign exchange will depend on availability of resources.

(e) Ban on creation of new capacity, for manufacture of major industrial gases has not been imposed because of the difficulty in transport over long distances.

Imports Through State Trading Corporation

8169. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more items have been added to the list of commodities

the import of which will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of the list of commodities which will be imported through the State Trading Corporation on the Table?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Import Policy for 1969-70, six more items have been added to the list of commodities the import of which will be canalised through the State Trading Corporation.

(b) The items which, according to the present import policy, have been canalised through the State Trading Corporation, are the following:—

1. Sodium Nitrite
2. Copra
3. Mutton Tallow
4. Soyabean Oil
5. Palm Oil
6. 35 mm Raw Stock (whether black or white or colour) excluding sound negative
7. Nylon yarn and thread other than industrial nylon yarn
8. X-Ray Films
9. Rock phosphate, Mineral phosphate
10. Sodium Nitrate (Chilean Nitrate)
11. Muriate of Potash (Potassium Chloride other than industrial grade)
12. Sulphate of potash
13. Sulphate of ammonia
14. Corkwood
15. Wool raw and wool tops including wool waste, shoddy wool and woollen rags
16. All synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyester fibre.

Orientation of India's Policy towards Tibet

8170. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:
SHRI Y.S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up Parliamentary Group for Tibet has urged Government for a new orientation to the country's Tibet policy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are aware that a few Members of Parliament have decided to form a group for Tibet and have urged for a new orientation of policy towards Tibet.

(b) Government consider that India's policy *vis-a-vis* Tibet, which has been made clear to Parliament on several occasions, does not need any change in the present circumstances.

Expenditure on International Trade Fairs

8171. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government on Indian pavilions at the New York World Fair in 1964 and Expo. 67 in Montreal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): The expenditure incurred by Government on Indian pavilions at New York World Fair in 1964-65 and Expo. 67 in Montreal is as under:—

	In Indian currency	In Foreign Exchange	
		Rs.	Rs.
1. New York World's Fair 1964-65		28,41,926	1,22,09,763
2. Expo. 67 at Montreal		28,48,391	1,91,81,322

Misuse of Import Licences

8172. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a loss of foreign exchange of over Rs. 1.5 crores resulting from over-invoicing of the value of imported skins and hides sometime back;

(b) whether there has been misuse of import licences granted by Government under the export promotion scheme; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid such recurrences and to stop misuse of import licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Certain cases of misuse of import licences granted under the Export promotion Scheme for hides and skins have come to the notice of the Government and they are under investigation.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to stop misuse of import licences issued under the Export Promotion Schemes.

(i) The provision for import licence for twice the import content of the exported product and the facility of transferability allowed under the Export Promotion Schemes have been withdrawn.

(ii) The new policy for registered exporters allows imports only up to the extent of import replenishment to actual users.

(iii) The merchant exporters have to nominate Actual Users for obtaining licences against their exports.

(iv) Licences are granted only for the import of items which are actually required by the Actual Users for the manufacture of exported product or its components.

All cases of misutilisation or other violations of Import Control Regulations

are reported to the Enforcement Section in the Import & Export Trade Control Organisation for further necessary action under the penal provisions of the Imports & Exports Control Act. Depending on the gravity of the offence, departmental action by way of department from obtaining import licences and allotment of imported materials and/or prosecution after investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation is taken.

कच्छ पंचाट की क्रियान्विति पर व्यव्य

8173. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछावाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्थापना से अब तक कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण, उसकी विभिन्न बैठकों पर तथा सीमांकन कार्य पर सरकार द्वारा भारतीय मुद्रा और विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण पर और इसकी बैठकों पर 23,33,750/- रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा और 6,81,491/- रु० की भारतीय मुद्रा खर्च हुई थी ।

कच्छ न्यायाधिकरण के फैसले के अनुसार सीमा पर निशान लगाने के लिए 1968-69 के बजट में 13 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी और इसके अलावा 1969-70 के लिए 10 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का और प्रस्ताव है चूंकि यह काम चल रहा है, इसलिए वास्तविक खर्च कुछ समय बाद ही पता लग सकेगा ।

झांसी छावनी में बम विस्फोट

8174. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछावाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1969 के पहले सप्ताह में झांसी छावनी में सैनिक जेव के निकट एक बम फट जाने के कारण अनेक व्यक्तियों को चोट आई थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस घटना की जांच कराई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथाकथित विस्फोट के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Tarapore Atomic Power Station

8176. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI D.C. SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first atomic power station at Tarapore has started trial production of power;

(b) if so, how long this trial period is likely to continue; and

(c) when the regular production of power is to start?

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

(b) The trial period is likely to continue till the end of May 1969.

(c) Power on a continuous basis is expected to be available on the expiry of the trial period.

Issac Suu group of Naga hostiles

8177. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Issac Suu group of Naga hostiles, who had entered Nagaland

with Chinese arms and training has been completely liquidated;

(b) if so, the number of hostiles rounded up or killed in this connection; and

(c) the nature and extent of arms and documents seized in the process?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to the latest information available, 92 out of about 140 persons comprising Issac Su's gang have been captured. 5 were killed in encounters with our Security Forces. 102 weapons carried by this gang have been captured. These include 62 mm mortars, 7.62 mm LMGs, 7.62 mm rifles, .303 rifles, sub machine guns, rocket launchers and pistols, apart from large quantities of ammunition. Most of the weapons and ammunition are of Chinese origin. The remaining members of the gang have broken into small groups as a result of the pressure exerted by the Security Forces and are being pursued.

Manufacture of Readymade Garments in Nepal

8178. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the Indian synthetic textile industry is deeply concerned over the reports that manufacturers in Nepal have lately taken to making ready-made garments which would find their way by smuggling into India in order to circumvent the provisions of the Bhagat agreement aimed at preventing the smuggling of synthetic fibre fabrics into India and curbing on the exports of synthetic fabrics to India; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). There are at present no restrictions on import into India of readymade garments manufactured in Nepal. As such, the question of smuggling does not arise. No representation from the Industry

in India has been received by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply on this subject.

Building of Passenger Ships in Mazagon Dock

8179. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mazagon Dock has started building passenger ships;

(b) if so, the reasons for diversion of its capacity to civil side when the demand for naval ships is still too large;

(c) the special features of the passenger ships to be built at the said docks; and

(d) the estimated annual production of such ships at that Dock?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Mazagon Dock Ltd. has undertaken the construction of two Passenger-cum-Cargo ships.

(b) This will not affect the building of naval ships. This order has been accepted for optimum utilisation of the shipbuilding capacity.

(c) These are luxury passenger ships fully air-conditioned of 10,000 tons GRT, and will be used on international routes. Those have been designed by Mazagon Dock incorporating Indian decor.

(d) It is estimated that the first vessel will be delivered by end-January, 1972 and the second vessel by April, 1974. Apart from the order for these two vessels the Yard does not have a programme at present for regular production of such vessels.

Production of Coffees

8180. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coffee in the World is far ahead of the demand;

(b) if so, the extent to which it is in excess of the demand;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure sufficient exports of coffee with a view to allowing continued development of the coffee industry in the country; and

(d) whether any special incentives are being given to that industry with a view to enable it to face tough competition in the world market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) During the past three years, the production of coffee in the world has been less than the demand. However, there has been carry over of large stocks from previous years production.

(b) The availability of surplus coffee at the end of year 1968-69 is estimated at 27,90,960 tonnes.

(c) India is a party to the International Coffee Agreement. The exports to quota countries are governed by the quota allotted each year. For exports to non-quota countries, provision is made in the Trade Agreements.

(d) The Government of India is providing funds to the Coffee Board for financing the various schemes for increasing the efficiency of coffee production by channelling the required supplies and services to the producers, in the form of long-term and short-term loans, equipment and machinery on hire purchase terms, and seed coffee of approved strains. Technical advice and guidance through demonstration plots and trial plots established in selected estates, is also provided through the agency of the Coffee Board.

Change in Present Working Hours

8181. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact there is a proposal to change the present working hours of the Ministry of Defence Secretariat;

(b) if so, whether a census was taken about the proposed change in the working hours in the Defence Ministry; and

(c) if so, the result of the census, indicating category-wise break up of staff officers who favoured disfavoured the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). The Census is in progress and has not yet been completed.

Concessions given to Royal Air Force of U.K. in Nicobar Islands

8182. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some concessions have been given to the Royal Air Force of U.K. in Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concession was given to the Royal Air Force in the past also; and

(d) if so, when and the details of the concessions given?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

आदिम जाति के लोगों के लिए अध्ययन इल

8183. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने आदिम जातियों के लोगों के बारे में अनुसन्धान कार्य के लिए एक अध्ययन इल की नियुक्ति की है ;

पौर

(क) यदि है, तो उस अध्ययन दल का कार्य होगा; इस अध्ययन दल ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है?

प्रधानमन्त्री, अप्पु सक्षित मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग, आदिम जाति भन्सन्धान संस्थानों के कार्यों तथा कार्य संचालन के बारे में एक अध्ययन दल गठित करना चाहता है।

Review of Indian Citizenship and Nationality Rules

8184. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has suggested a second look at the Indian Citizenship and nationality rules to provide for the Indian settlers in Asia and Africa instead of leaving them to the winds of chance; and

(b) if so, Governments' reaction thereto?

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

(b) This and other suggestions made during the recent seminar on "Indians Overseas" are receiving Government's attention.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

8185. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing stiff competition from Australia in regard to export of iron ore to Japan;

(b) whether Australia has offered iron ore at a cheaper rate to Japan;

(c) whether considerations other than commercial are impressed upon the Japanese

buyers to purchase the Indian iron ore in preference to the Australian; and

(d) if so, what are those considerations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir. But India has so far held its position in the Japanese market at the single largest supplier of iron ore.

(b) The F.O.B. prices of Australian iron ore are fairly on par with the F.O.B. prices offered for Indian iron ores, but at present the Australian ores have an advantage due to lower ocean freight. With the completion of integrated schemes which include modernisation of Indian ports to handle large sized vessels, the C & F cost of Indian iron ore would be considerably reduced making it more competitive in the international market.

(c) and (d). It has been impressed upon the Japanese buyers that in view of India having been a much older supplier and of the existing friendly relations between the two countries, India should have a special claim in the expanding Japanese iron ore market.

Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in West Bengal

8186. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for rehabilitating ex-servicemen in West Bengal by allotting agricultural land to them and, if so, the progress made so far in this respect;

(b) the number of applications received by the State Government from ex-Servicemen for the allotment of land; and

(c) the number of applications received from military personnel injured during the attacks by China and Pakistan and from dependents of the those soldiers who were killed during these attacks, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Strength of Chinese Army on NEFA and Ladakh Borders

8187. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Chinese Army along the NEFA and Ladakh borders;

(b) whether China has any armoured division stationed on these borders and if so, the strength, nature and equipment of such force; and

(c) the number of aerodromes constructed by China along these borders and the strength of the Air Force mobilised at present and likely to be mobilised in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Chinese have deployed roughly 13 to 16 divisions on the northern borders of India. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details of the information available with Government.

Imports by State Trading Corporation

8188. SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation failed to place order for sodium nitrate, aniline oil, phenol and the resulting acute shortage resulted in abnormal rise in their prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Review Committee on State Trading Corporation had cautioned against bureaucratic practices which do not suit the market conditions; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their decision that the State

Trading Corporation should handle such imports exclusively?

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

(b) The Review Committee in its interim report had made certain recommendations for increasing the operational efficiency of the State Trading Corporation. Government have accepted these recommendation. The final report of the Committee is expected shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

Defence Plan for 1969-74

8189. SHRI R.K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Defence Plan is being formulated for 1969-74;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) the time by which it would be finalised?

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

(b) A statement indicating the salient features of the Plan is attached.

STATEMENT

Salient Features of the Defence Plan 1969-74

(i) The manpower for the Army will be maintained at the existing sanctioned strength, but increased efficiency will be secured by improving further the 'teeth to tail' ratio and by the re-equipment of the Army with modern weapons and equipment, which, to a very substantial extent has already been achieved.

(ii) The Naval force would be considerably strengthened during 1969-74 and will be capable of discharging its task simultaneously on both the seabords.

- (iii) Development of base facilities on both the seabards to afford flexibility in the deployment and maintenance of the Naval fleet.
- (iv) Continuation of the process of modernisation of the Air Force by phasing out of the older aircraft.
- (v) Augmentation of radar cover for air defence purposes to provide adequate coverage both at high and low levels.
- (vi) Augmentation and modernisation of production facilities under the Department of Defence Production for weapons, equipment, and ammunition.
- (vii) Establishment of new manufacturing facilities for specialised electronic equipments arising out of the radar plan, aircraft accessories, and other sophisticated equipment.
- (viii) To achieve full value for the resources utilised, studies in systems analysis and cost effectiveness would be undertaken and programmes organised for the training of civilian and Service personnel in these fields.

(c). Final decisions on the Defence Plan, 1969-74 are expected to be taken shortly.

Export of Jam and 'Saag'

8190. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that apples, ginger jam, hill lemon juice and sarson-ka-saag of Himachal Pradesh will be exported in the near future;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which these commodities are to be exported and the quantity of each commodity to be exported;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned annually thereby; and

(d) the incentives being given by Government to the growers of these commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Indian Boy (Jagmohan Singh) in Pak Jail

8191. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a young boy, named Jagmohan Singh, is in Pakistani jail; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to get him released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A news report appeared in the "National Herald" dated 11-4-1969 that an Indian boy by the name Jagmohan Singh was detained in a Pakistan jail. The news has been confirmed by the mother of the boy the Indian High Commission in Pakistan have been requested to make urgent enquiries in the matter.

Engineers Injured in Thumba Equitorial Rocket Launching Station

8192. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some engineers working in the Thumba Equitorial Rocket Launching Station, Karala were seriously burnt while working at the sodium chamber;

(b) whether Government informed their next of kin about the accident; and

(c) the place of their treatment and the reasons for not taking them to better equipped hospitals?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Two Engineers of the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station suffered skin burns which were not serious, during trial Sodium filling on 14th March, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They were treated at the Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum, which is a well-equipped hospital.

Fertilizer Plant in U.P.

8193. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has suggested the setting up of a fertilizer plant with a capacity of 4,500 tonnes per day as part of the agro-industrial complex in Western U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government towards implementation of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Atomic Energy Commission had set up a Working Group to study the feasibility of setting up Agro-Industrial Complexes around large sized nuclear power stations. The Working Group has submitted a preliminary report, which is under scrutiny. A detailed study is now in progress. A final view can be taken only in the light of this detailed study and the question of implementation will arise only thereafter.

Running of Tubewells in U.P. from Atomic Power

8194. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has prepared plans for installing about 3600 tubewells to be run by the power produced from atomic energy as

part of the Agro-Industrial Complex in Western U.P., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Atomic Energy Commission had set up a Working Group to study the feasibility of setting up of Agro-Industrial Complexes around large sized nuclear power stations. The Working Group has submitted a preliminary report, which is under scrutiny.

Aluminium Plant for Agro-Industrial Complex in Western U.P.

8195. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has suggested the setting up of an aluminium plant with a capacity of 150 tonnes per day as part of an atomic energy based agro-industrial complex in Western U.P.;

(b) if so, the probable site for the plant; and

(c) whether it would be in the Public Sector or in Private Sector?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Atomic Energy Commission had set up a working Group to study the feasibility of setting up Agro-Industrial Complexes around large sized nuclear power stations. An area in Western U.P. with an Aluminium Plant of 150 tonnes per day has been considered. The working Group has submitted a preliminary report which is under scrutiny.

Absorption of Demobilised Emergency Commissioned Officers in Border Security Force

8196. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to absorb the demobilised Emergency Com-

missioned Officers in the Border Security Force;

(b) if so, the number of persons absorbed so far; and

(c) the total number of Emergency Commissioned Officers demobilised since the decision to effect demobilisation was taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) Such of the ECOs as apply and are considered suitable are absorbed in the Border Security Force.

(b) 433 (as on 15-4-1969).

(c) 3,123 (as on 15.4.1969).

Forwarding of Applications of M.E.S. Employees

8197. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no restrictions on temporary employees to apply for other Government jobs outside the Ministry as in the case of temporary employees of the Ministry of Works and Housing; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not adopting the same procedure in the case of Superintendents B R and E/M Grade I in the Military Engineering Service who have remote chances of promotion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). According to the general principles formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, applications of Scientific and Technical employees, both permanent and temporary, are to be forwarded twice a year, provided there is no shortage in their specific cadres or groups. The same principle is being followed in forwarding applications of Defence civilian employees.

Superintendents B R and E/M Grade I in MES fall under the category of Scientific and Technical employees; the percentage of their promotions to Assistant Executive

Engineer has been recently increased from 10 to 25. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that they have very remote chances of promotion.

Revision of pay Scales of Superintendents

8198. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that superintendents of the Armed Forces Headquarters have been given revised pay scales recently in spite of the ban on any change in the structure of salaries while there is no drastic change in their duties and responsibilities; and

(b) if so, why the pay scales of Superintendents B/R and E M Grade I serving in the Military Engineering Service have not been revised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The revision of pay scales of Superintendents of Armed Forces Headquarters was carried out as a part of the exercise for constitution of regular services in the Armed Forces Headquarters. No such occasion has arisen in the case of Superintendents B R and E M, Grade I, serving in the Military Engineering Service.

Loss Due to Premature Termination of Agreement with a Firm of Shipping Agents

8199. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government prematurely terminated an agreement with effect from the 31st March, 1966 which was executed by the Indian Supply Mission, London with a firm of shipping agents in September, 1962, to run upto 23rd September, 1967;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss incurred as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Government terminated the Agreement from the 31st March, 1966.

(b) The basis on which the Forwarding Agents had agreed to do the work free of cost to Government underwent a material change, consequent on the suddenly increased flow of cargoes from the U.K. after the Chinese aggression. This necessitated a change in the terms of the contract in order to avoid dislocation in the movement of essential cargoes to India during a critical period.

(c) Since it took sometime to finalise a fresh contract with a new firm on the basis of tender it was necessary to provide remuneration to the extent of £24,365 from 1-4-1966 to 23-9-1967 in order to ensure the smooth flow of shipments.

Merger of Textile Mills

8200. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association has urged Government to permit the stronger profit-making textile units to take over the weaker ones rather than continue to try with the idea of a National Textile Corporation propping up losing Mills as an unemployment relief measure; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (b). No such representation has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Textile Mills Association. However, on the basis of the recommendations made by the Textile Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Gujarat Government, the matter is receiving Government's attention.

Textile Control Order

8201. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price control over cotton textile from September, 1960 to October, 1960, on the basis of Voluntary Price system, was enforced as part and parcel of the Cotton Textile Control Order, 1948 as per notifications and Circulars Nos. TC(3) 60, dated the 6th January, 1961, PoI.II/2(21)/60, dated the 12th October, 1960, 2/6 '6 control, dated the 1st March, 1961 and EB/EA/NV, dated the 5th December, 1962;

(b) whether in defiance of the above price control within the meaning of clause 22(3) of the Cotton Textile Control Order, any of the persons or any Mills were prosecuted who charged higher prices than prescribed and stamped on cloth under those orders; and

(c) if so, their names and particulars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) There was no price control on cotton textiles on statutory basis from September, 1960 to October, 1964.

(b) and (c). In the absence of statutory price control, the question of Central Government launching prosecution against any party alleged to have charged higher prices of cloth did not arise. However, certain aspects of this matter are at present before a Court of Law.

Allotment of Quota of Raw Films

8202. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Tamil Nadu Film Producers who have been allotted quota of raw films during the last three years till March, 1969 and the quantity allotted to each;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints that the above film producers

have sold their quotas to other producers; and

(c) if so, the action taken against each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

India's Trade with Ceylon and Malaysia

8203. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the particular steps taken to promote India's trade with Ceylon and Malaysia; and

(b) the extent to which our trade with these countries has increased from 1965 to the present day as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK): (a) and (b). Constant efforts are being made to promote India's trade with all friendly countries—including Ceylon and Malaysia by publicising trade opportunities, exhibition of our export products, encouraging business visits, and joint ventures by Indian parties abroad etc.

A Trade Agreement has already been concluded between India and Ceylon. A line of credit of Rs. 20 million was extended to the Government of Ceylon in February, 1966, for their imports from India of cotton textiles, dried fish and chillies. In August, 1967, a further credit of Rs. 50 million was granted to them for export from India of certain types of machinery, machine tools, motor vehicles, etc. In June, 1968, India and Ceylon decided to set up a Joint Committee on Economic Co-operation charged with the task of formulating and pursuing continuously measures for closer co-operation between the two countries. Possibility of concluding a trade agreement with Malaysia is also being explored.

Statistics of our exports to and imports from Ceylon and Malaysia during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 (April-December, 1968) are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

		CEYLON		MALAYSIA	
	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports*</i>		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports*</i>
1965-66	402	12.85		@12.77	@12.25
**1966-67	272	18.53		12.40	10.48
1967-68	333	14.93		9.30	6.91
1968-69	121	16.93		4.43	5.20
(April-December)					

* Includes Re-exports.

** Includes April-May, 1966 figures converted into post-devaluation rupees.

@ Includes figures for Singapore also.

Our exports to Ceylon have been on the increase—barring 1967-68 when there was a decline in the export of some of our traditional items such as sugar, onions, chillies

and fish. The declines in our export to Malaysia has been due *inter-alia* to 'nil' or reduced exports of sugar and petroleum products.

Rebel Naga's Offer for Talks

8204. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH

KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the underground rebel Nagas have dropped the plea for sovereignty and have made statements for a peaceful settlement with the Government of India;

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

(c) whether Government propose to consider their request for resumption of talks with rebel Nagas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The underground Nagas, who have already suffered a considerable loss of following, appear to have been further split into three factions. The pro-Phizo faction still cling to their demand of "sovereignty" and are to use force to achieve their aims. However, they seem to be losing ground very fast. The second faction led by Shri Kughato Sukhai have, in a communication to the Government, suggested resumption of talks "to explore an honourable links between India and Nagaland through understanding." They have been advised to place their suggestions before the Governor who "is always happy to receive citizens of India resident in Nagaland, particularly those who may have suggestions in regard to the better governance of the State." The third faction consisting of some leading underground members of the Ao tribe have not yet clearly defined their stand beyond stating that they desire to work for the unity of all factions of the Nagas.

(b) to (d). With the disarray in the underground ranks, all factions seem to

claim that they represent the people of Nagaland and are entitled to be a party to any "settlement." In fact, a settlement was reached with the Naga leaders, some of whom are in the present Government, in 1960 and there is no need for further "talks", at present.

The leadership of the present Government of Nagaland has the best claim to represent the people of Nagaland. They have been returned to power in a fair and free election in which nearly 78% of the electorate cast their votes. Government of India are lending full support to the lawfully constituted Government in Nagaland to enforce law and order in the State; and to develop Nagaland into a peaceful and prosperous constituent unit of the Indian Union.

Simplification of Procedure for Allocation of Import Quotas

8205. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI R. BARUA:

SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to simplify the procedure for allocating import quotas;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) the main points of the procedure; and

(d) how far this procedure is likely to help the imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (d). Procedure for import licensing is kept under constant review and simplifications are made in it from time to time to help the importers.

(b) and (c). New Import Trade Control Hand-book of Rules and Procedure, 1969, giving the licensing procedure in

detail will be available shortly for the guidance of trade.

Export of Iron Ore

8206. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the iron ore exported to Japan is also being exported from Japan to U.S.S.R. and North Korea;

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

(c) if not, the value of iron ore or steel, if any, exported to U.S.S.R. and other communist countries during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). No instance of such re-export of Indian iron ore from Japan has been reported; nor is it likely in view of the facts that iron ore is a bulk commodity of low unit value compared to handling costs, and secondly the U.S.S.R. is large exporter itself of iron ore to various destination including Japan.

(c) India has not exported any iron ore to U.S.S.R., which itself is a substantial exporter of iron ore.

Two statements indicating exports of iron ore and steel to East European countries during the last 3 years are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-971/69].

Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur

8207. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the committee which investigated into the working of the Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) the action taken on the findings and recommendations of the investigation committee and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken in view of the fact that the Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills continues to be a sick textile mill and is working with only a little over thousand workers whereas before its closure in 1966 it used to employ over 4,000 workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Since the report of the Committee is of a confidential nature, it would not be in the public interest to disclose its contents.

(b) Since the mill restarted working on 23rd October, 1967, it was not necessary to take action on the findings and the recommendations made by the Committee.

(c) According to the information furnished by the State Government, out of 2595 workers on rolls, 2210 workers were in the employment of the mills on 1-1-1969.

Trade Agreement with Jordan

8208. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Jordan have signed a trade agreement.

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether similar trade agreement was signed in 1961 also; and

(d) how far the present agreement is better than that of 1961?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). A trade arrangement

for 1969 was signed between the delegations of India and Jordan at Amman in April, 1969. Under this trade arrangement, India will import 3,25,000 metric tonnes of rock phosphate valued at Rs. 315 lakhs from Jordan and export goods worth Rs. 378 lakhs to Jordan during the calendar year 1969.

(c) and (d). A Trade Agreement was first signed between India and Jordan on the 18th July, 1963, and is still in force. The trade arrangement referred to above is in pursuance of the Agreement of 1963 and is in consonance with it.

Control over Production and Price of Cotton Textiles

8209. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the scheme of Voluntary Control over prices and production of cotton textile from September, 1960 to October, 1964, restriction was imposed on the composite mills to produce 25 per cent of their total production only in such coarse and lower medium varieties of cloth as were being selected for each mill jointly by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation and the Textile Commissioner in order to meet the requirements of the common consumer,

(b) whether it is also a fact that no such relief of 25 per cent production in coarse and medium varieties of cloth is being provided in the existing order regarding control on prices and production of cotton textiles and the common consumer is facing acute shortage of those varieties of cloth;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps contemplated to ease the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK): (a) Under the Voluntary Scheme operated by the Textile industry, the composite mills were to produce 25 per cent of their total production of cotton cloth as popular varieties but not necessarily in coarse and lower medium varieties.

(b) The production and price control in operation at present applies to only coarse and lower medium varieties of controlled cloth.

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

Appointment of Retired Persons as Heads of Indian Diplomatic Missions

8210. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired politicians, public men, retired I.C.S. Officials, retired Judges and ex-Army/Navy/Air Force Officers serving at present as Ambassadors, High Commissioners and other such Heads of the Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad; and

(b) their names, qualifications and postings held?

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

(i) Public men including Politicians.	—	9
(ii) Retired I.C.S./I.F.S. Officers.	—	1
(iii) Retired Defence Service Officers.	—	2
(iv) Retired Judges.	—	1
TOTAL :—		13

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—972/69.]

**Chinese Offer to Settle Border Disputes
With India**

8211. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by the Chinese Premier during his talks with the members of the Japanese Liberal Democratic ruling party held in Peking recently, as published by a Japanese News-paper and quoted by the 'Hindu' dated the 10th April, 1969, that the border dispute with India should be settled through negotiations and not by armed forces or coercion;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained details of views expressed by the Chinese Premier through its Mission in Tokyo;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Premier Chou En-lai is reported to have said that territorial questions should be settled by peaceful negotiations. But referring to India, he is reported to have accused India of having resorted to the policy of territorial invasion which was according to him repulsed in 1962.

(d) In the reported statement of the Chinese Premier the facts relating to China's aggression on our Northern borders have been turned upside down. However, if the Chinese Government would wish to settle the Sino-Indian border question through peaceful negotiations, with mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, we would be willing to consider it.

**Programme For Research, Power Develop-
ment and Fuel Processing**

8212. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: .

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has asked for a sum of Rs. 330 crores to finance its programme of research, power development and fuel processing;

(b) if so, the amount of finance required for each project;

(c) the decision of Government in this regard;

(d) whether any atomic power plants are to be set-up in the country particularly in U.P., and if so, the details of the programme in this regard;

(e) the extent of power capacity to be installed in each State under this programme; and

(f) other details of the said programme?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER
OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA
GANDHI):** (a) to (c). Having regard to the general constraint of resources and the competing demands of other programmes of Central Ministries and State Governments, an outlay of Rs. 242.08 crores has been made at this stage in the Fourth Plan for various programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy, as against the Department's proposals for 398.10 crores against various items.

(d) It has not been possible at this stage to provide resources in the Plan for the setting up of any new atomic power stations.

(e) The extent of power capacity to be

installed in each State is as follows:

Name of the Project	State in which the power plant is installed	Capacity of the plant
Tarapur Atomic Power Project	Maharashtra	380 MWe
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project I & II	Rajasthan	400 MWe
Madras Atomic Power Project I	Tamil Nadu	200 MWe

(f) Of the total provision of Rs. 242.08 crores in the Fourth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 120 crores has been made for power programmes, 61.18 crores for research and development programmes and Rs. 60.90 crores for industrial and mineral programmes.

development of certain industries were discussed. It was agreed that detailed studies should be undertaken at the technical level with a view to reaching firm conclusions.

Talks with Yugoslavia Regarding Joint Ventures

8213. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have recently been held between a team of top planners of Yugoslavia and the Planning Commission for undertaking joint ventures by both the countries;

(b) if so, the result of the talks; and

(c) the details of the project proposed to be undertaken jointly between the two countries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). A delegation headed by Dr. Rikard Stajner, Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Planning Commission visited India from 4th to 14th April, 1969 and held discussions with the Planning Commission. The talks related to the possibilities of long-term economic collaboration between the two countries. In this context, the prospects of developing trade between the two countries and of co-operation in the

Export of Donkeys

8215. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India exports donkeys abroad;

(b) if so, the number of donkeys exported during the last 3 years and how much foreign exchange was earned therefrom; and

(c) if not, how many animals and of what kinds, India exports at present annually and the value of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Export of donkeys does not come under the purview of exports Control Order, 1968 nor is the item separately classified in the revised Indian Trade Classification. It is therefore, not possible to indicate whether donkeys were exported during the last three years and if so, their number and value.

(c) Does not arise.

Staff in Indian Embassy in U.S.A. and High Commission in U.K.

8216. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure and the number of staff have increased in the Indian Embassy in Washington, and in the Indian High Commission, London *vis-à-vis* when they were started in 1947;

(b) if so, the extent of their increase and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present annual expenditure on the Indian Embassy, Washington and on the Indian High Commission, London, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-973/69]

Decrease in Export of Iron and Manganese Ores

8217. SHRI SHINKRE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of substantial decrease in exports of iron and manganese ores, from the 16th February, to 17th April, 1969;

(b) whether Government have made a thorough inquiry about the causes which led to this decrease in exports, resulting in heavy losses in India's foreign exchange earnings;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that one of the causes of the decrease in exports of ores is the labour unrest which results in frequent strikes by bargemen, gangmen and winchmen etc.; and

(d) if so, whether Government are taking decisive steps with the collaboration of the Ministries of labour, and Employment and Rehabilitation, Petroleum and Chemicals

and Mines and Metals and Shipping and Transport to save the mining industry and also to avoid heavy losses in foreign exchange earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The bargemen of some of the exporters of iron and manganese ore at the Murmagoa harbour have been on partial strike since 16th February, 1969. Though factual data covering the exports of these commodities during the strike period is not available, from the information received it is seen that there is a shortfall in exports since the commencement of the strike. It is premature at this stage to determine the extent of loss in foreign exchange earnings as a result of decrease in the export of ores during the strike the period as it is possible that shortfall in exports during the strike period is partially or wholly made up during the latter part of the year. The exact extent of the loss could therefore be best determined at the end of the year.

(d) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have been actively pursuing the matter relating to the recent strike in Murmagoa harbour. After all efforts at conciliation with striking bargemen failed, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu declared the strike as illegal and authorised the filing of the complaints under the Industrial Dispute Act. The complaints have already been filed and the hearings have started in the court.

Export of Iron Ore from Goa

8218. SHRI SHINKRE: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the small mine-owners in finding honest buyers which can give them reasonable rates and are at the mercy of the ore exporters from Goa;

(b) whether Government are aware of partisan working of the authorities in-charge of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's branch in Goa who instead of safeguarding the interests of small mine-owners, are being instrumental in liquidating

them at the hands of big mine-owners-cum-exporters; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over the export of iron ore from Goa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). Export of Goan ore continues to be done by the mine-owners exporters who were exporting this ore before liberation of Goa. The traditional relationship of the other mine-owners in Goa has been to make available their production to those mine-owners/exporters who export the same in addition to their own production. The main buyers of Goan ore have been Japanese Steel Mills, and almost exclusively so since the closure of the Suez Canal. Their insistence on increasingly strict specifications regarding size and also alumina content has to be met by these exporters, not only in regard to their own production but also the ore they can accept in turn from the non-exporters mineowners. This factor is causing difficulty to the small mineowners but no less to the mineowners/exporters themselves.

M.M.T.C.'s contracts for supply of iron ore to Japan cover ore from areas other than Goan ore. The Japanese Steel Mills procure their requirements of Goan ore from their traditional suppliers. Consequently, compared to about 8 million tons of Goan ore being exported to Japan, the procurement of Goan ore by the Corporation is limited to hardly two lakh tons per year needed to service some contracts of East European buyers. For such limited procurement, which amounts to less than 3% of the total ore production in Goa, the Corporation procures from the large mine-owners only if ore of the requisite quality is not forthcoming from the small mine-owners.

(c) In view of the circumstances explained above, it does not arise

Prices of Raw Jute

8219. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) when it is proposed to announce the floor prices of raw jute for the next season;

(b) how it is proposed to ensure that the jute mills actually purchase jute at the floor prices instead of depressing them still further;

(c) whether Government are aware that many jute companies have schemes to expand their activities into manufacturing items other than jute goods; and

(d) if so, the precautions taken to see that modernisation loans are not misused and diverted for such purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The minimum support prices for jute for the 1969-70 season are expected to be announced soon.

(b) Prices are proposed to be maintained at or above the minimum support level through buffer stock purchase operations.

(c) and (d). Loans to jute mills for modernisation and diversification are being granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation. The Letters of Intent and Loan Agreement stipulate that the loans will be utilised only for the schemes for which applications were made and money sanctioned by the Corporation. Before making disbursements, the Corporation verifies that the expenditure incurred is on assets forming part of the scheme, that the expenditure is supported by actual invoices and that the payment for plant and machinery to be acquired under the scheme is made to the machinery suppliers. In addition, the assets acquired by the mills under the diversification/modernisation programmes are physically verified by on-the-spot inspections by the Corporation's officials.

Supply of Aircraft to Pakistan by U.S.S.R.

8220. **SHRI R. BARUA:** Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply to Pakistan fighters and bombers;

(b) if so, whether U.S.S.R. has also agreed to supply 100 Mig, 19-5 and 60 to 70

Mig 21-S, besides 30 to 40 IL-288 in the near future;

(c) if so, whether the strength of the Pakistan Air Force will be doubled by the decision; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to meet the threat of strengthening the Force of Pakistan by U.S.S.R.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have no authentic information on this.

(d) Government have been taking suitable steps to augment the capability of the Indian Air Force to meet any threat to India's security.

Allocation of Quota of Raw Films

8221. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of raw films allotted during the last three years to each of the following Film Companies:

- (i) Malhajee Pictures, Madras,
- (ii) Film Craft (P) Ltd., Calcutta,
- (iii) R.D. Bansal and Co., Calcutta,
- (iv) Padmini Pictures, Madras,
- (v) Rayyam Productions, Madras,
- (vi) Viswabharathi, Madras,
- (vii) Shri Panduranga Productions, Madras, and
- (viii) Ganesh Productions;

(b) whether any complaints have been received against the film companies referred to above that they have mostly sold their quota of raw films to other film companies at higher prices; and

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDAHRY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of quota of Raw Films to Film Producers of Madras

8222. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of Raw films allotted by Government to the following films companies in Madras during the last three years:

- (i) Himalaya Films
- (ii) Chitrasagar
- (iii) Supriya Pictures
- (iv) Kaumani Films
- (v) Chitralaya
- (vi) A.V.M. Studio
- (vii) A.T.K. Productions
- (viii) Modern Theatres Ltd., and
- (ix) Neela Productions; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received by Government from the above film companies that they have got less quota of raw films as compared to that allocated to the Bombay film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of quota of Raw Films

8223. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of Raw Films allotted during the last three years by Government to each of the following Film Producers or Film Companies who have been given loans by the Film Finance Corporation;

- (i) Rachna Films, Bombay;
- (ii) Shri A.K. Chakravarthy, Bombay;
- (iii) Emgee Films, Bombay;
- (iv) Shri Raj Rishi, Bombay;
- (v) Shri Vishwa Bharati Films (P) Ltd., Bombay;
- (vi) Shri Mohan Sehgal;
- (vii) Benith Productions, Bombay;
- (viii) Dibitri films (P) Ltd., Calcutta and
- (ix) Shri B. Nagendra Rao, Madras;
- (b) whether Government have received complaints against the above Film Producers or Film companies that they have misused the quota of raw films; and
- (c) if so, action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of quota of Raw Films

8224. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state;

(a) the quota of raw films allotted during the last three years to each of the following films companies who have been given loan by the Film Finance Corporation:

- (i) Rajkamal Kalamandir (P) Ltd., Bombay,
- (ii) D.R. Koya and Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay,
- (iii) S. Mukherjee Film Syndicate (P) Ltd.,
- (iv) Bombay Movietone (P) Ltd,

- (v) Anand Films (P) Ltd., Bombay;
- (b) whether Government have received any complaints that these companies have misused the quota of raw films; and
- (c) if so, the action taken against each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of quota of Raw Films

8225. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quota of raw films allotted during the last three years to the following Film Companies;
- (i) A.R. Production, Bombay;
- (ii) All India Pictures;
- (iii) Adarshlok, Bombay;
- (iv) Ajanta Arts;
- (v) Babas Films;
- (vi) Bombay Film Laboratories (P) Ltd., Bombay;
- (vii) Bhav-deep films;
- (viii) Chitralok (P) Ltd., Bombay;
- (ix) Film-yug, Bombay;
- (x) Pramod Films;
- (xi) Filmalaya (P) Ltd., and
- (xii) Dimple Films;
- (b) whether Government have received any complaints from these Film Companies that they got less quota of raw films; and
- (c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORE'GN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Missiles in India

8226. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the manufacture of missiles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). It will not be in public interest to give details.

Agro-Industrial Complex in Western U.P.

8227. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up a project for the atomic energy based agro-industrial complex in Western U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Atomic Energy Commission had set up a Working Group to study the feasibility of setting up Agro-Industrial Complexes around large sized nuclear power stations. The Working Group has submitted a preliminary report, which is under scrutiny. A detailed study is now in progress. A final decision can

be taken only after a detailed report is available and the question of implementation would arise only thereafter.

Export of Iron Ore from Paradeep Port

8228. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of iron ore from Paradeep Port cannot be increased owing to the absence of rail link from the East Coast to the Port; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) The export commitments through Paradeep Port have so far been fully met by transporting iron ore to the Port through the existing rail-cum-road link. Prospects of increased supply of iron ore for export through this port, however, fully justify the opening of a rail link from the East Coast to Paradeep Port.

(b) The Cuttack Paradeep rail link has already been sanctioned. Construction work on this commenced on 12.2.1969, and is likely to be completed within three years.

पश्चिम दिल्ली में नंगलराय गांव में भूमि का अर्जन

8229. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रयोग में लाये जाने के लिए 1947-48 में पश्चिम दिल्ली में नंगलराय गांव की लगभग 100 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मालिकों द्वारा अनेक बार पत्र लिखे जाने के बावजूद सरकार द्वारा उनको न तो पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया गया है और न ही भूमि का किराया दिया गया है ;

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

(घ) इस मामले को शीघ्र निपटाने तथा भू-स्वामियों को मुआवजा देने के लिए क्या कायंवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (धी रवण तिह) : (क) से (घ). नांगलराय गाँव में स्थित निजी तोर पर धारण की गई 28.22 एकड़ भूमि सरकार के अधिकार में है। यह क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहीत एक बड़े क्षेत्र का अंश था। कलबटर द्वारा भूमि के एक भाग के स्वामियों को किराया-किराये के मुआवजे की पेशकश की गई है। और शेष क्षेत्र के लिए किराया-किराये के मुआवजे के सम्बन्ध में 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक की अवधि के लिए स्वीकृति जारी कर दी गई है।

**Remarks of Indian Contingent of I.C.C.
in Vietnam**

8230. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the "March of the Nation" weekly in its issue dated the 1st March, 1969 has written that the Indian Contingent with the International Control Commission in Vietnam had a "valuable window for intelligence" and that our officers valued our jawans at a bottle of whisky and talked of capturing Bengal and Kerala; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a). (b), The Government of India have seen the press reports published in the "March of the Nation" weekly of 1.3.1969. It has taken no cognizance of the reports as these are not based on facts.

Transfer/Demotion of a Senior Army Officer

8231. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior Army Officer of the General Stores, D.I.I (Defence Department) has been transferred/demoted and is to be court-martialled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiries were made by the General Stores Section or by any officer from outside this Section and the Special Police Establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation; and

(d) if so, the main conclusions of these three inquiries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) and (b). As a result of investigations by the S.P.E. into certain allegations against an Officer of the Directorate of Inspection, General Stores, the S.P.E. have recommended certain action against the officer. The case is, therefore, being processed under the Army Act and the officer has been attached to a Unit in his present station for recording summary of evidence. The officer holds an acting rank at present and he is entitled to hold this rank for 21 days commencing from date of attachment.

(c) and (d). Neither General Stores Section nor any officer from outside has made any enquiries relating to the allegations referred to above which were enquired into by the S.P.E. However, certain other allegations made against the officer were enquired into. Those allegations (not enquired into by the S.P.E.) were either not substantiated or were found to be of too general a nature to stand verification.

Association of a Senior Army Officer of General Stores (Defence) With Firms Supplying Defence Stores

8232. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brother-in-law of a Senior Army Officer of the General Stores, Delhi (Defence Department) has been associated with several firms which supply defence stores to the Defence Department;

(b) if so, the names of the firms, period of the officer's relation's association with these firms and value of the defence orders placed with these firms during his period of association;

(c) whether this Army Officer disclosed the fact of his brother-in-law's association with these firms and if so, when;

(d) whether this officer has been accused of taking undue interest or bringing to bear undue influence in getting orders for the firms with which his brother-in-law is connected; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) (c). In May 1963 an officer of the Directorate of Inspection; General Stores Department of Defence Production, declared that his brother-in-law had joined M/s. Delhi Small Scale Industries. On 12th January 1967 the officer declared that his brother-in-law was Proprietor of M/s. Beejay Industries who were engaged in the supply of an item to the Defence Department. On 4th December 1967 the officer declared that his brother-in-law was associated as a partner with M/s. L.D. Malhotra Industries, Delhi who had defence contracts. The period of association of the officer's relation with the firms is not known to Government. This information and the value of orders placed on the firms is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) and (e). The S.P.E. Delhi have registered a case against the officer in connection with an order placed on M/s L.D. Malhotra & Co., Delhi. The case is being processed in accordance with the Army Act.

Supply of Defence Stores to Defence Department

8233. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Small Scale Industries 32, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-20 and their associate firms have been supplying defence stores for the Defence Department;

(b) if so, for how many years and the approximate value of the stores so far supplied by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government Department Public Accounts Committee of Parliament have made adverse reports against these firms for their having supplied sub-standard material in violation of the contracts, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any general black listing order has been passed against these firms, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

Re: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to make only one submission regarding this Calling Attention Notice. The name of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is fifth in the list of names for this Calling Attention Notice. He is in Tihar Jail now. This is the first time that a Member has been sentenced to imprisonment for ten days when the House is in session.

MR. SPEAKER: This list was printed earlier to his conviction. When this was admitted we did not know that he is going to defy some law. How could we know that?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: They could have fined him and let him off.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
REPORTED TALKS BETWEEN INDIAN AND PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSION RE. RESUMPTION OF TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN AND OTHER MATTERS**

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच व्यापार को पुनः आरम्भ करने के बारे में दोनों देशों के उच्चायुक्तों और पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मन्त्री की कथित बार्ता और कलकत्ते में हुई बैठक में दिये गये महासंघ (कन्फ़रेशन) के सुझाव ।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Sir, presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the newspaper reports that the Pakistani High Commissioner, while on a visit to Calcutta, called on the Chief Minister of West Bengal and that during this meeting the question of resumption of trade between India and Pakistan was also discussed. The call by the High Commissioner was a courtesy call in which the question of resumption of trade between the two countries also came up in a general way. The West Bengal Government leaders mentioned to the High Commissioner that they would welcome normalisation of relations between the two countries but it was a matter under the purview of the Central Government.

2. The Government's views on the resumption of trade between India and Pakistan are a well known. We removed the ban on trade with Pakistan as far back as May, 1966. The Government of Pakistan has not reciprocated and trade with India continues to be banned in Pakistan. We have, on a number of occasions, raised through diplomatic channels the desirability of resuming trade between the two countries but the Government of Pakistan have not responded.

3. So far as the statements made at a meeting in Calcutta on April 26 in favour of an Indo-Pak Confederation are concerned, it is an entirely different subject from the one I have just dealt with. We have seen newspaper reports of the Calcutta meeting at which some speakers, including some Members of Parliament, spoke in favour of a Confederation of India and Pakistan in the larger interest of peace and progress. These Speakers were expressing their own views and did not represent the views of the Government. While it is the policy of the Government of India to improve and develop co-operative relations with Pakistan we are not seeking confederation between the two countries.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि विदेशी राजदूत हमारे देश के नेताओं व राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों के पास कर्टसी कौल भी करते हैं परन्तु इसे महज कर्टसी कौल करना यह ओवर सिम्प्लीफिकेशन होगा। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार की बातचीत करना चाहते हैं लेकिन पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ व्यापार नहीं करता है। यह व्यापार, फरवरा बराज और बाऊन्डरी डिस्प्यूट यह जो तीन बातें कही गई हैं तो यह तीनों विषय केन्द्रीय सरकार के हैं। पाकिस्तान की सरकार केन्द्र के साथ व्यापार के बारे में बातचीत नहीं करना चाहती है लेकिन बंगाल के मुख्य मन्त्री के साथ बातचीत करना चाहती है और उसके बाद भी मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह कर्टसी कौल है। यह ओवर सिम्प्लीफिकेशन है और यह बहुत चिन्ता की बात है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is your view.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is my view.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि जो यह बातचीत की गई है और खास तौर से पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशनर ने डिप्लोमैटिक कन्वेंशन को तोड़ दिया है, एक प्रोपराइटी को भी ख़त्म कर दिया तो यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। यह बहुत मिस्त्रीवियस मूल है।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि आप उनके साथ बातचीत करना चाहते हैं और वह आपसे बातचीत नहीं करना चाहते, आपने अपनी पालिसी भी बताई, मैं मन्त्री महोदय को कहना चाहता हूं कि हम भी चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ नामंल रिलेशन होना चाहिए लेकिन यह जो डील है, पीसमील डील नहीं चाहिए लेकिन जहाँ पाकिस्तान को लाभ हो...

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question now; what is the clarification you want?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उन्होंने पालिसी की बात कही कि डील पीसमील नहीं होना चाहिए तो वह पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द एग्रीमेंट को पूरी तरह निभाता है तब उसके साथ नामंलाइज़ करें अन्यथा नहीं ? यह हमारी क्षितियां, जहाज बेच दें, भुट्टो आपके काम पकड़े खुलमखुला और आप उसके आगे हाथ जोड़ा करें तो यह ठीक नहीं है । मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि यह इन्नीशिएटिव किसका या क्योंकि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने लिखा है और ग्राल इंडिया रेफियो के मुताबिक इन्नीशिएटिव की जो बातचीत हुई थी वह बैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हुई और कुछ अखबारों में दूसरी रिपोर्ट भी है ? स्वयं जो हाई कमिशनर हैं उन्होंने इन्नीशिएटिव लिया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बातचीत में इन्नीशिएटिव किसने लिया ?

दूसरी चीज यह कि वह आपने पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशनर को प्रोटेक्ट किया या नहीं किया ? आपने उनसे बातें कीं, एक बढ़े तक बातचीत हुई है । आप हमसे बातचीत नहीं करते हैं । केन्द्र का विषय है तो वह आपने इस तरह का प्रोटेक्ट पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशनर को किया है ? कल को विदेशी हाई कमिशनर, यह डिप्लोमेट्स हर एक राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों आदि के पास जायेंगे, अलग-अलग बात करेंगे और एक अलग परम्परा इस तरह कायम होगी । क्या पाकिस्तान यह समझता है कि बंगाल भारत के बाहर है ? वह बंगाल कोई अलग देश है ? आखिर बंगाल भारत का एक

हिस्सा है । आपको इनको समझा देना चाहिए । यथा सरकार हर एक डिप्लोमेट को साफ तौर पर बता सकेगी कि जो केन्द्र के विषय है उनके बारे में विदेश के लोग केन्द्र के साथ बातचीत करें, अलग-अलग प्रान्तों के मुख्य मंत्रियों आदि से बात न करें ।

आखिर मैं मेरा कहना यह है कि एक जो उसकी बैकग्राउन्ड है वह भी देखनी पड़ेगी । पाकिस्तान का चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध है । पाकिस्तान कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ही हमारा एक दुश्मन है और पाकिस्तान को हथियार मिलते हैं चीन से बंगाल में ज्योति बसु साहब कहते हैं कि यहाँ पर युनाइटेड फंट की गवर्नमेंट है यह कम्युनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट नहीं है लेकिन यह वैसी ही बात है जैसे कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया में चेकोस्लोवाकिया देश वालों की हक्मत है...

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to stop you. Kindly excuse me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please give me only two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You put only a question,

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अद्यता महोदय, आज बंगाल सरकार सही मायर्नों में कम्युनिस्ट सरकार है वरचुली वह कम्युनिस्ट सरकार है और उनकी सिस्पैथी भी चीन के साथ है । जो पाकिस्तान में मौलाना भाशानी हैं या पाकिस्तान की जो सरकार है उनकी चीन के साथ सिस्पैथी है तो कहीं यह तीनों का गठजोड़ न हो जाय क्योंकि जब अजय मुकर्जी ने इस्तीफा दिया था, पिछली युनाइटेड फंट गवर्नमेंट हटी थी उस समय भी उन्होंने यह कहा था...

MR. SPEAKER: That is irrelevant. A question can be put. Can the Ambassador go straight to the State Government and talk with them on policy matters?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: For having simplified the question to which an answer can be given by me without any hesitation...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मेरहबानी करके खत्म कर लेने दिया जाय।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह तीनों की कांस्परेसी न हो और देश को नुकसान न हो इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार क्या उनकी गतिविधियों पर एक कलोज प्राई रख रही है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का यह सवाल है कि क्या जो विदेशी राजदूत या उनके अन्य रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव यहाँ पर हैं वे हमारे राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ बात कर सकते हैं, मैं साफ बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। चाहे वह मसला केन्द्रीय सरकार का हो या राज्य सरकार का हो, किसी मसले पर वह सीधी बात नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह हमारे जरिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार के जरिये ही बात कर सकते हैं, और इसके बारे में हमको कोई शक नहीं है कि वहाँ ऐसी कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई है जिसके बारे में हम ऐतराज कर सकें। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में साफ कहा था कि वहाँ पर जो वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार है उसने खुद कहा कि वह चाहते हैं कि हमारे उनके सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों जेकिं इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से बातें करनी पड़े गी। इसमें कोई गलत या प्रोश्रायटी के खिलाफ बात हुई है, ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है। मेरी खुद वहाँ के मंत्री महोदय से बात हो चुकी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई खास चर्चा वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार और पाकिस्तान हाई कमिशनर के बीच किसी बात को तय करने के लिए हुई है। वह कट्सी काल के लिए गये थे, जिससे कई बातें उठीं और आम तौर से उन पर बात हुई।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है कि कौन-कौन साथ हो रहा है और उसका क्या होगा, तो वह यह क्यों समझते हैं कि सरकार बैठी कुछ नहीं करती है, सब-कुछ माननीय सदस्य ही सोचते हैं। हमको भी सब कुछ देखना पड़ता है और हम उनसे ज्यादा जानने की कोशिश करते हैं और जानते हैं।

लेकिन जब कोई खास बात हो तो मैं उसका जवाब दूँ। एक आम सवाल है कि किसकी सिम्बिली किसके साथ है, मैं क्या जानूँ कि किसकी सिम्बिली दिल में किसके साथ है। लेकिन जाहिरा तौर पर पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की है जिसके लिए हम उन पर ऐतराज कर सकें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने इनिशिएटिव के बारे में सवाल किया था कि इनिशिएटिव किसने लिया, दूसरी बात यह कि आपने कहा कि पाकिस्तान सीधी बात नहीं कर सकता और उसने सीधी बात की। तो क्या आपने इसके विरुद्ध प्रोटेस्ट किया है? आपने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने साफ कहा कि उन्होंने सीधी बात नहीं की। मैं किस तरह से कहूँ? जब लोग मिलते हैं तब कोई बात तो करनी ही होगी। कोई मौसम की बात करने थोड़े ही कलकत्ता गये थे। जाहिर है कि वहाँ के मिनिस्टर भी राज्य की सरकार में जिम्मेदार जगह पर हैं और जो वहाँ के मसले हैं उनके बारे में सरसरी निगाह से बात उनमें हुई है। और कोई बात नहीं हुई। उन्होंने भी मुझसे कहा और पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर ने भी मुझसे कहा कि उनका बात करने का कोई इरादा नहीं था, और न इस तरह से बात चीत की गई।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इनिशिएटिव किसने लिया?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इसमें इनिशिएटिव की बात क्या हो सकती है? कट्सी काल के लिए हाई कमिशनर ने हमसे इजाजत ली थी।

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : पाकिस्तान के साथ ट्रेड रिलेशन्स की युनर्सिटीपिना के लिए जो इनिशिएटिव लिया गया उसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिए क्योंकि बटवारे से जो उम्मीद थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई, यानी न पाकिस्तान के साथ सीहार्ड स्पारित हुमा न हिन्दू मुसलमान में

[श्री देवेन सेन]

सौहार्द स्थापित हुआ। इसलिए हमको दूसरे साधन खोजने चाहिये। हम लोगों का पाकिस्तान की आम जनता से कोई भगड़ा नहीं है। भगड़ा सिंह दोनों देशों की सरकारों के अधिकारियों के बीच में है। इसलिए ट्रेड रिलेशन्स के जो साधन हैं उनके द्वारा दोनों देशों की जनता के अन्दर फिर से रिश्तेदारी कायम होनी चाहिए। इसमें दो किस्म के फायदे हो सकते हैं। एक तो पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा सौहार्द स्थापित हो सकता है, दूसरे हमारे विजिनेस की भी प्रगति हो सकती है। पाकिस्तान हमारा कोल चाहता है और हम पाकिस्तान का पाट चाहते हैं। पाट हमको दूसरी जगहों से लेना पड़ता है इसलिए वह हमको मंहगा पड़ता है और कोल साउथ अफ्रीका से लेने में पाकिस्तान को ज्यादा पैसे खंच करने पड़ते हैं। यह धाटा दोनों मुल्कों को हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि ट्रेड रिलेशन्स ओपन करने के बारे में और कांफेंडेशन के बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख है? कांफेंडेशन हमारी पार्टी का सिद्धान्त तय हो गया है क्योंकि इसी तरह से सौहार्द कायम हो सकता है दोनों मुल्कों में। मैं चाहता हूं कि महासंघ कायम हो। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दू उन लोगों के पीरों के प्रति श्रद्धा रखें और वह लोग हमारे नेताओं को श्रद्धा की दृष्टि से देखें। हम चाहते हैं कि दोनों एक ही स्कूल में पढ़ें। और इसकी शुरुआत हो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के आदमी वेस्ट बंगाल के आदमियों के साथ मिलकर रहना चाहते हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं सरकार से पूछता चाहता हूं कि सरकार का क्या रुख है और ट्रेड रिलेशन्स की पुनर्स्थापिना करने के बारे में उनका क्या रुख है?

श्री विनेश सिंह: मैंने अभी कहा कि हमने अपनी तरफ से पाकिस्तान से तिजारत के सम्बन्ध में कोई रोक नहीं लगा रखती हैं। रोक पाकिस्तान की तरफ से है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह रोक हटायें, और दोनों देशों के बीच में तिजारत बढ़े।

जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने महासंघ के बारे में कहा, हमारी ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं है कि दोनों देशों के बीच में महासंघ हो, लेकिन हम जरूर चाहते हैं कि दोनों मिल-जुलकर रहें और मैं त्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हों। यह भी मैं साफ करना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान की जनता के प्रति हमारे कोई बुरे ख्यालात नहीं हैं, हमारे मैं त्रीपूर्ण ख्यालात हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि उनसे दोस्ती और सहयोग बढ़े।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया): क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जब विदेश मंत्री और पाकिस्तान में भारतीय हाई कमिशनर श्री आचार्य के बीच में बातचीत हुई तो क्या उस दौरान भारतीय हाई कमिशनर ने कुछ ऐसी बातें बतलाई हैं जो पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर श्री सज्जाद की बातों का पुष्टीकरण करती हैं?

श्री विनेश सिंह: किस बात का पुष्टीकरण करती हैं?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: कालिंग अटेंशन जो है उसमें यह है कि पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर और बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच में व्यापार के बारे में बातचीत हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत के जो हाई कमिशनर पाकिस्तान में हैं, उनसे जो बातचीत आपको हुई है उसमें उन्होंने कोई ऐसी बात बतलाई है जिससे श्री सज्जाद की बातों का पुष्टीकरण होता है?

श्री विनेश सिंह: अगर माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने मुझसे यह कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर व्यापार के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से बात न करके पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार से बातचीत करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे हाई कमिशनर ने हमसे ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह: मंत्री महोदय ने मेरी बात का गलत मतलब लगाया है। यह तो श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त का सवाल था।

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot help it.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अभी श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने अपने प्रश्न के दौरान जो यह कहा कि बंगाल की सरकार चीनपरस्त है या पाकिस्तान के हाई कमिशनर के बारे में कहा, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यूनाइटेड फंट के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं श्री अजय मुकर्जी, उनकी ईमानदारी और देशभक्ति पर हमें शक नहीं करना चाहिए। अब मैं अपना प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि 1966 में जो बैन हमारी तरफ से 1965 की कांफिलक्ट के कारण लगाया उसको आपने उठा लिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी प्रतिक्रिया पाकिस्तान पर किसी हुई, वह सद्भावना पूर्ण हुई या नहीं? आपने ताशकन्द घोषणा की पृष्ठभूमि में जो यह कदम उठाया था उस का असर उन पर हुआ या नहीं?

दूसरी बात यह कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रूस और अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हमेशा से शस्त्रास्त्र से लैस करते रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से भारत के सद्भावपूर्ण कदमों का उन पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा और वह हमेशा 1965 की कांफिलक्ट के बदले के लिए तैयार रहते हैं?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ठीक कहते हैं कि हमको किसी भी विशेष व्यक्ति पर कोई ऐसा आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहिए जिससे कुछ ऐसी भलक निकलती हो कि वह देश के हित की बात नहीं सोचते हैं। बंगाल की सरकार एक भारतीय सरकार बनी है और हम वहां के किसी भी व्यक्ति के बारे में यह नहीं कहना चाहेंगे कि वह देश के हित की बात नहीं सोचते हैं।

जहां तक इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध है कि हमारी तरफ से तिजारत खोल देने की वजह से पाकिस्तान के ऊपर क्या भ्रसर पड़ा है, मैं समझता हूं कि वहाँ की जनता ने इसको महसूस किया होगा कि भारत मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रखना चाहता है पाकिस्तान की जनता से।

जहां तक पाकिस्तान सरकार का सवाल है उसकी तरफ से अभी कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया गया है जिससे हमको यह लगे कि वह भी ताशकन्द घोषणा के अनुसार हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे करना चाहती है, शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से मामलों को तय करना चाहती है।

जहां तक फौजी सामान देने का सम्बन्ध है, माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उससे हम सहमत हैं। पाकिस्तान को बड़ी तादाद में फौजी सामान देने का यह जरूर मतलब निकलता है कि शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से सुलह न करने के लिए उसको एक मदद मिलती है।

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON THE WORKING OF URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED, AND ANNUAL REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATAPATHY): On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, Bihar, for the period from 4th October, 1967, to 31st March, 1968.
- (2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, Bihar, for the period from 4th October, 1967, to 31st March, 1968, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT—959/69.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOA SHIPYARD LIMITED, GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LIMITED, BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LIMITED, PRAGA TOOLS LIMITED, AND MAZAGON DOCK LIMITED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.R.

KISHNA): On behalf of Shri L.N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section 1 of section of 19A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts the comments and of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited Secundrabad, for the year 1967-68, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (5) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library see. No. LT—960/-
69.]

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Supply Mission, London and India Supply Mission Washington, for the half year ending the 31st December, 1968. [Placed in Library. See, No. LT—961/69].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(i) **MINUTES**

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Naudiyal): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sitting of the Estimates Committee relating to the following Reports:

- (1) Sixty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Education-National Archives of India.
- (2) Seventy-sixth Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Forestry.
- (3) Seventy-eighth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (4) Eighty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Central Vigilance Commission.
- (5) Eighty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs Recognition of additional capacity in the Barrel Industry inspite of it being no the Banned List.
- (6) Eighty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals-Purchase of oil barrels by the Indian Oil Corporation during 1966-67 against Tender No. OP/Ten-7/65.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

(i) **MINUTES**

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM (Aosala): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Sittings of the Committee on Government Assurances held on the 17th and 29th April, 1969, respectively.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

(i) **MINUTES**

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA (Tamiluk): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the

Forty-third to Forty-seventh Sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

(12) Procedural and Miscellaneous Matters.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) MINUTES

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings relating to the following Reports:—

- (1) Twenty-fifth Report on Praga Tools Ltd. [Paras in Section IV of Audit Report (Commercial), 1968.]
- (2) Twenty-sixth Report on Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India [Paras in Section II of Audit Report (Commercial), 1968]
- (3) Twenty-seven Report on Hindustan Cables Ltd. [Paras in Section II of Audit Report (Commercial) 1968].
- (4) Forty-second Report on Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay.
- (5) Forty-third Report on Sindri Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India [Paras in Section II of Audit Report (Commercial), 1968].
- (6) Forty-fourth Report on Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.
- (7) Forty-sixth Report on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- (8) Forty-seventh Report on Public Relations and Publicity in Public Undertakings.
- (9) Forty-ninth Report on Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
- (10) Fifty-first Report on State Trading Corporation of India.
- (11) Twenty action taken Reports Nos. Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth Twenty-eight to Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Reports; and

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE *Contd.*

(ii) SEVENTY-FOURTH, EIGHTY-FIFTH, EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Seventy-fourth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport-Inland Water Transport.
- (2) Eighty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs-Recognition of additional capacity in the barrel industry inspite of its being on the banned list.
- (3) Eighty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals-Purchase of oil barrels by the Indian Oil Corporation during 1966-67 against Tender No. OP/TEN-7/65.
- (4) Eighty-eighth Report-Publications of selected Ministries of the Government of India.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(i) SIXTIETH, SIXTY-FOURTH, SIXTY-EIGHTH AND SEVENTY-FIRST TO SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI M.R. MASANI (Rajkot): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Sixtieth Report on Appropriation Accounts (Railways) 1966-67 and Audit Report (Railways) 1968.
- (2) Sixty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-eighth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Civil)

1964-65 and Audit Report (Civil) 1966 relating to the Ministries of Finance, Health and Family Planning, Information and Broadcasting, Iron and Steel and Supply, Technical Development and Material Planning, etc.

(3) Sixty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fiftieth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Reports (Third Lok Sabha) relating to Barter Deals sanctioned by the Iron and Steel Controller.

(4) Seventy-first Report on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1966-67 and Audit Report (Civil), 1968 relating to the Ministries of Steel and Heavy Engineering (Department of Steel); Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development; Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) and Irrigation and Power.

(5) Seventy-second Report on Customs and Union Excise [Chapters II and III of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1968]

(6) Seventy-third Report on Direct Taxes [Chapters IV and V of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1968]

(7) Seventy-fourth Report on Audit Report (Commercial) 1968, Chapter XVIII, relating to the Forest Department, Andamans (Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation).

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC
UNDERTAKINGS *Contd.*

(ii) THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-SIXTH TO THIRTY-NINTH, FORTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI G.S. DHILLON: I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

(1) Thirty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirtieth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Bhilai Steel Plant.

(2) Thirty-sixth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-third Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Indian Airlines Corporation, New Delhi.

(3) Thirty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(4) Thirty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fortieth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Materials Management in Public Undertakings.

(5) Thirty-ninth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-fifth Report (Third Lok Sabha) on Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division).

(6) Forty-seventh Report on Public Relations and Publicity in Public Undertakings.

(7) Fifty-first Report on State Trading Corporation of India Limited.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES—*Contd.*

(ii) FIFTH REPORT

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS—*Contd.*

(iii) FIFTH REPORT

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

(iv) EVIDENCE

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence given before the Committee on Petitions.

12.27 hours.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ACTION AGAINST THE SHANKARACHARYA OF PURI

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sadhu Ram.

श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा (वांका) : मेरा एक प्वांइट आफ आर्डर है—

MR. SPEAKER: What is the Point of Order?

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : इस संसद की यह परम्परा रही है कि जब कोई मामला किसी कोट के विचाराधीन हो तो उस पर यहां बहस नहीं की जा सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एल 173(7) कोट करना चाहता हूँ। वह इस प्रकार है :

It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि शंकराचार्यजी के ऊपर पटना में एक मामला चल रहा है। अभी तक उसका निपटारा नहीं हुआ है। जब तक उस मामले का निपटारा नहीं हो जाता तब तक क्या हम इस सदन में इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा कर सकेंगे?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to oppose this Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: No necessary. We do not know what is happening in Patna. It is only a general policy that we are touching and certainly not what is happening. Shri Sadhu Ram.

श्री साथू राम (फिल्लौर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बयान जो हाउस में देने

की आपने मंजूरी दी है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। 29 मार्च 1969 को पटना में हिन्दू विश्व सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें श्री शंकराचार्य पुरी ने बयान दिया था कि हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में छुआँहूत जायज़ है और मैं उसको मानता हूँ कि वह सही है। जब राष्ट्रीय गान होने लगा तो वह उटकर चले गये। उन पर सवाल किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसको राष्ट्रीय गान नहीं मानता। यह छुआँहूत की बात शंकराचार्य पुरी ने कह कर हमारे देश के विधान की अवहेलना की है और राष्ट्रीय गान का अपमान किया है जोकि हमारे देश के विधान के खिलाफ है और इस तरह से विधान के खिलाफ जाने का जुर्म उन पर लागू होता है। उनके ऐसा बयान देने के बाद बहुत से उनके हिमायतियों ने, करपात्री जी जैसे व्यक्तियों ने तथा वाराणसी के बालचन्द्र दीक्षित, शिव प्रसाद सिंह (मुंगेर जिला) तथा तीन हिन्दू मठों वर्गरह ने उनकी हिमायत में पोस्टर निकाल कर देश भर में जो पन्द्रह करोड़ मादिवासी और हरिजन रहते हैं, उनकी गैरत को चैलेंज किया है। इससे देश में बड़ा असन्तोष व्याप्त हो गया है। इसलिए इस असन्तोष को रोकने के लिए ऐसे लोगों को तुरन्त गिरफ्तार करके उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जाने चाहिए और उनको सस्त से सस्त सजा होनी चाहिए। जिन शास्त्रों का हवाला देकर संस्कृत देश में विभाजन करना चाहते हैं उन शास्त्रों को बैन कर दिया जाना चाहिए और जिन मठों पर वह काविज हैं, जहां बैठ कर वे छुआँहूत का प्रचार करते हैं और हमारे देश के विधान को चैलेंज करते हैं, उन मठों के ऊपर गवर्नरेंट को कब्जा कर लेना चाहिए। इन बातों की पुष्टि में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हजारों लोगों की हाज़री में बयान दिया है और वह सारे देश के प्रेस में छापा जा चुका है तो उसके लिए मुकदमा चलाने में अन्य किसी बात की जरूरत नहीं रह जाती है। गवर्नरेंट के पास उनकी स्पीच का टेप रिकार्ड भी मौजूद है। इस बयान के अलावा स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे कुछ

[**श्री साधू राम**]

मौर समय आप दें ताकि मैं इस सारे बयान की सही तस्वीर आपके और हाउस के सामने पेश कर सकूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the Home Minister had informed the House on April 2, 1969 that the Shankaracharya of Puri had, while speaking on March 29, 1969 at the International Convention of World Hindus at Patna, stated that untouchability was not wrong. The Home Minister had also assured the House that the question of prosecuting Shankaracharya under the law would be taken up with the State Government.

2. Government have obtained legal advice regarding the actionability under law of the speech delivered by the Shankaracharya. We are advised that the speech coming as it did from a person of the position of the Shankaracharya and delivered in a conference of Hindus constituted an encouragement to the practice of untouchability, and was accordingly punishable under section 7(1) (c) of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

3. The Bihar Government were advised to examine the authentic text of the speech with a view to launching a prosecution. They have reported that the police are instituting a case under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and section 153-A. I.P.C., and are taking up investigation immediately.

4. The police have registered and are investigating a case under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 in respect of the statements in the same strain made by the Shankaracharya in Delhi on 8th April.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): But he has not been arrested.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: After the investigations are over, that will be seen.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already spent four or five hours on this.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): The prosecution is going on. Government have to come out with a statement why he has not been arrested.....**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing will be recorded. He should not get up like this and make such observations. It is not at all proper. I am not going to allow any further discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.....
(Interruptions) That has not been the practice all along. I am not allowing anybody to make any observation now.

12.30 hours.

FINANCE BILL, 1969—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We have spent about 5 hours 25 minutes already on the Finance Bill and a balance of 4 hours and 35 minutes remain. The Deputy Prime Minister will have to reply sometime in the evening. I suggest that he may reply at about 6 O'clock in the evening; he will take about 35-40 minutes and then we have half an hour discussion also. We shall take up clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow; four hours are allotted for it and one hour for the third reading.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Would you be good enough to give a little more time for the clause-by-clause discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee is making today. If you want to extend the time by half an hour or one hour we can discuss it there. The Committee meets at 3.30 and we can consider these things there.

Shri Achal Singh may continue his speech.

बी अचल सिंह (ग्रामरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान और गरीब देश है। हमारे यहाँ प्रति वर्ष देश की आय करीब 30,000 करोड़ रुपये की होती है। इसमें 15,000 करोड़ कृषि से होती है। मैं पिछले सत्रह वर्षों से देख रहा हूँ कि हर वर्ष टैक्स बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं और अब वे असल्य हो गये हैं। भारतवर्ष की आबादी 55 करोड़ है और हमारा बजट करीब 3500 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस हिसाब से करीब 60 या 65 रुपये की आदमी टैक्स पड़ता है, जबकि हमारा देश बहुत गरीब है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को ठीक ढंग से चलाया जाये, तो हमें टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी, बल्कि उससे हमारा बजट सरल्स हो सकता है। हमारे देश में करीब 80 पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग हैं, जिन पर 3500 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। इस वर्ष उनमें 35 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया है, हालांकि 700, 800 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो सकता है।

इसी प्रकार रेलवेज में करीब 3500 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। पिछले दो वर्षों में रेलवेज में घाटा दिखाया गया था और इस साल 110 लाख रुपये का फायदा दिखाया गया है। रेलवेज में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अधिक दक्ष बना कर और फिलूलखर्ची को कम करके हमें उससे 700, 750 करोड़ रुपए की आय हो सकती है। हमने देखा है कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नेंट के जमाने में रेलवे से काफी आमदनी होती थी और वह उससे काफी रेवेन्यू पैदा करती थी।

अगर हम देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम घाटे में काम करें, जबकि हमारे देश में जो 75 बड़े-बड़े प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ हैं, वे करोड़ों रुपये पैदा कर रहे हैं और 25 परसेंट

से लेकर 50 परसेंट तक मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में क्या बजह है कि हमारी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग नुकसान उठा रही है? समाजवाद तो तभी हो सकता है, जब हमारे कार्य और व्यवहार में नीतिकता हो। हमारे बड़े-बड़े सरकारी कारखानों में ओवरहैड एक्सपेंसिज बहुत ज्यादा हैं और करप्शन है, जिसकी बजह से उनमें बजाय फायदे के नुकसान होता है। आज कुछ लोगों की ओर से कहा जाता है कि बैंकिंग आदि कुछ और उद्योगों को भी सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। अगर ऐसा किया गया, तो उनमें भी घाटा हो सकता है।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि या तो पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को ठीक ढंग से चलाकर उनसे फायदा कमाया जाये और या उनको ठेके पर दे दिया जाये। अगर हम रेलवेज को ठेके पर दे दें, तो वे 15, 20 परसेंट मुनाफा दे सकती हैं और भारत की गरीब जनता को काफी राहत मिल सकती है, जिससे ज्यादा टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी।

जहाँ तक छुआँझूत का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक बहुत बड़ी बीमारी है, जिसको दूर करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी ने अपनी जान की बाजी लगा दी थी। सब लोगों के सम्मिलित प्रयत्नों का नतीजा यह है कि आज शहरों में छुआँझूत खत्म हो गई है। हाँ, गाँवों में अभी भी वह मौजूद है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बने हुए हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत हम छुआँझूत के विरुद्ध उचित कदम उठा सकते हैं। जहाँ तक शंकराचार्य का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने दो हजार वर्ष पुराने शास्त्रों का हवाला देकर छुआँझूत का समर्थन किया है। लेकिन आज की स्थिति में हमने अपने संविधान के मनुसार काम करना है।

आज से 2,500 वर्ष पहले भगवान् महाबीर ने छुआँझूत के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई थी। उन्होंने बताया था कि मनुष्य मात्र एक है और अगर कोई ऊंचा-नीचा है, तो वह अपने कमों से ऊंचा या नीचा होता है, न कि अपनी जाति के कारण। जिस प्रकार हमने भगवान् बुद्ध की

[श्री अचल सिंह]

जन्म-शताब्दी मनाई है, उसी प्रकार हमें भगवान् महावीर की पच्चीसवी निर्वाण-शताब्दी मनानी चाहिए और उसका फायदा उठाकर भ्रह्मिंसा, सत्य और प्रेम के पक्ष में और छुम्बकूल के विरुद्ध प्रचार करना चाहिए। हमें जनता में यह प्रचर करना चाहिए कि सब लोगों को मानवता और “जीओ और जीने दो” के सिद्धान्त का पालन करना चाहिए और मानव मात्र के साथ वही व्यवहार करना चाहिए, जो कि हम अपने साथ चाहते हैं।

हमारे देश में ला एन्ड आर्डर की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई है। हम देखते हैं कि देश के सभी भागों में कत्ल होते हैं और डाके पड़ते हैं, जिससे जनता बहुम भयभीत है और अपने-प्राप्त को सुरक्षित नहीं पाती है। अगर हमने देश में डेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखना है, तो हमें ला एन्ड आर्डर को बनाये रखना होगा। खास तौर से मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ला एन्ड आर्डर की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। हम देखते हैं कि वैस्ट बंगाल में जो राज्य सरकार ला एन्ड आर्डर को कायम रखने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वही वहां पर हड्डताल कराती है। वहां पर दुर्भाग्यवश चार आदमियों की डेथ हुई और उसको लेकर वहां की सरकार ने तमाम स्टेट में हड्डताल कराई और सारे कारोबार को बन्द रखा गया, जिससे बीस, पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस प्रकार की गैर-जिम्मेदार सरकार किस तरह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चला सकती है? इसलिए केन्द्र को सावधानी और मजबूती से काम लेना चाहिए, ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह की बातें न हो सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some time-limit. What is the use of your simply going on? The points that you are making about Mahatma Gandhi, Mahavir, etc., are very good points, but they do not fit in with the Finance Bill. Please conclude within two minutes.

श्री अचल सिंह : मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे देश का नैतिक पतन बहुत हो गया है और जब तक हमारे देश में नैतिकता नहीं

आएगी प्रजातन्त्र हमारे यहां कायम नहीं रह सकता है। इसकी बजह से हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में सम्प्रदायवाद, जातीयता, भाषावाद, बाउंड्रीज का सवाल, पानी का सवाल, यह सब सवाल रोज खड़े होते रहते हैं और आए दिन स्ट्राइक होती है, बेराब होता है और एक किस्म की अव्यवस्था पैदा की जाती है जिससे कि हमारे देश का पतन होता है और काफी नुकसान होता है, तोड़-फोड़ होती है, करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान स्टेट का और सेंटर का तोड़फोड़ की बजह से होता है। तो जब तक कि हम अपनी ला एन्ड आर्डर की व्यवस्था को नहीं सुधारेंगे उस वक्त तक हम अपने प्रजातन्त्र को कायम नहीं रख सकेंगे।

अभी हाल में राष्ट्रपति जी ने 26 जनवरी को एक सन्देश दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने अपील की थी सारे देशवासियों से कि उनको नैतिकता को काम में लाना चाहिए और खास कर विद्यार्थी और नवयुवक-वर्ग से उन्होंने अपील की थी क्योंकि आज का 20-25 वर्ष का युवक या विद्यार्थी जो है उसको नहीं मालूम है कि किस तरह से हमने आजादी प्राप्त की है। उनमें आज बड़ी हलचल है और वह गलत राजनीतिक पार्टियों के हाथ में पड़कर तमाम तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियों में पड़ते हैं। तो हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने उनको सन्देश दिया है कि उनको अपने भविष्य के बारे में सोचना चाहिए और भविष्य को बनाना चाहिए। जो काम भी वह करें राष्ट्र के हित में करें। हम देखते हैं, एक तरफ जापान, जर्मनी, इंग्लैण्ड आदि के जो नवयुवक हैं उनके अन्दर कितनी देशभक्ति होती है जब कि हमारे नवयुवकों में और विद्यार्थियों में देशभक्ति का नाम तक नहीं है। बर्गर देशभक्ति के हम आजादी को कायम नहीं रख सकते। देशभक्ति और मातृभूमि की भक्ति होना बहुत जरूरी है और वह तभी हो सकता है जब हमें चरित्र और नैतिकता हो।

मन्त्री महोदय से मैं यह अपील करूँगा कि टैक्सों में ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी न करें और साथ-

साथ में उन्हें बन्धवाद देता हूँ कि पर्मिंग सेट का टैक्स और पोस्टेज टैक्स उन्होंने कम किया है। उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। दस हजार से पन्द्रह हजार तक जो टैक्स रखा है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। रुपये की वैल्यू आज दो आने रह गई है तो इस वक्त जो टैक्स मध्यम श्रेणी पर आता है वह बहुत ज्यादा आता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इसको कम करें। इसके अलावा प्रिज़ेर्वेशन आफ फूड पर 10 परसेंट आपने टैक्स रखा है। जिनने सामान इंडस्ट्री में लगते हैं सब पर सेल्स टैक्स और एक्साइज लगता है तो यह डबल टैक्सिंग हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जो यह दस परसेंट टैक्स आपने रखा है, उसमें जो पचास हजार तक की क्षूट दे रखी है, यह सीमा बहुत कम है, इसको छेद-दो लाख तक होना चाहिए। इसी तरह से जो काश्त करते हैं उनमें डेढ़ लाख तक जिनका असेसमेंट है इंडिविडुअल, और दो लाख तक जिनका असेसमेंट है ज्वाइंट फेमिली वाले, उनको एजम्पशन दिया है। तो इससे वैल्यू-एशन में काफी फ़ंभट पड़ सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इंडिविडुअल केसेज में जिनकी काश्त 30 एकड़ तक हो उनको और ज्वाइंट फेमिली वाले को 40 एकड़ तक एजम्पट किया जाय।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, while presenting the budget for this year, the Finance Minister said that he was performing the traditional role of a sutradhara. For a task that is harsh and hard, he made a departure from the usual practice in previous years and tried to bring in some humour this year which I think will be appreciated. The only relief, he could give was words of wit and humour. If he had given some tax relief to the common man, his wit and humour would have been appreciated more. But as he went on with his script in the financial drama that is being enacted, it became evident that he was not only the sutradhara, but also the Director, the Producer, the play-back singer, the hero and in the climax scene, by putting harsh taxes, he proved the villain also,

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada):
DMK knows about cinema also?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: As Shri Thirumala Rao says, of course, DMK people know about cinema, but the Finance Minister has become a sutradhara and the Congress people are acting in the political drama of this country in many double roles.

As the drama was unfolded by the sutradhara, it became a tragedy for the common man. When I say this, not only the present Finance Minister but all the Finance Ministers who preceded him had made this climax coming to the tragic circumstances. Sir, 'tragedy' is defined as one that becomes inevitable and there is no turning back. Therefore, in this drama he has also a role to play. Of course, I do not blame the present Finance Minister, because the drama has been a continuing one since the Government of India took upon itself the planning affecting the country's destiny.

The Budget and the Finance Bill represent the procedure of the financial policy of this Government. This Government has been in office continuously for the past twenty years. In 1950 when the first plan was drafted, this country has been given to follow certain basic principles on which this planned economic development should take place. At Avadi where the idea first originated it was the idea of "socialistic pattern" then the name was changed to "socialism." Yesterday also, I am glad to note the spokesman of the Swatantra Party said that he also believed in socialism, but his socialism was of some other sort, "socialism of Gandhiji" as he called it. He said that he did not want socialism that verged upon communism. Therefore, let us not argue upon words. The other day the Finance Minister resented when somebody said that it was a 'dragging budget, and so on. I do not want to give it any name, but it is a budget presented by him based upon some policy. The Congress Party and the Government have been following a policy of planned economic development for so many years. Instead of going into the name given for that policy let us see what have been the aims set forth for that economic policy. When they first began to undertake planned

[Shri Sezhiyan]

economic development in 1951, they set before themselves certain specific objectives with definite periods of time. There is nothing vague in it. Let us analyse how far they have succeeded in achieving those objectives in the definite periods laid down by them.

In 1950-51, when the First Five Year Plan was set rolling, some basic objectives were set forth in specific periods of time allotted for each. I have listed five of the important ones. One is doubling of real *per capita* income by 1970-71. The First Plan set forth that by 1970-71 the real *per capita* income of the people will be doubled. Of course, the target date was changed to 1975-76 during the Second Plan period. The second objective was reduction in the share of agriculture in the total working force, from over 70 per cent in 1950-51 to 60 per cent in 1975-76. The third objective was self-sufficiency in foodgrains; the fourth—reduction in inequalities in income and wealth and prevention of concentration of economic power and, the fifth, total cessation of foreign aid by 1975-76. These five objectives were set forth before the country and certain target dates were also given in 1950-51. I do not want to go into the colour, whether it is pink-socialism or red socialism, these are the objectives and we should see how far the government have subscribed to these objectives and fulfilled them.

Regarding the doubling of real *per capita* income in the country by about 1970-71, the First Five Year Plan in Chapter I said this:

"We regard the rate of development indicated as not only the minimum that the community will have to aim at over the next few quinquenniums but as something which must be expected; with planned conservation and utilisation of resources, it should be possible to double the *per capita* income in twenty years or so. Doubling the national income *per capita* in this period is by no means an over-ambitious target."

If we see the statistics provided by the government itself in 1967-68 the *per capita* income was only about 25 per cent above 1950 levels. Incidentally, that was

an year of bumper crops for which the government should be very thankful. At this rate, it is very doubtful whether the Government will ever be able to achieve the doubling of the *per capita* income as set before the country.

The rate of growth during the first three plans was only 1.29 per cent (compound) as against 3.2 per cent rate of growth required to achieve the objective by 1975-76. If there had been a uniform rate of annual growth of 3.2 per cent during the first three plans, by 1975-76 our *per capita* income might have doubled. But, unfortunately, during this period the rate of growth has been only 1.29 per cent. If this trend continues, I am afraid it will take nearly 55 years to double the income; that is to say, from 1950-51 at this rate of growth only by 2005 A.D. we would have doubled the income. I do not know how many of us will live to see that day, even though I wish the Finance Minister long life.

Regarding the reduction of the share of agriculture in the total working force, which was the second target set forth by the Planning Commission and those who indulge in the economic development of this country, from 70 per cent to 60 per cent. It means that in 1950-51 seventy per cent of the people were employed in agricultural activities and if we want to industrialise, more and more people should be weaned away from agricultural activities; that was their aim and they wanted to reduce the share from 70 per cent to 60 per cent by 1975-76. Let us see how far they have succeeded. From the figures that have been given in the National Products series published in August 1967 by the Central Statistical Organisation, it is seen that in 1960-61 agricultural activities have absorbed as much as 73.21 per cent of the working force. In fact, there has been an increase instead of reduction. Therefore, I do not know how far they will achieve this target by that date.

Incidentally, justifying the excise duty that has been levied on fertilizers, the Finance Minister stated that agricultural activities have produced some prosperity and so the agriculturists should also join in paying for the development of the country. Nothing more can be far from

the truth than this because he himself has admitted somewhere that there have been continuous years of drought and hardship for these people and that only in 1964-65 and in 1967-68 there has been some relief for them. When they talk of green revolution,—they conveniently forget that the high-yielding varieties by themselves cannot deliver the goods. These high-yielding varieties cannot be grown unless we provide intensive use of inputs in terms of fertilizers, pump-sets, insecticides, etc. Of course, yesterday, he made an announcement that he is dropping the duty which was put on pump-sets. We should be thankful for that. But regarding fertilizers, I am afraid, still the condition is very bad in the country. On one hand we talk of green revolution and incentive to farmers, making available all the inputs, on the other hand, even at a slight improvement, we suddenly come with a heavy-handed taxation. In India, fertilizers are very costly as compared to other countries.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): The costliest in the world.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I do not want to compare the rates in terms of money from one country to another. In the United States, 1 Kg. of fertilizer (NPK content) can be bought with 1½ Kg. of paddy; in Japan, 1 Kg. of fertilizer can be bought with 1.2 Kg. of paddy. But in India, 1 Kg. of fertilizer can be bought only with 5.2 Kg. of paddy.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): That is not correct.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If you want, I will give you the source also. You can contradict that. Probably, you will be giving one set of figures. I am giving another set of figures. I do not cook figures; I take them from some published statistics. When the figures become inconvenient, he can simply say these are not correct figures.

It is also said that when the national income goes on increasing, there is a share for agriculture also. Somebody said that out of Rs. 29,000 crores, a sum of Rs. 14,500 crores has been taken by agricul-

ture, and, therefore, the agriculturists should be able to pay something. But they conveniently forget that out of the total population, 70 per cent have to take 50 per cent of national income and the rest 30 per cent enjoy other 50 per cent. That means, if you compare between agricultural and non-agricultural section, non-agricultural section has an advantage of 2-1/3 times more than what is enjoyed by agricultural section. The *per capita* income in agriculture will even be less.

If you take the total domestic product of industries, the agricultural production, in value at current prices, in 1960-61, was Rs. 67,000 crores out of 13,525 crores which formed about 50 per cent. In 1966-67, it was Rs. 11,595 crores out of 24,389 crores, that is 40 per cent. There has been a slump. Even if you take constant prices, in 1960-61, the agricultural production in terms of value was Rs. 6,707 crores and in 1966-67, it was only Rs. 6,392 crores. I think, you will not contradict this figure. It has been taken from the estimates given by the Government, the C.S.O. itself. If you want, I can pass it on to you. Even at the constant price there is a slump in agricultural production; with increased acreage and with increased inputs, the total product value is less...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has got 10 or 12 more minutes. He may continue after Lunch.

The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 2.00 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[**SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD** in the Chair.]

FINANCE BILL, 1969—Contd.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): It is a very serious matter, Sir. One of the

[Shri Nambiar]

Members of Parliament who was arrested and kept in jail, Mr. Chakrapani, is seriously ill and no medical aid is given. Doctors are not available in the hospital and only compounders are available.

SHRI E.K. NAYANAR (Palghat): I have just gone and met Mr. Chakrapani. Doctors are on leave. Only compounders are giving treatment.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Supposing he is down with fever. There is no doctor to attend. It should be brought to the notice of the Home Minister. He must have medical aid immediately.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In the forenoon when I gave some figures of the comparative costs of fertilisers in various countries, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said that the figures were wrong. I said I would certainly give him the source. Luckily during the lunch interval I was able to find the source. The figures I quote are usually taken from the figures provided by the Government. But here I took the relevant material from an article written by Shri M.S. Randhawa, Vice-Chancellor and Shri S.S. Johl, Professor and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Punjab Agricultural University. I thought the article written by them and the figures given by them would be correct because they are competent authorities. In the article written by them under the caption "New Agricultural Taxes and Green Revolution" published in *The Hindu*, Madras, dated 24th March, 1969 after the budget proposals had come out, they had opposed the taxation measures and said:

"In the US and Japan, for example, a farmer can purchase 1 kg. of fertilizer (NPK content) with a 5 kg. of paddy or 2.7 kg. of wheat and 1.2 kg. of paddy and 1.7 kg. of wheat respectively, while the Indian farmer has to pay an equivalent of 5.2 kg. of paddy or 3.7 kg. of wheat. This ratio is more favourable even in Pakistan, where a farmer has to pay the equivalent of only Rs. 85 kg. of rice for one kg. of fertilizer (nitrogen)."

This is what has been said by the Vice-Chancellor and the Professor of Agricultural

Economics of one of the leading agricultural universities in the country. I would leave it to the House to decide how far these figures are correct.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House what they have said further, in the end:

"Where we welcome and encourage agricultural development symbolised by the term 'green revolution', the Government policy must also be development-oriented so that the process of growth gets accelerated rather than getting dampeden by such proposed tax measures."

They feel that the present tax measures will dampen the growth of agriculture in the country. They say further:

"For the purpose of mobilising additional resources, let us concentrate on measures such as checking evasion of existing taxes and improving upon the efficiency of the public sector undertakings rather than taxing the vitality of the growth points in the economy."

I hope I have satisfied the House and the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister on the figures that I give regarding fertilizer. Regarding the other objectives set out by the Planning Commission such as self-sufficiency in foodgrains, reduction of inequality in income and wealth and total cessation of foreign aid by 1965-66, we all know how far these have been fulfilled. As years pass by, we are seeking more and more foreign aid, though we are not able to get the full quantum.

I want to take up another important aspect. The issue of Centre-State relations has figured during the budget discussion and the Deputy Prime Minister has categorically discredited the idea that the States are running to the Central Government for financial assistance. He said that it is not that the Government of India is becoming the parent; the Constitution has provided all these things and as long as the Constitution is there, he will do according to the Constitution. His contention is that there is no discrimination and everything has been done as per the Constitution. Here I can point

out that the figures prove otherwise. The financial assistance in the form of loans has over-shadowed the grants. Among the grants themselves, non-statutory or discriminatory grants have completely over-shadowed statutory grants. During the Third Five Year Plan the financial assistance given to the States comes to Rs. 5,600 crores. Out of these resources, the amount transferred through the medium of Finance Commission in the form of divisible taxes and statutory grants under Article 265 came to Rs. 1,488 crores. That means that 26.6 per cent of the total resources made available to the States have come through the medium of Finance Commission and the balance have been given either in the form of grants or in the form of loans either distributed through the Planning Commission or otherwise.

Therefore, there is vast scope given to discretionary grants. There is nothing statutory about it that they should pay it. Out of the Rs. 5600 crores, only Rs. 1488 crores have been given as per the statutory provision; the others have been under the head 'discretionary'. My point is that this gives a powerful handle to the Centre to influence the policies and programmes of State Governments.

If we go through the figures of revenue and expenditure of the States, they are put in a very disadvantageous position. The total revenue of the Centre in 1950-51 was Rs. 409 crores; at that time, all the States put together had a total revenue of Rs. 396 crores only. That means one Centre was equal to all the States put together. The total revenue in 1967-68 of the Centre was Rs. 2,739 crores and that of all the States together was only Rs. 2,377 crores, far less than that of the Centre. On the other hand, the total expenditure is booming and becoming larger and larger for the States. For all the States put together it was Rs. 393 crores in 1950-51; it went up to Rs. 2,427 crores in 1967-68. For the Centre, the corresponding figures of the corresponding years are Rs. 347 crores and Rs. 2,425 crores respectively. All the expanding sources of income have been given to the Centre while all the social and developmental and essential services have been given to the States.

For example, as we can see from the State budgets, the income has not risen as steeply as the expenditure. The total revenue has gone up from Rs. 409 crores to Rs. 2,700 crores, less than 7 times. For education, in 1950-51, all the States put together spent Rs. 60 crores while in 1967-68, they spent Rs. 500 crores. For medical and public health, the 1950-51 figure was Rs. 30 crores; now it is Rs. 200 crores. Debt services of the States in 1950-51 were of the order of Rs. 8.5 crores while in 1967-68, they have shot up to Rs. 400 crores and in 1968-69 to Rs. 455 crores. From Rs. 8.5 crores to Rs. 455 crores—you can imagine how burdensome debt services have become to the States.

The other day, the question was raised and the Deputy Prime Minister tried to answer that point. There is duplication of services at the Centre and in the States. One of the points raised here was that whereas medical services and agricultural activities are the sole subjects of the States, there are also duplicate departments at the Centre. To the extent it is possible to effect economy in these departments here and transfer the money saved to the States, they will be able to spend it on their departments.

Let me quote one example. Expenditure on expert and subordinate staff of the Central Ministry of Agriculture in 1963-64 came to Rs. 1.27 crores. If we take all the States together, who are responsible to co-ordinate this activity and produce more, it comes for the corresponding staff in various departments of Agriculture in the States to Rs. 1.44 crores. Here the Centre does not have a direct responsibility for this subject and yet it has a budget of Rs. 1.27 crores under this head while in the States which are in charge of this subject, the figure is Rs. 1.44 crores. Therefore, there are many sources where the Centre can effect economy and transfer those funds to the States.

Regarding the debt burden, I need not dwell on it because most of the other speakers have done so on various occasions. The gross debt of all States in 1951-52 was Rs. 445 crores; in 1968-69, it is Rs. 7032 crores. Out of the debt services of Rs. 455 crores in 1967-68, interest alone comes for all the States to Rs. 241 crores; so a large portion of the loan assistance from the Government

[**Shri Sezhiyan**]

of India to the States have to be re-directed towards repayment of loans and debt services.

If we take the State of Madras, in 1950-51, the amount repaid was only 4 per cent of the amount transferred by the Centre to the States. In 1968-69 it came to seventy per cent of the amount transferred from the Centre to the State. That means that only thirty per cent is in fact the net amount transferred to the State. The other day my hon. friend Mr. Manoharan also demanded, under article 263, the setting up of a Centre-State relationship council. There is another provision in the Constitution—article 274 which lays down that whenever there is taxation proposal or an amendment thereof likely to affect the interests of the states, they should be referred to the President before introduction. The Fourth Finance Commission while dealing with this aspect says on page 61:

"Article 274 of the Constitution would appear to have been purposefully framed to forestall and to remedy misunderstandings such as these.....An explicit provision for a recommendation by the President should normally entail some mechanism other than the usual briefing and advice from the concerned Ministry at the Centre."

Whenever there is a proposal affecting the State allocation, they simply refer it to the Ministry concerned and get their consent. The Finance Commission further says:

"Thus, though procedural requirements of article 274 have all along been observed, such observance may be capable of further improvement in such manner as would more fully carry out the purpose of this article and would convey greater reassurance to the States. Contacts among States, and between the States and the Union Government, for discussion of matters of common financial interest ought to be much more regular than they have been in the past. Zonal meetings and meetings of the National Development Council are concerned with such a large number of important questions that they cannot always be expected to give to specific financial issues the close and detailed attention

which they deserve. The real intention of article 274, namely that all aspects of the impact on State Governments of financial proposals to be made Parliament should have been previously studied and approved by the President of the Union can be better served..."

For that they recommend a suitable machinery. I suggest that we should have a Centre-State Financial Council in which the Central and State representatives can meet and all these matters can be discussed.

श्री शिव बन्द्र शा (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, आज सुबह हम लोगों को जो अमेडमेंट इन्होंने मूव किया है, वित्त मंत्रीजी ने, वह सरकुलेट किया गया है। उसमें जो संशोधन है मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सेक्रेटरियट की तरफ से फाइनैस बिल जिसको लेकर कल आपत्ति हुई थी उसके मुताबिक संशोधन है लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने कल कहा कि हकीकत में उनके द्वारा जो इंट्रोड्यूस किया हुआ वित्त विधेयक है वह पहला वित्त विधेयक है। दूसरा वह जो सेक्रेटरियट के मुताबिक है लेकिन संशोधन जो आज सुबह हम लोगों को बांटा गया है उसे आप देखेंगे तो सेक्रेटरियट के द्वारा जो वित्त विधेयक बांटा गया है उसके ऊपर संशोधन है। क्या मैं समझूँ कि पहला वित्त विधेयक जो उन्होंने पेश किया वह भी हमारे सामने है और सेक्रेटरियट के द्वारा जो उसको कबूल नहीं करता वह भी हमारे सामने है? अब क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि जो उन्होंने कहा, जो पहला वित्त विधेयक पेश किया वह उनका है, सेक्रेटरियट बाला नहीं? लेकिन आज जो संशोधन पेश किया है वह सेक्रेटरियट का जो फाइनैस बिल है उसके ऊपर है? इस पर मैं आपकी सफाई चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्रीजी इस पर कुछ कहें।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार शाल्वे (बतूल): आपकी आपत्ति क्या है? क्या संशोधन नहीं कर सकते?

श्री शिवबन्द्र शा: कल मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि जो विधेयक उन्होंने पेश किया था

वह अधिकृत है। लेकिन जो संशोधन आज आया है वह उनके विधेयक पर नहीं है, वह सेक्रेटरियट के विधेयक पर है। उन्होंने वह विधेयक नहीं रखा है। वैसे मैं समझता हूँ कि दोनों उन्हींके हैं। जो सेक्रेटरियट ने दिया है वह भी उन्हींका है और जो पहले दिया गया या वह भी उन्हींका है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : इस पर आपत्ति क्या है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will see about it later. Now, Mr Sezhiyan may conclude his speech.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: As I was saying, the Centre—State Finance Council will be of large help in this, because it is important and necessary that in a federation the Central Government and the State Governments should function as partners and they should be in constant consultation in devising and adopting the financial policies for the planned development of the country.

One thing more and I have done. In Tamil Nadu, there is a serious drought, and the Prime Minister herself went there and saw the situation. A Central team has also gone there, and they have made a request to the Central Government. I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will give sympathetic and favourable consideration to these things. When there was some trouble in Kerala due to the food crisis, and whenever there was a surplus in the Madras State, we readily obliged the Kerala State. When the Centre spent Rs. 14 crores to appease the appetite of Hindi fanaticism, at least why don't you give something to appease the real appetite of the people of Tamil Nadu who are struck down by the harsh and severe drought conditions there?

The Finance Minister spoke, during the budget, of giving some appetisers. Appetisers are given to what or increase the appetite. We do not stand in need of that; we are really hungry. The people of Tamil Nadu want solid food and not mere appetisers which only create more appetite. The people of Tamil Nadu want something to satisfy their hungry stomach. They are

hungry. Appetisers will only accelerate the hunger. So, we want something solid to be done for the people of Tamil Nadu. I hope the Deputy Prime Minister will concede our demands and give a very sympathetic and favourable consideration to the demands of the people of Tamil Nadu.

Thank you.

SHRI B.N. KATHAM (Jalpaiguri): Sir, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much concerned with the proposal to levy 10 per cent excise duty on certain categories of fruit and vegetable products. I am, however, glad that some of the items originally listed for the excise duty have been deleted but the fruit and vegetable processing industry should be relieved of the excise duty.

As you know, there are only 1,055 licensed units categorised as per the definition of Fruit Products Order, 1955. Out of these 1,055, 850 units are cottage scale and 70 of them are small scale units. 116 units have a production capacity up to Rs. 10 lakhs and there are only 10 large scale units with an annual capacity of over Rs. 10 lakhs. In fact, these 10 units can be said to be large scale units.

The small units are often managed and processed by the help of the family members with or without a few outside labourers. Sometimes, a few seasonal labourers are engaged on daily wages. Such seasonal workers often do not have their other means of livelihood. Therefore, these manufacturers are not capable of engaging the staff to fulfil the requirements of levy of an excise duty.

The cost of preserved fruits and vegetables has been on the increase particularly after the decontrol of sugar when the industry has been asked to purchase sugar from the open market. The high cost of sugar, citric acid, tin, bottles, packing materials as well as the uneconomic production levels of the majority of units practically have not left any margin for absorption of excise duty by the industry. You know that any increase in the price of the product will largely restrict the market and create consumer resistance. In that case, the manufacturers will be bound to cut the purchase price of fruits and vegetables. Therefore, the excise duty

[Shri B.N. Katham]

actually will not be collected from the consumers of these products as intended by the Government but from the producers of fruits and vegetables who will be ultimately adversely affected.

You will appreciate, Sir, that this fruit and vegetable processing industry is an infant industry. Therefore, it requires sympathy and needs assistance from the Government to develop this industry. You will realise that this industry has been already paying excise duty indirectly by using exciseable items like sugar, citric acid, and chemicals, etc. Originally this fruit-preserving industry was given sugar quota available at controlled price. Since the quota system has been withdrawn, the small units have been very much suffering on account of high price of sugar. Because of this trouble, many small units are about to be closed. If the proposed duty of 10 per cent is imposed, the industry will no doubt die seen. In our country, this industry is in its growing stage, its teething trouble is not yet over. Therefore, the proposed duty should be dropped if the Government desire to save this industry.

With regard to the duty on fertilisers, I agreed with other friends that the burden of this duty will have to be borne by all classes of farmers, poor and rich. It will hit hard the poor cultivators. Therefore, I oppose the proposed excise duty on fertilisers.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) Sir, I do not want to go into the small concessions, the small mercies, shown by the Deputy Prime Minister in his speech yesterday. The total concessions given do not amount to more than Rs. 5½ crores, while the enhancement is of the order of more than Rs. 127 crores. I would like to deal with certain policies underlying this budget. I will give some illustrative examples to show where the country has landed itself today due to the policies which the Government of India have been pursuing over since independence.

22 years after independence, our country is still depending on foreign collaboration

for technical know-how for developing Indian industries. It is known that when we go into foreign collaboration, the cost of the project, the cost of construction, the cost of materials, the capital base, is at least 40 to 50 per cent more than what it would be if we had not gone in for foreign collaboration. Is there any wonder, therefore, that our goods are not today competitive in the world market. When the capital base itself is inflated to the tune of 40 to 50 per cent, naturally it goes into the cost of production and our commodities are not competitive in the world market. So long as we depend on foreign technical know-how, I do not think we are going to become competitive in the world market.

Take oil refineries. Yesterday Mr Ashoka Mehta was waxing eloquent about the need for entrusting offshore drilling to foreign companies, because we have not got the technical know-how for it. He conceded that after three or four years we may be able to develop it, but to get quick results we must be prepared to entrust it to foreign companies. That is what he said. In 1951, we allowed Burmah-Shell, Caltex and other companies to start their refineries in Bombay.

The Burmah-Shell was licensed to produce two million tonnes. ESSO was licensed to produce 1.90 million tonnes. May I know from the Government whether it is not a fact that today both Burmah-Shell and ESSO are producing not two million tonnes and 1.90 million tonnes but Burmah-Shell is producing 3.5 million tonnes and ESSO 2.50 million tonnes and the Government is not taking any action whatsoever? If any Indian entrepreneur had exceeded the target.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: They are doing it with their permission.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: They are not doing it with their permission. They have not been permitted to do that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Not officially permitted, that is all.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: That is a different matter. If they have been unofficially permitted, why was not Parliament

taken into confidence? This is the type of pressure that these oil companies are bringing to bear upon Government.

After all, we also know that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, our Indian engineers and our Indian scientists are not as poor a stuff as is imagined. They have been able to develop their own designing. As a result of their own designing we put up our own refinery in Koyali and it was put up long before devaluation. Is it or is it not a fact that the cost of putting up the Koyali Refinery is less than half the cost at which Burmah-Shell did it in 1951? That is the sort of loot this country is being subjected to by these foreigners and this Government is allowing it continuously.

I can give instance after instance. Take our fertiliser organisation. Shri Asoka Mehta gave the policy. What is the policy that he had been following? I would like to know whether there is any change in policy. What are the basic feed stocks available in our own country for producing fertiliser? They are: coal, phosphates and pyrites. During the last 22 years what did this Government do in order to develop the technical know-how to help our Indian scientists and designers to use our own feedstock for the production of fertilisers which is so much needed in this country? The Planning and Development Wing of the Fertiliser Corporation consisting of a number of patriotic engineers and scientists has developed the technology for it. They have developed the technology for producing fertilisers based upon coal. As a matter of fact, in Korba, in Mithapur, about six or seven years ago there was a project which was put up. After about Rs. 2 crores had been spent on that project it suddenly went away under pressure from the Americans and we are again putting up our fertilisers based upon naphtha. All the fertiliser factories in Goa, in Mithapur, in Mirzapur, Coromandel, Mangalore and Madras are based on naphtha and we have to continuously depend on it. We are also expending our fertiliser capacity with naphtha as the basic feed-stock. Within two years if our production capacity increases we will have no more naphtha and we will have to import naphtha from foreign countries. All these fertiliser factories we have put up on turnkey jobs, on turnkey

agreements with foreign collaborators so that Indian engineers and technologists cannot have anything to do with designing. It is all given to foreign collaborators. The technical know-how is that of the foreign collaborators with the result if they go away we will find ourselves in doldrum. This is what is happening.

We know as a matter of fact that our own designers have done well. It is a well known and admitted fact that the Indian designing capacity with regard to fertilisers has tremendously developed today.

Unfortunately, the Government of India do not give them an opportunity to put up our own things. FACT, for example, was willing to design and fabricate machinery for the purpose of putting up a plant for at least one million tonnes of production inside this country with Indian technology and design. But was it allowed to do that? What did Shri Asoka Mehta do all these years when he was the Minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals to develop and encourage our own technology? Were our technologists allowed to do these things?

Take another recent example. The Planning and Development Department has developed very recently a number of catalysts. After all, catalysts play a very important role in the production of fertilizers. There is an American Company, Catalysts & Chemicals Incorporated of USA which holds practically a world monopoly of catalysts. It produces nearly 80 per cent of the catalysts used in the fertilizer industry throughout the world. Our own designers and planners in the Planning & Development Wing of the Fertilizer Corporation have developed a number of special Indian catalysts, based entirely upon Indian raw materials, indigenous raw materials, for the production of which no foreign exchange whatsoever is required. For years they have been requesting the Government of India to licence the Fertilizer Corporation to put up a catalyst industrial plant. The Government of India procrastinated and slept over it. Of course, the pressure of the Americans was there. Ultimately, what do we find today? We find today that the Government of India have given a licence to the same American Company, Catalysts & Chemicals, Incorporated, USA, to set up a catalyst

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

project in India for which crores of rupees have got to be invested. Of course, the foreign collaborators are there who will bring their own capital and machines at inflated cost. We have to pay 40 to 50 per cent of inflated cost for those machines because of this collaboration agreement. Yet, the Government have allowed that Corporation to put up its own factory in collaboration with FACT. This is the type of development that we are having in our country today and yet we are boasting that we are developing very fast.

Take, another example, the aeronautics industry. Countries like the USA, France and many Western European countries have produced their own aeroplanes, developing their own technology based upon the raw materials available in those countries, and it is only quite natural. In those countries aluminium is available in plenty. So, the aeroplane industry in those countries has been developed on the basis of aluminium. Unfortunately, we do not produce enough aluminium in our country. But we have got chromium in plenty. Did our Government ever think of asking our engineers and scientists to develop chromium technology so that chromium could be used for the manufacture of aeroplanes? Nothing of that sort was done. Yet, our own technologists have put up a pilot project and developed chromium technology and they have been asking the Government of India for the last five years to give them sufficient funds so that they can manufacture it on a commercial scale. But the Government of India would do nothing of that kind. They would have only collaboration agreements with foreign countries for the manufacture of aeroplanes. And, mind you, an aeroplane is not just an ordinary commercial vehicle. It is one of the most important things needed for the defence of the country. If for an industry which is important for the defence of the country you have to depend on foreign collaboration and the foreign countries for even the supply of the basic raw material then what is all this talk of this country being absolutely independent and self-sufficient?

I can quote many more examples. I can go on multiplying instances after instances. It is an admitted fact that because of collaboration agreements the cost of every

project goes up by 40 to 50 per cent because we have to buy even the raw materials from the collaborators. If after 22 years of independence we cannot develop our own technology with regard to many of these things, I cannot understand all this loud talk of our country being self-sufficient. Naturally therefore, as a result of this, there is a great, what we call, brain-drain. Many of our scientists, many of our youngmen, many of our engineers, many of our technologists, find no scope whatsoever for developing their skills. They do not find in this country an opportunity to utilise their knowledge, to utilise their capacity, and, therefore, you find hundreds of them leaving the country and going and seeking employment in other countries. This is what is happening in our country.

Today, we find our foreign debts mounting up, Rs. 4000 crores already, and it is said that at the end of the Fourth Plan, the net foreign aid will be half of what it is today. The net would mean minus what we have to pay them by way of loans as well as interest charges. After all, during the next five years, loans and interest charge are going to pile up. They are going to be almost double of what they are today. Therefore, when you talk in terms of net, there is not going to be any change whatsoever in the total amount of drain as a result of foreign aid and interest charges. This is the policy we have been pursuing all these years.

Then, when we talk of Swadeshi, I am simply aghast at the talk of swadeshi and all that. Today, I would not call our Indian big businessmen as any entrepreneurs in the real sense of the term. They only know how to pull wires. They do not develop technology. Technical know-how is also borrowed. For any further development in technology, you pay for that in advance. That is what happens when you enter into collaboration agreements. Therefore, no technology is developed by them in the country. As for finding money, they do not find money. There are the banks. The people's savings in the banks are allowed to be utilised by them. Then, the foreign collaborators give them money. Our own governmental institutions, financial institutions, are these to give the money. What is the wonderful entrepreneurship about

them? They know how to pull wires, which official to catch hold of and whom to grease. This is all they are doing. And they are called wonderful entrepreneurs in the country. There is nothing wonderful about their entrepreneurship. As a matter of fact, under this dispensation, naturally, corruption is rampant. Black money is rampant. Why should it not be rampant? After all, the English proverb is a very good proverb. It says: Honesty is the best policy. It does not say, honesty is the best virtue. In the period of developing competitive capitalism, when the more honest person he was, the more custom he got and, therefore, the more honest he was, the more profits he made. So, honesty was the best policy at that time. But under this dispensation, when monopolies have grown, when licences are granted to monopolies—they alone produce a product and market it—the honesty is not the best policy for him but dishonesty is the best policy for him, because by dishonesty he is able to make a large amount of profit. That is what we are finding in our country today. Today, black-marketing and all these things are rampant. So long as black-marketing and black money is allowed to operate in the country, how can we ever put an end to corruption in governmental circles? How is it possible? It is absolutely an impossible thing.

The policies that are being pursued over a long period of years have landed us in tremendous crisis. We are not able to get out of the crisis. But the pity of it is that even today we are not able to think on fresh lines. We talk of swadeshi. I remember, in 1930, when we want and got ourselves beaten by picketing foreign cloth shops, a swadeshi certifying board was formed by the Congress. Pandit Motilal Nehru was the President of that board. I remember, at that time, the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills, Madras, applied to the swadeshi certifying board, because their cloth could not be sold in the market on account of the tremendous picketing that took place, for their cloth to be certified as swadeshi cloth.

They said, "We are manufacturing cloth in India; the Indian manufacturers are manufacturing it; the industry is situated in this country; therefore, give us this." But then Pandit Motilal Nehru said, "We cannot give you that certificate because, although

the workmen may be Indian workmen, the capital is that of foreigners and so long as foreigners continue to hold the majority of the capital shares, so long as the profits are allowed to be shipped out of the country, we cannot call it 'Swadeshi' at all." This was the position taken by the Indian National Congress movement in its struggle for Swaraj, in its struggle for Independence. But today all those days are gone. Today where is 'Swadeshi'? It is a commodity to be hunted and nowhere to be found in this country. Yet, today, those people talk in terms of Swadeshi and still go on allowing foreign collaborators to continue to come and depend upon foreign aid for the development of any technology in this country. Then where is our self-respect in this world? We go about everywhere begging for technology as if the Indian scientists cannot develop our technology. After all, there are the other countries in the world which have developed on their own. China may be our enemy, but let us learn a lesson from our enemy also if we have to develop. China did not depend upon foreign collaboration for developing its industries; it did not depend on anybody... (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: On Russia.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: In the first five years there was some help, but they have not taken any help for the last so many years. Even there, they paid back every pie that they got. They did not go on begging the foreign countries to come and help them. But here is our country which is asking every country in the world for help—America, Britain, France, Germany, Soviet Union—, which is asking every country in the world, 'Come and help us; without your help we cannot go on'. This kind of continuous dependence upon every country in the world for our development is something which is sapping the vitality, sapping the morale of the developing youth, sapping the morale of our engineers, sapping the morale of our scientists; it is derogatory to the self-respect of the Indians. Therefore, I would ask the Government to think even now of changing these policies and if they do not think of changing these policies, the result would be that there would be tremendous frustration in this country and out of frustra-

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tion will arise all sorts of social discontent and social imbalance and you cannot blame the people if they take to all sorts of methods. This is what is happening in the country. Yesterday, for example, some 56 young men came here to present a petition to Parliament that they are unemployed. The problem of unemployment in this country is tremendously increasing and the only answer that the Government of India could give them was to send them to jail, to send them to the Tihar Jail. This is their policy. Are they going to succeed with this policy? No wonder that inside the Congress Party itself there are differences; when the deliberations were taking place the other day in Faridabad, they could not come to any conclusion. Mr. Morarji Desai presided over the Panel on Economic Policy. What was the final result? Nothing could be decided. All that they could do was to refer the whole thing to another All-India Congress Committee. They cannot come to any decision at all, because what decision can they come to? (*Interruption*) Here was, for example, the speech of the Congress President of the All-India Congress Committee; I should say 'that it does not distinguish the Congress Party from the Swatantra Party. I do not know what for Mr. Morarji Desai and the Swatantra Party are fighting with each other. Here I am reminded of a cinema fight. In cinema these people fight with swords; they are not real swords; they are swords made of card-board. This is just like that. A card-board sword fighting is going on between the Swatantra Party and the Congress Party, because, in effect, the policies of the Swatantra Party are being adopted day by day; the Congress have been adopting their policies. All this time they were shielding it, they were camouflaging it, but today the camouflage is not possible and, therefore, they say that even the public sector must go, the public sector is no longer useful. This is the speech of Mr. Nijalingappa, President of the All-India Congress Committee. Practically he says this. (*Interruption*) It means that. I am interpreting it. This is the interpretation. I do not find much difference between the philosophy of Mr. Nijalingappa and the philosophy of the Swatantra Party. Mr. Nijalingappa is an important guy; he is not an ordinary person. Therefore, I say that more and more the policies of the Congress

Party are converging into the policies adumbrated by the Swatantra Party. With these policies, I do not know whether these two Parties will one day coalesce. I will not be surprised if they come together. That is a different matter. It will be good if they coalesce. What I want to point out is that with these policies there is no reason, there is no wonder that our country is to-day in the midst of a deep crisis and you find all sorts of difficulties. You cannot give money to the States and the States will clamour for more and more. I do not want to go into that question because I do not have the time. As a result of all these policies you are hamstrung from all sides and as a result there is tremendous social discontent and social disability which will necessarily lead to political instability. After all, political instability is a reflection of social and economic instability that is growing in the country. Growth of unemployment and growth of instability of the job that the people are holding—all these are things reflecting the social instability and if this social instability continues, it leads to frustration for which this Government alone is responsible.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE

(Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Finance Minister assumed the reins of office two years ago the task that lay ahead of him of pulling the economy of the country which had been really in an abyss of morass for quite some time was a task which was as much delicate as it was gigantic. In fact I submit, Sir, the task was likely to be utterly thankless if he had failed in the same. On the one hand he had to introduce and adopt rigorous measures to bring about discipline in the fiscal and monetary policies and programmes and plans and on the other hand it was imperative and necessary for him to build up a very strong infra-structure of incentives and confidence in the people and stimulate the economy towards its expansion and a boom. If an impartial and fair assessment was made of the performance of the Finance Minister, I have no doubt that it would be found that the endeavours made by the Finance Minister in the preceding two years are certainly quite commendable. There are tangible indications to which I will draw your attention which will prove the measure of success he has achieved in his performance. The first indication is

regarding the price stability. In 1968 the prices were stable. The wholesale price index receded to 205 as compared to 208 in the earlier year keeping 1952-53 as the base year. The second indication of the success he has achieved is the increased production and increased efficiency in productivity both in agriculture and the industrial sector and lastly, the heartening performance in the export sector is a tribute to the manner in which our economy has been handled. However, I immediately hasten to add that whatever be our performance, however much satisfied we may feel about our achievement in building our economy, it is extremely insignificant, it is extremely meagre, and generations will have to toil hard and put in arduous and assiduous endeavours to build up the economy and then alone it will be possible for us to improve and better the standard of the people in the village and in the Adivasi areas.

14.52 hours.

[SHRI R.D. BHANDARE *in the chair*]

Coming to the most controversial measure in the Finance Bill regarding the levy of the Wealth Tax on agricultural properties Sir, I respectfully and whole-heartedly endorse the policy, the decision, the enactment which the Finance Minister has taken in this Finance Bill. Lavish exemption has been announced by him yesterday which has ensured one thing that the poor and genuine agriculturist will be outside the ambit of the levy of the Wealth Tax. Only those who are investors in agriculture will be within the ambit of the mischief. I do not find, therefore, any justification whatsoever for not requiring the rich investors contributing to the exchequer so that renewed and vigorous measures can be made to help the poor agriculturist in successfully carrying out their Green Revolution.

You are a Constitutional lawyer yourself and you will appreciate my inability to be complacent with the Finance Minister regarding the constitutionality of this enactment.

Sir, my apprehension is based on a reported decision of the Supreme Court in the case of BANARSI DASS Vs WEALTH TAX OFFICER, Special Circle, Meerut,

reported in 1965 (56) ITR 244. In this case, the Supreme Court was considering the scope of entry 86 and entry 97 which is a residual entry in List of the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution.

On a careful analysis of the said judgement, one finds three salient findings emerging out of it. The first one is that it has been held by the Supreme Court that it is Entry 86 in the Constitution which covers levy of wealth tax. The second feature in the judgement is that any express exclusion in Entry 86 and Entry 86, as you are aware, excludes levy of wealth tax on agricultural land—would in turn establish the clear intention of the authors of the Constitution not to levy wealth tax on such excluded items; and finally, the third proposition which emerges from that judgement is that Entry 97 which is the residual entry cannot be fallen back upon to support the levy of wealth tax on an item which is expressly excluded in entry 86.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Which court decision is that?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Supreme Court decision in the case of Banarsi Das.

Therefore, the Government are now trying to fall back on Entry 97 which is a residual entry—Entry 86 having expressly excluded levy of wealth Tax on Agricultural land. In view of this position of the matter whatever may be the view of the Attorney General, I consider the measure most important, utterly imperative and necessary and therefore submit that the Finance Minister must not take any risk whatsoever because if ever the Supreme Court strikes down this enactment, it will not only mean very great blow to the prestige of all those who are behind this and support this measure, but then it might be too late to rectify the error, I, therefore, submit that the Finance Minister should not take this risk and to change the form for levy of wealth tax on agricultural properties, I would once again request the Finance Minister to consider my suggestion which I made in my budget speech, to include agricultural properties only for the purposes of rates. That will completely eliminate the trouble.

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI: It will make it more complicated.

[Shri S. Ramamurti]

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:
May be so, but it will be Constitutional.
Which tax law is not complicated?

Coming to my next point about the levy on fertilizers, the Finance Minister yesterday announced that the levy on oil engines has been withdrawn by him. By the same process of reason and analogy, and philosophy, I hope he will also withdraw the levy on fertilizers. It is not a question of farmers affording this levy. The real question is that it is going to create an adverse, psychological impact on the farmers and we should do nothing which will impede the endeavours of the poor farmers in the process of Green Revolution.

Coming to the direct taxes, I referred to the enhanced levy of income-tax on person earning between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000. I happened to point out that and the Finance Minister had given certain concessions to such employees who earned between 10,000 to 15,000 if they owned a motor-car, they would get some concession, by way of additional conveyance allowance. My clarificatory speech was misunderstood by my friends and well-wishers for impliedly justifying the enhanced levy. I find my critics are absolutely right. There is no justification whatsoever for enhancing this income-tax on assessee earning between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000/- . In fact, when I studied the figures of the tax burden borne by different sections of the assessees, I found that it is not only irrational and thoughtless that we are not increasing the exemption limit but it is highly unwise. The position is this: On studying certain figures relating to the tax burden of those earning below Rs. 10,000, I find from the figures of the ARC on this very important aspect that in 1966-67 assessments to the tune of 47.65 lakhs were pending. From the figures of the Study Group of Income-tax of the ARC it is found that out of this, 36 lakhs assessments related to assessees whose income was less than Rs. 5,000 and 6.5 lakhs related to assessees whose income was between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. Out of 47.65 lakhs assessments, from 42.5 lakhs assessees the total tax expected out of this was not more than Rs. 20 crores, that means 4 per cent of the total realisations. The figures are startling. That means 89 per cent of the

assessee pay 4 per cent of the tax and 11 percent of the assessee pay 96 percent of the tax. This, in my respectful submission, clearly shows that it is a most unprofitable business for Government to tax people below Rs. 10,000. These figures are not a figment of my imagination; I have taken them from paras 2.5 to 2.7 of the Report of the Working Group on Income Tax set up by the ARC.

15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

So far we had canvassed that the exemption limit should be raised because it was only fair to the poor harassed taxpayer. If my figures are correct, I submit that to make it really profitable and worthwhile the exemption limit must be raised to Rs. 10,000. Then by a stroke 89 per cent of the assessee are removed from the records of the income tax department.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the amount involved?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:
Rs. 20 crores—4 per cent.

My next point is regarding the tendency on the part of assessing officers to over-pitch assessments and thereby cause considerable harassment to the assessee. It is unfortunate that officers, who might themselves be very just and fair, have to be victims of the pernicious and vicious atmosphere which prevails in the department so much so that they cannot thrive without being utterly ruthless, unscrupulous and dishonest and make what I would call unconscionable assessments.

A rough idea of the criminal harassment of the department would be had if I were to read a few lines out of the placitum of two reported cases. The first one is reported in 1964 (52) ITR 637. This is a case where the departmental men organised a large-scale raid on the assessee. When the validity of the raid was challenged in a court of law, this is what the Assam High Court was compelled to remark about the income-tax department:

"Action under 37 (2) was taken on the assessee in spite of the fact that there were no charges of evasion in the

past and no materials were disclosed by the authorities which would give rise to a reasonable belief that documents would be found at the places searched. The search was conducted in a high-handed manner with the use of armed forces of police and a large number of documents were seized irrespective of whether they would be helpful to the inquiry.

"Held, on the facts, that the action taken under section 37 (2) was *mala fide*".

There is another case which came up before the Allahabad High Court, reported in 1967 (71) ITR 204, where the officers, despite repeated requests from the assessee, refused to give refund to the assessee by rectifying the order within the time-limit, in terms of sec. 35. After the expiry of the time-limit, they said 'Your refund is barred under limitation; we are not going to give it' The assessee went to the High Court. The Commissioner of Income-tax instead of apologising to the assessee for causing such harassment raised the plea of bar of limitation. The High Court repelled his contention and directed him to return the money.

The real misfortune is that our tax laws have become so utterly drastic and punitive that it will be impossible to see a parallel in its severity in any tax law of any other country. But this hardship is only on the assessee without ensuring that there is a just and fair administration of the matter.

I hope the Finance Minister will take up seriously at least the two cases I have referred and immediately order suspension of the officers concerned and institute an inquiry. I only hope that the plea that there is an appeal pending would not be raised.

It is impossible for me to conclude without referring to one more matter. I do not know what the Finance Minister will have to say in this matter; I will certainly be glad to take my command from him in every other matter, but so far as tax laws are concerned, I would beg of him to give me the hearing which I deserve.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am giving it.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: I cannot conclude without referring to the penalty now contemplated under the Wealth Tax Act for delay in submission of return. This is exceedingly harsh to the point of being vindictive. I shall explain how it is so. This is not a penalty for concealment of income. There is no criminality involved for this default. It is purely a technical default in law. A certain return has to be filed; but it is not filed in time. It is not for concealment of wealth purpose therefore, that this penalty is proposed. If I were to point out an extreme case a lady had a property worth Rs. 95,000. She inherited another property worth Rs. 1.5 lakhs and in respect of that inherited property there was some dispute for five years. She failed to make a statement of return to the Wealth Tax Officer in respect of her property during the pending of dispute. Under the provision of the law the lady will have to pay for five years an aggregate wealth tax of only Rs. 2500 and the penalty is going to be only Rs. 1,05,000. Is this just, or fair penalty for delaying a statement? For concealment I submit a person justifiably lose his entire wealth. I therefore, request the Finance Minister not to make the life of the tax payer in India any more miserable than what it is. People in civilised countries are reconciled to the dictum that tax and death are absolutely The Finance Minister must not improve upon that and compel his fellow countrymen to feel that there is no difference between the two.

There is a small couplet which I want to recite to the Finance Minister then I have done:

नहीं जुरूर के मरजाये तेरी उल्फत में,
यहीं तो मौत है कि जीना हराम हो जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भाषण शुरू करने के पहले जैसा कि आप लोगों के द्वारा मुझे आदेश दिया गया है बजट का रहस्य खुलने के बारे में मैं अपना लिखित बयान पेश करूंगा और उसके बाद मुझे जो भाषण करना है, मैं करूंगा, क्योंकि अलग से लिया जाता तो डाई घन्टे की इस पर

[श्री मधु लिमदे]

बहस होती। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझसे कहा है कि वह बयान पढ़ लूं और उसके बाद जो भाषण मुझे फाइनेन्स बिल पर देना है, मैं यह दूं।

“बजटवाले दिन दोपहर को श्री नन्द सोमानी ने हममें से कुछ सदस्यों को अपने निवास स्थान पर खाने के लिए निमन्त्रित किया था। इस भोजन के दौरान में बम्बई से एक टेलीफोन आया जिसे नन्द के पिता जी ने सुना। उन्होंने हमको बतलाया कि बहुत से बजट प्रस्ताव लोगों को पता लग गये हैं। फिर उन्होंने चीनी व साद आदि पर लगाये जाने वाले कर के बारे में विशेष जिक्र किया। मेरे और नन्द जी के अतिरिक्त जो संसद सदस्य वहां उपस्थित थे, उनके नाम हैं—श्री एस० एम० जोशी, श्री आनन्दन नाम्बियार और श्री सुरेन्द्र तापरिया।

2. बम्बई के सूती कपड़े के सूतों से मुझे पता चला कि कुछ दिन पहले वित्त मंत्रालय के कुछ बड़े अधिकारी बम्बई गये थे और उन्होंने मूल्य के ऊपर आधारित शुल्क के (एडवलोरम इयूटी) के बारे में पूछताछ की थी। बम्बई के कुछ लोगों को इस बात का पता लग गया था कि कुछ प्रकार के कपड़ों पर उत्पादन शुल्क के तरीके में परिवर्तन करने की सरकार की इच्छा है।

3. शेयर बाजार की तेजी इस बात का फल था कि शेयर बाजार के कुछ लोगों को इस बात का पता था कि बजट प्रस्ताव कारपोरेट क्लेवर के पक्ष में होंगे और बहुत सी सहूलियत चालू रखी जायेंगी जैसे कि विकास रिबेट का चालू रहना, सूती वस्त्र और जूट उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता की फेहरिस्त में सम्मिलित किया जाना, नये कारखानों को कर मुक्ति आदि-आदि। उनको यह भी पता था कि बजट प्रस्तावों में कम्पनियों पर वेत्त्व टैक्स लगाने का प्रस्ताव शामिल नहीं होगा जिसकी चर्चा एक असे से चल रही थी।

4. निम्नलिखित समाचार बम्बई के दो बड़े आर्थिक समाचार-पत्रों में छपे थे। यह उद्धरण पूर्ण नहीं है बल्कि केवल एक मिसाल के तौर पर है। इसी प्रकार की खबरें दूसरे अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों में भी छपी हैं—

(i) “The sugar market apprehends a rise in the excise duty on sugar.” (Financial Express, 26th February, 1969.)

(ii) “There have been rumours for the past one or two days that New Delhi was likely to step up excise duty on sweets.” (Economic Times, 26th February, 1969.)

(iii) “Fears of Excise impost on sugar lead to fresh spurt.”

.....Meanwhile, the sugar traders, who envisage the fresh impost have begun to buy the goods. The brisk purchases in the Bombay market on Tuesday were due to fears of an impost. The market received about 1,200 bags of sugar on Tuesday, bulk of which was immediately absorbed on such an apprehension.” (Economic Times, 26th February)

(iv) “Excise on cotton cloth to be on ad valorem basis.” (Economic Times, 27th February, 1969)

(v) “Prices of staple fibre yarns continued to rule firm here today on expectation that excise duty on fibre might be raised.” (Economic Times, 27th February, 1969)

(vi) “Share market steady on eve of Central Budget.”

.....There has been a spurt in the quotation of Century Mills by Rs. 9 to Rs. 680.50 in spite of rumours that there will be a modest increase in the excise duty on rayon yarn. It is felt that any new impost will not adversely affect the finances of rayon manufacturers because they will be able to pass on the additional incidence to the consuming industries.

National Rayon have also gone up by Rs. 4 to Rs. 489." (Economic Times, 28th February, 1969)

(vii) ".....Sugar prices rallied to Rs. 365 a quintal here today on fresh purchases by squash manufactures caused by the hope of an increase in excise duty....."

(viii) "Tax relief likely for mill modernisation"

".....It is also expected that the issue of according a priority status to the industry which has been pending for a long time, will be decided in favour of the (textile) industry.

".....The excise levy on cigarettes is expected to be raised further. Besides, a moderate increase in the excise duty on rayon yarns is also expected. Activity in the yarn market increased noticeably here today with the forward rate for viscose yarn shooting up substantially. Ready prices also moved up.

".....Sugar is also expected to attract an increased levy under the usual reasoning of 'mopping up' excise profits, it is felt..."

(Economic Times, 26th February, 1969)

5. वित्त मंत्रालय के एक बड़े पदाधिकारी ने (जिसका नाम मैं नहीं लूँगा) अपना मकान एक बड़े औद्योगिक गुट समूह को बहुत ही अधिक किराये पर दे रखा है। ऐसे मामलों में टैक्स आदि को बचाने के लिए कागजी और असली किराये में हमेशा फर्क रहता है। यह भ्रष्टाचार का एक स्पष्ट उदाहरण है। क्या ऐसे अफसरों को बजट सम्बन्धी गुप्त काम सौंपा जाना चाहिए जब कि वे बड़े व्यापारी लुटेरों के एहसान में रहते हैं।

6. यह सबको अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि केवल बजट प्रस्ताव ही लोगों को मालूम नहीं हुए, बल्कि इस बात का पता लग जाने से

कुछ बेईमान व्यापारियों ने चीनी, स्टेपल फाइबर आदि को जमा करके और बेच कर लाखों रुपया कमाया। ये व्यापारी वित्त मंत्रालय के सम्पर्क में हैं और उन्होंने इन बातों का पता उन लोगों से लगाया जिन्होंने बजट बनाया और जिनके हाथ में बजट की गुप्त बातें थीं।

7. बजट के पहले हुए चीनी के सौदों की इस दृष्टि से जांच करनी चाहिए कि इन सौदों की उत्पादन शुल्क सम्बन्धी बातों का दोनों पार्टियों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा। अधिकतर चीनी की दरों में कमी या बढ़ोतरी का प्रभाव बेचने वाले पर ही पड़ता है। मेरा मतलब उस चीनी से है जो मिलों से बाहर आने वाली हो। अगर इसका असर खरीदने वालों पर पड़े तो इसका साफ मतलब है कि खरीदने वालों को इस बात का पता था कि एडवलोरम वेसिस में परिवर्तन होने वाला है। क्योंकि इस प्रकार की खबर के बिना कोई भी खरीदार अपने ठेकों के आम आधारों में परिवर्तन से होने वाली जोखिम को नहीं उठायेगा।

8. गोला चीनी के बदले सौदे 25 से 28 फरवरी, 1969 के बीच इसी आधार पर सट्टे में किये गये थे जिससे कि चीनी पर और अधिक टैक्स और एडवलोरम ड्यूटी लगाने के प्रस्ताव का पहले से पता चलने का लाभ उठाया जाए जोकि 28 फरवरी को घोषित होने वाला था। खरीदारों की चीनी ₹० 322.00 पर देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया जबकि मिल से बेचने का रेट ₹० 335.00 था। वह प्रस्ताव इसी आधार पर था कि ड्यूटी में अगर कोई बढ़ि हुई तो उसे खरीदार से लिया जाएगा। उसी सौदे के विक्रेता द्वारा इस आधार पर ₹० 336.00, ₹० 337.00 और ₹० 339.00 तक करार किये गये कि ड्यूटी का बोझा प्रथम खरीदार द्वारा उठाया जाए। प्रथम खरीदार को 14.00 या 15.00 से अधिक ड्यूटी में बढ़ोतरी की आशा नहीं थी और इसीलिए उसने चीनी को खरीदा और फिर बेचा परन्तु सौदे के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आरम्भ करने वाले श्री गोकुलचन्द मुरारका को मालूम था कि 14.00 या 15.00 से कहीं अधिक ड्यूटी लगने जा रही है इसलिए उन्होंने 14.00 का बदला स्वीकार किया और 337.00 प्रति बोरा पर करीब 41.20 प्रति बोरा की दर से लाभ उठाया जिसकी ड्यूटी रुपया 70.90 थी ; बाद में ये सौदे 41.20 के बदले 15.91 जमा 14.00 यानी 29.91 पर तय किये गए ।

ये सौदे मुरारकाओं द्वारा कानपुर बाजार में जिभिन्न कमीशन एजेन्टों के उरिये किये गये जिनमें गोला भिल के आज कल के दो कमीशन एजेन्ट भी शामिल हैं । निम्नलिखित सौदे हुए ।

हर दियाल नेवटिया, विहारीलाल नेवटिया एन्ड सन्ज, अपर इण्डिया कमीशन एजेन्ट (प्रा०) लिमिटेड तथा ए० एच० भिवांडीवाला एण्ड कॉम्पनी । इन्होंने श्री गोकुलचन्द मुरारका के खाते में तथा भारत टैक्सटाइल्ज और लक्ष्मीनारायण अरुणकुमार में अपने खाते पर 139 बैंगन्ज के सौदे किये । एक बैंगन में 145 बोरे के हिसाब से कुल बोरे 20155 हो जाते हैं । इन 20155 बोरों पर साधारण तौर पर ₹ 6,04,650 का मुनाफा प्रति बोरा ₹ 30 के हिसाब से अकेले कानपुर में इन लोगों ने कमाया ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, इस बात का भी संकेत मिलता है कि विरला प्रूप और उनके साथियों को भी बजट प्रस्तावों का पता था । निम्नलिखित कारखानों ने 25, 27, 28 फरवरी, 1969 को चीनी हटा दी :

(1) 4500 बोरे गोला कानपुर एजेन्ट के खाते में

(2) 2000 बोरे बर्मन कानपुर एजेन्ट के खाते में

(3) 1000 बोरे हरगांव कानपुर एजेन्ट के खाते में

(4) 8000 बोरे हरगांव, लखीमपुर और सिवहारा से भिल खाते में चालान किया—जयपुर, अहमदाबाद और कलकत्ता को ।

मुझे पता चला है कि बजट के इस प्रस्ताव का रहस्य खाद्य मंत्रालय से इन भिलों को मालूम हुआ ।

मैं पटल पर क्रिस्टल सुगर भिल डेलीवरी रेट पर एक वक्तव्य रख रहा हूँ ।

यह केवल एक मिसाल है, एक केस स्टडी है । पूर्ण जांच से पता चलेगा कि इस प्रकार के सौदे सम्बद्ध, कलकत्ता बाजारों में और भी बड़े पैमाने पर किये गये थे ।

9. यह मेरी खबर है कि रिजर्व बैंक ने, वित्त मंत्रालय की सहमति से, सिद्धान्त रूप से बैंक रेट को कम करने का फैसला कर लिया था । मैंने बजट से पहले इस बात का कई मुख्य आदमियों से जिक्र किया था । यह खबर भी कुछ लोगों के पास पहुँच गई थी और यह बात ही शेयर बाजार में तेजी का आधार थी । मुझे युक्ति है कि वित्त मन्त्री ने कुछ ताकत से काम लिया और इस बैंक रेट को घटाने नहीं दिया । 16 मार्च, 1969 के फाइनेन्सियल एक्सप्रेस ने अपने संपादकीय लेख में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि इसी मनाई के कारण शेयर बाजारों में कीमतें गिरने लगीं ।

10. अगर शेयर बाजारों में हुए बजट से पहले और बाद के सौदों का अध्ययन किया जाए और इस सम्बन्धी कागजों और किताबों और दस्तावेजों को पकड़ लिया जाए तो पता चलेगा कि इन बैंकों व्यापारियों ने बजट का पता लगने से कितना लाभ उठाया । पिछले साल भी मैंने इसी प्रकार के तथ्य सुने थे और माँग की थी कि बजट रहस्य खुलने की तथा उन परिस्थितियों की भी जांच की जाए जिनके अन्तर्गत बजट के दो दिन बाद शनिवार को बैंक रेट घटाने की घोषणा की गई जबकि आम

तौर पर बैंक रेट सम्बन्धी घोषणा बुधवार को होती है।

परन्तु वित्त मंत्री ने मेरी मांग अस्वीकार कर दी। बजट प्रस्तावों को तैयार करने का सारा तरीका बदलने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। कोई ऐसा रास्ता भी ढूँढ निकालना चाहिए जिससे बजट बनाने की प्रक्रिया रहस्यपूर्ण न रहे और किसी को सट्टे के आधार पर मुनाफासोरी करने का मौका न मिले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री अपने भाषण के दौरान में, क्योंकि यह वक्तव्य मैंने पहले ही उनके पास बहुत दिन हुए भेज दिया है, एक-एक बात की सफाई देंगे और इस मांग को कबूल करेंगे कि अगर व्यापक पैमाने पर सन्देह उत्पन्न होता है तो उसकी जांच करने के लिए कोई कमीशन बहाल कर देना चाहिए जो इस बात के लिए भी सुझाव दे कि इस तरह रहस्यपूर्वक बातावरण में यह सब काम न हो और उसमें सट्टे के ऊपर पैसा न कमाया जाए।

अब जहां तक वित्त विधेयक का सवाल है मैं पांच-छः चीजों के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मुझे लेद है कि वित्त-मंत्री ने बजट की चर्चा के दौरान में जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें हमारे आक्षेपों पर उन्होंने कोई प्रकाश नहीं ढाला। एक बात तो मैंने यह अर्ज की थी आंकड़ों के साथ, कि पिछ्ले 20 साल में जिनकी आमदनी 10,000 रु से 15,000 रु सालाना है उन पर क्रमशः 14 फौसदी अधिक इनकम टैक्स बढ़ा है और 15,000 रु वालों पर 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। लेकिन इसी दरमियान में जिनकी आमदनी पांच और दस लाख रु अनर्जित है उनके ऊपर साके घारह और बारह प्रतिशत घट गया है। ये आंकड़े बीस साल से इकट्ठे करके मैंने रखे थे। इसका कोई जवाब वित्त मंत्री ने नहीं दिया।

एक दूसरी बात भी मैंने कही थी जिस को मैं सफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ और वह है

इन्टर बैंक डिपाचिट एग्रीमेंट के बारे में। इस करारनामे के तहत डिपाचिट की जो दर है उस को बढ़ाने के ऊपर रोक लगाई गई है। अब यह जो बड़े-बड़े बैंक हैं यह उद्योगपतियों के लिए तो घाटे में भी आवश्यक सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं। लेकिन इस रोक के कारण जो डिपाचिटर है उसको अधिक पैसा मिल नहीं पाता। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, और सिडीकेट बैंक ने इस सवाल को उठाया है, और उनकी बात को मैं ठीक समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो रोक है डिपाचिटर की दर के ऊपर उसको हटा दिया जाय और उनको अधिक रेट डिपाचिट के ऊपर दिया जाय। साथ-साथ आमीण इलाकों में अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लोग बचत करना सीखें, बैंकों में पैसा लगाना सीखें तो उसके बारे में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आमीण इलाकों में डिपाचिट का रेट ज्यादा रखने से ही सकता है कि लोग बैंकों में ज्यादा डिपाचिट लगाना शुरू कर दें।

उसी तरह जो ब्रोकरेज और डोनेशन्स दलाली तथा चन्दे के बारे में बातें हो रही हैं उस के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि आप रिचर्च बैंक को आदेश दें कि ब्रोकरेज और डोनेशन्स देने की जो प्रथा है उसको खत्म किया जाय क्योंकि उससे जो साधारण डिपोजिटर है और जो जनता है उसका बड़ा घाटा हो रहा है।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ नाइलान के बारे में। इन्होंने अपने बजट सम्बन्धी सुझावों के अंदर नाइलान के ऊपर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी थी उसको घटा दिया। हम लोगों ने इस बात का स्वागत किया इसलिए कि हम सोचते थे कि अगर नाइलान घागे का दाम कम हो जायगा तो जो छोटे-छोटे कपड़ा उत्पादक हैं उनको भी फायदा होगा। जैसे सूरत में, जो माननीय वित्त मन्त्री का क्षेत्र है, बहुत सारे बुनकर लोग हैं जिनको इस कृतिम घागे की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन हृषा क्या? एक्साइज ड्यूटी तो कम हो गयी, लेकिन आपको यह जानकर ताङ्जुब होगा, नाइलान

[श्री मधु लिमये]

धागा बनाने वाले सिर्फ चार कारखाने इस बत्त हैं और एक पांचवां बिड़ला वालों का सेन्चुरी राका का निकल रहा है, इनको ही लाभ हुआ, और यही मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। तो इस ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी को घटाने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो बुनकर लोग हैं उनको कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। मैं इकानामिक टाइम्स के 27 अप्रैल के अंक से एक खबर पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The price of nylon yarns have recorded a steep rise ranging from Rs. 15 to 21 per kilogram in the Bombay market in the last four days. 15D yarn has shot up from Rs. 78 to Rs. 95.98 and 20D yarn has moved from Rs. 74 to Rs. 92. Official prices of leading spinners are Rs. 66 for 20D and Rs. 72 for 15D yarns."

इसका साफ मतलब है कि उत्पादक शुल्क घटाने से उसका फायदा बुनकरों को नहीं मिल रहा है, बल्कि यह जो चार बड़े पूँजीपति हैं जिनके हाथ में सारी पैदावार है यह लोग इसमें मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं, वितरक लोग मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसके बारे में विचार करेंगे। और एक बात के बारे में भी मैं जानकारी चाहता हूँ, मुझे सूरत के बुनकर सहकारी संघ से एक पत्र मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यह संघ बहुत नाइलान धागे का इस्तेमाल करता है इसलिए उन्होंने इनके पास 11-10-1967 को लाइसेंस के लिए माँग की थी कि सहयोगी क्षेत्र में नाइलान का धागा पैदा करने के लिए हमको लाइसेंस दिया जाय। मैं नहीं जानता यह सहकारी संघ कौन हैं, माननीय वित्त मन्त्री ज्यादा जानते होंगे क्योंकि उनके क्षेत्र का मामला है। अगर इस सरकार की नीति है कि सहयोगी आन्दोलन को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए तो क्या बजह है कि डेढ़, दो साल तक इन लोगों के आवेदन-पत्र पर विचार तक नहीं होता है, और बीच में यह जो चार एकाधिकार स्थापित करने वाले मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं, इनको जनता को लूटने का मौका दिया जा रहा है। तो मैं

कहूँगा कि नाइलान यार्न पर आपने उत्पादक शुल्क घटाया, अच्छा किया, लेकिन उसका फायदा अगर साधारण लोगों को, बुनकरों को नहीं मिल रहा है तो उनको सस्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के बारे में भी उनको कहना चाहिए कि वह भी दामों को घटाये ताकि इसका फायदा साधारण लोगों को हो।

जब आर्थिक एकाधिकारशाही की बात चल पड़ी, और मैंने सुना कि फरीदाबाद में भी इसकी बड़ी चर्चा हुई, तो यह जो एकाधिकारशाही बढ़ रही है इसकी बुनियाद में हमको जाना चाहिए कि आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण क्यों हो रहा है? मेरी राय में इसलिए हो रहा है कि पूँजीपति साथ-साथ राजनीतिज्ञ और नौकरशाही, तीनों के अपवित्र गठबन्धन हैं। नियंत्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था का इस्तेमाल इन बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों ने अपने साम्राज्य का विस्तार करने के लिए और अपनी आर्थिक सत्ता अधिक भजवूत करने के लिए किया है। इसके बारे में इन्होंने जो छँटे तरीके अपनाये हैं उनका उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ।

एक तो जाहिर बात है कि करों की जोरी होती है और उससे पूँजीपति लोग पैसा बचाते हैं।

दूसरे कच्चा माल खरीदते समय और पक्का माल बेचते समय सही दाम नहीं बताये जाते हैं। जैसे जूट है। जूट के बारे में हर रोज रपट पढ़ रहा हूँ कि उसमें बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि कच्चा जूट खरीदने जाते हैं तो दिखाते एक दाम हैं जबकि दाम दूसरे होते हैं। और बेचने के लिए जब जाते हैं तो असली दाम दूसरे होते हैं और कागज पर कुछ और दिखाते हैं ताकि विदेशों में पैसा जमा हो। इस प्रकार से जूट उद्योग बरबाद हो रहा है। तो सरकार को इस बारे में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इसका मतलब यह है कि यह जो पैसा कम्पनियों से निकाला जा रहा है उस पैसे से पुरानी कम्पनियों को

स्तरीदने का और नई कम्पनियों को कायम करने का काम ये लोग करते हैं।

तीसरा मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी का तरीका है। शेयर होल्डरों को लूट कर मैनेजिंग एजेन्ट्स मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। इसलिये कम्पनी कानून में मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी के बारे में जो बिल है मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पारित किया जाय। लेकिन इन्होंने किया क्या? जब देखा कि मैनेजिंग एजेन्सीज जा रही हैं तो उस के नाम पर एक दूसरा भूत खड़ा किया है और उसका नाम है सोल सैलिंग एजेन्सी। यह मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी ही का एक बालक है। उस को आप स्वत्म करने जा रहे हैं तो उन्होंने यह पैदा कर दिया। हम लोगों ने सिन्धेटिक्स और कैमिकल्स वाले विवाद में इसका सबूत देखा। इसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिखा था। इन्होंने हमको जवाब दिया कि लाइफ इन्ड्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन भी इसके बारे में योग्य कदम उठायेगी। अगर यह पहले ही बता देते कि लाइफ इन्ड्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन का योग्य कदम क्या होगा तो मेरा स्थान है कि दूसरे जो हिस्सेदार हैं उनको भी कुछ रोशनी मिलती। लेकिन लाइफ इन्ड्योरेन्स कारपोरेशन ने कल या परसों वाली बैठक में काम तो अच्छा किया। लेकिन अगर पहले बता देते तो हिस्सेदारों को कुछ रोशनी मिलती। इस तरह की जो सोल एजेन्सियाँ चल रही हैं यह लूटने का नया तरीका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी और कम्पनी कानून मंत्री जी इस पर रोक लगायें।

पांचवां इनका तरीका यह है कि बैंकों के द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उसके बारे में कई बार सफाई हो चुकी है कि अधिक से अधिक कर्जा सस्ते दर से और दूसरी सुविधाओं के साथ बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को मिलता है जिसकी बजह से हम कहते हैं कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। अभी जो स्थिति है उसमें साधारण उद्योग वालों के लिये या किसानों के लिये कर्जा नहीं मिलता।

छठा तरीका इनका यह है जो सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाएँ हैं, फाइनैशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनके बारे में पूछा गया कि पिछले वर्षों में जब से ये संस्थाएँ बनी हैं अधिक से अधिक कर्जा किन-किन उद्योगपतियों के गुटों को मिला है, तो पता चलता है कि यहाँ मफ्तलाल और बिड़ला को ही सबसे ज्यादा कर्जा मिलता है। यह बात बिल्कुल बेमतलब है कि यह उद्योगपति बहुत चतुर हैं, बहुत मेहनती हैं, बहुत देशभक्त हैं और उनमें बहुत उपकरणशीलता है, इंटर प्राइवेट की स्प्रिट है इसलिए यह लोग पैदावार बढ़ा रहे हैं और इनका विस्तार हो रहा है। यह बात सही नहीं है। यह सारा साधारण जनता का पैसा लेकर अपना विस्तार कर रहे हैं। मैं अब अपनी बात को स्वत्म करने जा रहा हूँ लेकिन एक, दो बातों का जाते-जाते मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा।

एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल के समय जब वित्त मंत्री ने जवाब दिया तब मैं यहाँ नहीं था। ऐसा इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि उनका मैं कुछ अपमान करना चाहता था बल्कि इसलिए कि मुझे दूसरी जगह जाना था इसलिए मैं उपस्थित नहीं रह सका। लेकिन आते ही वित्त मंत्री जी का पूरा का पूरा भाषण मैंने पढ़ा। मुझे बहुत रंज हुआ यह देख कर कि जिन सवालों को मैं उठाना चाहता था उन का जवाब न देते हुए उन्होंने लम्बी-न्यूडी बातें की। वित्त मंत्रीजी ने कहा कि श्रीमंडु लिमये जितने पत्र उन्हें लिखते हैं हर एक पत्र का जवाब वह देते हैं। लेकिन मैं इससे नहीं कब करता हूँ? वित्त मंत्री जी को समझना चाहिए कि वहाँ उनके विभाग में संकड़ों कर्मचारी उनकी स्विदमत में रहते हैं, सेकेटरी और स्टोनोप्राफसं उनकी सेवा में लगे रहते हैं जबकि हम अकेले हैं और केवल वित्त मंत्री जी से ही नहीं बल्कि सरकार के अन्य सभी विभागों से लड़ते हैं और पत्र-व्यवहार आदि कियां करते हैं। अब अगर वित्त मंत्री जी मेरे हर एक पत्र का जवाब दे देते हैं तो उस में कोई खास छूटी वी बात नहीं है। लेकिन

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

अगर मेरे जैसे साधारण सदस्य, जिन्हें कि इस तरह की दफ्तरी सुविधा सुलभ नहीं है, विभिन्न समस्याओं पर मंत्रालयों को पत्र अंदिन लिखते हैं और रचनात्मक सुझाव देते हैं तो वह अवश्य तारीफ की बात है। रह गयी मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जवाब देने की बात तो उनका हर हालत में जवाब देना फर्ज होना ही चाहिए।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : हम लोग आपकी तारीफ करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : तारीफ करो या न करो लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय जो पत्रों का जवाब दे दिया करते हैं वह कोई तारीफ की बात नहीं है क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा पूरी सरकारी मशीनरी उनके पीछे है। हर हालत में जवाब देना उनका कर्तव्य है और इसमें उनके नाराज होने की कोई बात नहीं है। जवाब उन्हें देना ही चाहिए।

सवाल आया बी० ओ० सी० का तो उसमें भी सदन को गुमराह किया गया है। असल में जो कस्टम एक्ट है वह मेरे पास है उसमें दो सुझाव हैं। एक तो जिसके खिलाफ फैसला किया गया है वह सुद रिवीजन में जा सकता है। वह एक प्रक्रिया अलग है और सरकार सुद रिव्यु पुर्नविचार कर सकती है। अब सरकार ने स्वयं रिव्यु क्यों नहीं कराया इसका जवाब उन्होंने दिया? रिवीजन का जवाब नहीं दिया है, कस्टम वालों ने कि उसके बारे में रिवीजन ऐप्लीकेशन करनी चाहिए। उसके लिए मैंने बतलाया कि एक रपट नहीं बल्कि डाइरेक्टर आफ इंटैलिजेंस की दो रपट हैं और उन दोनों रपटों को मैंने सभा के पटल पर पेश किया है। उसके बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय इजाजत दे रहे हैं। आज ही सबेरे मैंने दोनों रपट इनके पास दी हैं। इन रपटों के अध्ययन से और जो यह पूछा गया कि क्या सेट्रल बोर्ड का फैसला आपने पढ़ा है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फैसला पढ़कर ही मैंने यह बात की थी। मैंने एक किताब पालियामेंट की

लाइब्रेरी से लेकर प्रारम्भ से लेकर आखिर तक पढ़ी थी। इसलिए यह सेट्रल बोर्ड के निरांय तथा डाइरेक्टर आफ इंटैलिजेंस रैवेन्यू की दोनों रपट पढ़ने के पश्चात मैं निश्चित राय का हूँ कि रिवीजन और पुर्नविचार के लिए इसमें भारी गुजाइश है। 6 महीने की मियाद है कस्टम वालों को ज़रूर रिवीजन में जाना चाहिए। जैसा कि डाइरेक्टर आफ रैवेन्यू इंटैलिजेंस ने कहा है कि मामूली बात नहीं है। यह दोनों रपट आप पढ़िये। उससे साफ राय यह बनती है कि उसके खिलाफ रिवीजन के अधिकार का प्रयोग होना चाहिए। मैं ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक आफ इंग्लैण्ड ने हम लोगों को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया लेकिन उसके बारे में उन्होंने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की।

अंत में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बार-बार कहते हैं कि डा० गेबल्स की तरह विरोधियों को आरोप करने की एक आदत पड़ गई है बिल्कुल गलत है। अब मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि हमने भाई ऐसा कौन-सा आरोप किया कि जिनके बारे में आप वह सकते हैं कि हम लोग गेबल्स की तरह हैं? मैंने तीन सवालों के बारे में स्पीकर साहब से प्रारंभना की थी, सल्कर स्कैंडल, बूलटौर्स और बैरल के मामलों में। इन तीनों मामलों में से एक गया पब्लिक अंडरटेंकर्न्स कमेटी के पास और दो गये एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी के पास। उन तीनों की रपट आई है। यह तिवारी जी बैठे हैं। हमने जो बात कही, एक-एक बात साबित की है। स्वयं उनके बारे में यह गलतफहमी में रहे कि इनका और हमारा कोई व्यक्तिगत झगड़ा है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हमारा किसी भी मंत्री से व्यक्तिगत झगड़ा नहीं है। लेकिन यह मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि 19 अगस्त को जो बहस यहाँ पर हुई उस बहस के दौरान मैंने अपने प्रस्तावित भाषण में सबूत के साथ इन बातों को पेश किया था। सन् 1964 में, इन्होंने कहा, कि कांति भाई ने इनके निजी सचिव बनने के बाद सारी कम्प-

नियों से सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिया। मैंने साबित किया कि 1964 में इन्होंने सम्बन्ध नहीं तोड़ा। सन् 1964 से लेकर साढ़े तीन या 4 साल तक इनका सम्बन्ध कई कम्पनियों से बना रहा। मैंने एक विशेष कम्पनी का जिक्र किया, बम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल एन्ड कैमिकल कम्पनी, मोरारजी भाई ने सब कम्पनियों के बारे में जवाब दिया लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। 19 तारीख को इनका जवाब पढ़िये……

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He was not a partner in it.

श्री मराजी देसाई : यह मान लिया कि व्यक्ति के रूप में पार्टनर नहीं थे, लेकिन आपने जो अपनी अल्प बचत का पैसा कम्पनी में लगाया तो इसके लिए कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि आपको उस कम्पनी के कल्याण के बारे में दिलचस्पी नहीं है।

मैं बेबुनियाद और बिना सबूत कोई आरोप नहीं करता। मैंने अपने एक-एक आरोप को साबित किया है और मैं आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई को यह चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि इस पालियामेंट की किसी कमेटी के सामने आप अपने मामले को भेज दीजिए, बिडला वालों के मामले को आप भेज दीजिए और वहाँ पर यदि ऐसा साबित होता है कि अौचित्य भंग आपने नहीं किया है तो हम लोगों में इतनी उदारता है कि हम इसका साफ ऐलान कर देंगे कि यह हमारी गलती थी लेकिन अगर हम साबित करते हैं और पालियामेंट की कमेटी का मतलब आपके सहयोगियों की कमेटी, जिसमें कि कांग्रेस का बहुमत रहेगा, अगर उस पालियामेंटरी कमेटी के सामने हम यह साबित कर देते हैं कि मोरारजी भाई ने अौचित्य का उल्लंघन किया है तो क्या उसके बाद भी मोरारजी भाई हमारे लिए कह सकते हैं कि डा० गेबल्स के तरीके से हम लोग काम करते हैं? इस तरीके से काम करने की हमको आदत नहीं है। घन्यवाद।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उपप्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा सदन में रखे गये वित्त विधेयक का आमतौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ। यह हर्ष और संतोष का विषय है कि खेती में काम आने वाले पर्यावरण पर जो एक्साइज इयूटी लगाई थी वह उन्होंने समाप्त कर दी है और एप्रीकलचरल बैल्य पर भी टैक्स की दर इन्होंने घटाई है। उनके द्वारा उठाये गये इन दोनों कदमों की मैं सराहना व स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारी भारत सरकार के श्रम व उद्योग के कारण और विशेषकर कृषि मन्त्रालय के द्वारा जो देश में खेती की उन्नति हुई है, देश के कुछ हिस्सों में खाद, पानी आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था होने से वहाँ हरियाली कान्ति आई है और उसके फलस्वरूप किसानों की आमदनी में जो कुछ वृद्धि हुई है उसको देखकर हमारे देश के पूँजीपति ब्लैकमनी कम्पनियों का और वह किसानों की जमीन लेकर बड़े-बड़े फार्म, 200, 400 और 500 एकड़ के जो फार्म बनाये हुए हैं अगर उन फार्मों से भारत सरकार कुछ पैसा लेकर गरीब किसानों के लिए पैदा करती है तो मैं इस नीति का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं अपने सूबे के तीन-चार जिलों का उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जैसे मेरठ, मुजफ्फरनगर, बुलन्दशहर, वहाँ पर किसानों से 1000 रुपये का चन्दा मांगा गया था जबकि 10,000 रुपया बतोर चन्दा चुनाव में दे दिया। यह पूरी पार्टी ने १०० पी० का चुनाव उनके पैसे से संचालन किया। यह हमारे कृषि मन्त्रालय की देन है और भारत सरकार की सूझ है, लेकिन मैं फिर भी कहूँगा कि सरकार द्वारा हमारे उत्तरप्रदेश की बड़ी उपेक्षा की गई है। उत्तरप्रदेश आबादी व क्षेत्र-फल दोनों के लिहाज से हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा सूबा है लेकिन उसकी जितनी उपेक्षा अब तक इन सारे प्लानों में की गई है, विशेषकर हमारा पहाड़ी एरिया, बुन्देलखण्ड का एरिया और उत्तरप्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले जोकि गरीब और मिलमंगे इलाके हैं, आज उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो रही है। वहाँ पर दो-दो

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

कमिशन, पटेल कमिशन और अशोक मेहता कमिशन बैठाये गये, भारत सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया कि हम उसमें सारे विकास के काम करेंगे लेकिन आज तक वह हमारा एरिया एकदम उपेक्षित पड़ा हुआ है। हकीकत यह है कि उनकी हालत आज तेलंगाना से भी खराब है लेकिन आज तक हम लोगों ने तेलंगाना के लोगों जैसी कोई आवाज़ नहीं उठाई कि हम अपनी बात मनवाने के लिए आनंदोलन करेंगे या किसी तरीके का कोई अवधानिक काम करेंगे। लेकिन अब हमारी बर्दाश्त की सीमा समाप्त-सी हो रही है। इसलिए मैं विशेषकर उपरबात मंत्री महोदय को यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे प्रदेश में विषमता फैली हुई है उस विषमता को मिटाने के लिए आप इस बिल में विशेष घन की व्यवस्था करें। विशेषकर पटेल कमिशन ने जो सिफारिशों की हैं वह एक वर्ष में लागू हुई लेकिन चीन, पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत का युद्ध छिड़ जाने की वजह से वह बन्द कर दिया गया और हमारे जिले को कोई भी फायदा नहीं हुआ, विशेषकर बलिया, देवरिया के बारे में सारी पटेल कमिशन की सिफारिशों को खत्म कर दिया गया है। उत्तरप्रदेश मेडिकल केंसिलिटीज़ में भी सबसे पीछे रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि मुदालियर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी कि हर एक पांच मिलियन पापुलेशन पर एक मेडिकल कालेज होना चाहिए। इस हिसाब से उत्तर प्रदेश में 17 मेडिकल कालेज होने चाहिए, लेकिन आज वहां पर केवल सात मेडिकल कालेज हैं। विशेषकर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ की आवादी 6 करोड़ की है, एक भी मेडिकल कालेज नहीं है, और वहाँ की हालत बहुत खराब है।

डाक्टर्स के बारे में भी हमारे प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां एक लाख मिलियन पापुलेशन के पीछे 13.7 डाक्टर्स का एवरेज है और 41 बेड्स हैं जबकि सारे भारत का एवरेज 17.2 डाक्टर्स और 49 बेड्स का है।

पूर्वी जिलों में काइलेरिया, ट्यूबरक्लोसिस और लेप्रासी जैसी बीमारियां बहुत व्याप्त हैं। 2 लाख लोग कुछ रोग से परेशान हैं और 1.1 लाख लोग ट्यूबरक्लोसिस से पीड़ित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के 54 जिलों में से 27 जिलों में 8 प्रतिशत से लेकर 30 प्रतिशत लोग काइलेरिया से ग्रस्त हैं। इस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ, ट्यूबरक्लोसिस और काइलेरिया के रोगियों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों की बर्दाश्त की सीमा पार होती जा रही है। मैं वित्त मन्त्री से आप्रह करूँगा कि इस और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये।

इसी तरह से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की हालत कृषि के बारे में भी बहुत खराब है। वहां पर छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं, आष-आष एकड़, एक-एक एकड़ से लेकर डेढ़-डेढ़ और तीन-तीन एकड़ तक के टुकड़ों की होल्डिंग उनके पास है। अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने कहा है कि विशेषकर हमारे 22 जिलों में एशिया में सबसे घनी आवादी है और उनमें भी बलिया में और ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री से कहूँगा कि वह स्माल फार्मसंयोजना में भारतवर्ष के जिन 22 जिलों को लेने वाले हैं उनमें कम-से-कम बलिया को जरूर लिया जाये।

हमारे यहाँ शुगर केन बहुत पैदा होता है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ एक भी शुगर फैक्ट्री नहीं है। 12 वर्षों से हमारे यहाँ एक कोशापरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री का मामला चल रहा है, उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपना घन दिया, कोशापरेटिव का पैसा जमा है, किसानों का पैसा भी जमा है जो बारह वर्षों से ब्लाक पड़ा है, लेकिन शुगर फैक्ट्री नहीं चलाई गई।

हमारे प्रदेश में एक वेटरिनरी कालेज पन्त नगर में है और एक मधुरा में है। पूर्वी जिलों में एक भी वेटरिनरी कालेज नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि बलिया, गाजीपुर या आजमगढ़ में, जहाँ पर कृषि विद्यालय मौजूद हैं, कम-से-कम एक वेटरिनरी कालेज लोला जाय।

हमारे यहां गोरखपुर में यूरिया फटिलाइजर का एक कारखाना है और एक बनारस में है, लेकिन इन दो फटिलाइजर कारखानों से 27 जिलों की सप्लाई पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए बलिया, आजमगढ़ या गाजीपुर में एक फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री खोली जाये।

आजकल हमारे जिलों को गंगा और घाघरा काट कर बरबाद करती है। वहां पानी की जल्हरत होती है, वहां पानी की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है और लिफ्ट इरिंगेशन का उपाय किया जा सकता है, लेकिन आज यह नदियां बाढ़ से सारे जिलों को बरबाद करती हैं। अभी हमारे जिले से पत्र आया है कि यहां पर गंगा काट रही है और पानी दस फोट पर है। अगर अग्रेल में पानी को नहीं रोका गया तो जुलाई में गंगा से गाय घाट कट जायेगा और घाघरा से चांपुर बलुआ कट जायेगा और सारा जिला डूब जायेगा और स्थिति यह हो जायेगी कि करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जायेगी। भारत सरकार के सिचाई मंत्री वहां गये थे, उत्तर प्रदेश के सचिव भी गये थे और वहां के चीफ इंजीनियर भी गये थे। वह सब कुछ देखकर आये और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि वह वहां पर स्थायी ठोकर बनायेंगे। लेकिन अब सारे गांव को बरबाद कर के वहां पर रिटायर बैंच बनाया जा रहा है और इन दोनों नदियों के सुपुर्दं किया जा रहा है। यह बात अच्छी नहीं है। रिटायर बैंच से जमीन भी बरबाद होगी और जो पैसे लगाये जा रहे हैं वह भी बरबाद होंगे। अगर वहां पर परमानेन्ट ठोकर बनाई जाय तो भी उतने ही पैसे में काम चल जायेगा जितने में रिटायर बैंच बनता है। आज भारत सरकार इस काम को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर छोड़ रही है और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं श्री मोरारजी देसाई से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह बलिया की समस्या को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक देखें। बलिया देशभक्तों का जिला है, शहीदों का जिला है और फौजियों का जिला है जो चीन

और पाकिस्तान से लड़े हैं। आज उस जिले को बचाने के लिये वह उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को दो करोड़ रुपये का लोन दें, बल्कि आउट आफ प्लेन दें। यहां के सिचाई मंत्री की राय से योजना बनाई हुई है लेकिन पैसे के बगैर वह समाप्त हो रही है। आज वहां पर एक आनंदोलन छिड़ने जा रहा है रिटायर बैंच के लिलाफ़। आज मेरे पास एक टेलिग्राफ़ आया है कि तुम पालियामेंट से इस्तीफा दे कर चले आओ और आनंदोलन का नेतृत्व करो। इस को लेकर आज हम बड़ी विकट परिस्थिति में पड़े हुए हैं। हमारी दयनीय हालत को देख कर श्री मोरारजी देसाई को हमारे ऊपर दया करनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से हमारे यहां हिन्दी की बड़ी उपेक्षा की जा रही है शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में। हमारे यहां सर्व भाषा कोश की नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा की 40 लाख रुपये की योजना थी। जो हमारे पहले मंत्री थे उन्होंने इस योजना को मंजूर भी किया था, लेकिन वह योजना आज खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस घन का प्रबन्ध करें।

काशी विद्यापीठ हमारे यहां सबसे बड़ी संस्था है जो राष्ट्रीय संस्था है जिसने लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और सम्पूर्णनिन्द जैसे देश की नेताओं को शिक्षा दी है। उसने बहुत से देश की आजादी के सिपाहियों को पैदा किया है, लेकिन इस शिक्षा मंत्रालय के कारण वहां की हालत खराब हो रही है। उसने उसको मान्यता प्रदान की, लेकिन मान्यता प्रदान करने के बाद वहां के अध्यापकों को तनावहाह नहीं मिल रही है, सारे कर्जे में पड़ हुए हैं। इस संस्था ने आजादी से पहले किसी के आपे पैसा लेने के लिए हाथ नहीं फैलाया, लेकिन जब जवाहरलालजी और पत्तजी यहां पर आये तो उन्होंने इसको सेन्ट्रल युनिवर्सिटी की मान्यता दी और कहा कि हम इसकी सहायता करेंगे, लेकिन आज तक इस

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

के बारे में बहुत डिलाई हो रही है, जिससे संस्था खत्म होने जा रही है।

हमारा जिला संस्थानिकों का जिला है। वहाँ के लोगों की मौग मिलिट्री स्कूल की है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ पर रिटायर्ड फौजी सिपाहियों को मंहगाई की वजह से टी ए और डी ए मिलना चाहिये वह न मिलकर पुराना ही रेट मिल रहा है।

देश की आज जो हालत है उसमें भी हमारे जिले के लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब है। विशेषकर हरिजनों की आवादी ऐसी है जिनके पास न तो खेती है और न नौकरी है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो बुनकर हैं उनकी हालत तो और भी ज्यादा खराब है। उनके लिए न तो खाना है, न नौकरियाँ हैं और न काम करने के लिए खेती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि खादी कमिशन इस उद्योग की ओर ध्यान दे और इसके लिए कर्जा दे, और रूपया दे, चमड़ा उनको दिया जाये। उनको काम देकर उनके जूते लिये जायें जो कि रूस को भेजे जा सकते हैं। धर-धर कारखाने बनाकर उन लोगों को काम दिया जाये। बुनकरों के लिए हमारे यहाँ बड़ा स्थान है। अगर उनके लिए पावरलूम और हैंडलूम की व्यवस्था की जाय तो उनको रोजगार दिया जा सकता है।

इसी तरह से हमारे यहाँ जो बेकारी की समस्या है उसकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश ने कभी किसी के सामने हाथ नहीं फैलाया है, कभी कुछ मांगा नहीं है, जिसके कारण वह पीछे पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D.N. PATODIA: (Jalore) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the course of the implementation of the planned economy during the last 20 years, the State has assumed larger and wider control over the economic activities of the country. The State has now become the principal instrument to provide

guidelines and direction for the economic growth. In order that State can provide these guidelines and directive, only one occasion is provided in a year and that is the occasion of presenting the budget. The Finance Minister, therefore, is expected not only to arrange for collection of revenue and expenditure in his proposals; he is also expected to provide necessary guidelines for the economic growth and to create conditions by which the basic ailments of economy like unemployment, illiteracy and lack of housing facilities can be cured. The justification of any budget proposals lies in meeting these basic demands.

Before I come to the proposals of the current year, I would briefly like to dwell on what happened in the course of the last 20 years after Independence. On the one hand, as I said, there is the acquisition of larger and wider control by the State over the economic activities and the State acquired more and more funds and finances by raising taxation, by borrowing within the country and outside and by resorting to deficit financing. I will quote some figures in support of my contention.

With regard to tax revenue, in 1950-51 the total tax revenue was of the order of Rs. 627 crores. It rose to Rs. 1,350 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 3,433 crores in 1967-68. This year it has assumed a proportion of Rs. 3,900 crores as against Rs. 627 crores in 1950-51. This year, Government—Centre and States—will be acquiring Rs. 3,900 crores—a rise of more than 600 per cent. Look at the borrowings. In respect of borrowings, in 1950-51 the total borrowings of the Centre and States was of the order of Rs. 3,056 crores which today stands over Rs. 17,000 crores, including external borrowings.

Now all this collection of revenue and raising of borrowings has resulted in a shift of the saving of the society into the hands of the State. This shift was done under the specific pledge given by the State that the shift of income would be utilised for improving the well-being of the people, for improving their lot in the matter of housing, employment and providing the minimum requirements for the human being.

Let us examine where and in what manner this huge collection of funds, the

acquisition of the savings of the society, has been utilised. Let us look at it sectorwise.

First, employment. The total number of unemployed persons today is estimated by some people at 70 lakhs and by some others at over 1 crore. Whatever be the correct figure, the fact remains that the total number of persons unemployed in this country today is very much more than what they were in 1950-51. Out of them, 50,000 are qualified engineers, Thousands and thousands are graduates. This is the plight and the pity of our country that graduates coming out of our universities are today available seeking jobs at Rs. 150 per month. This is what we have done in respect of employment in the course of the last twenty years.

Look at illiteracy. In the 1950-51 census, the total number of illiterate persons in the country was 29.8 crores; in 1969, it is estimated at 34.9 crores. This is the result of the spread of education in the course of 20 years—an increase in the number of illiterates by 5 crores! 67 persons out of every hundred in our country do not know how to read and write in spite of independence 20 years ago.

Then come to housing. This is a basic necessity in our country today. Compared to 1951, the total number of persons without housing is very much more. According to estimates, in April 1966 the shortage was 7.41 crores. What is the position of construction of new houses today? Every year there is a rise in population by 12 million. Even to maintain the problem at the present level, you have to construct more than 2 million houses every year; but our total construction is less than one million. Everyday the problem is becoming more and more acute; everyday the shortage is increasing.

Look at the lower middle class and the poorer sections of the community. How do you judge their condition? Apart from employment and housing, you judge their condition by the level of consumption of the basic necessities of life like cotton cloth, foodgrains, sugar, edible oils etc. Here again the picture is very deplorable. Compared to the figure

of 1961-62 in respect of cotton cloth, from 14.8 metres, it came down to 13.8 metres in 1966-67. In foodgrains, as against 170 kg. it came down to 147 kg. in edible oils, the drop was from 4.2 kg. to 3.4 kg.; sugar consumption fell from 5.1 kg. to 5.1 kg. This is the level of *per capita* consumption of Indian society in 1966-67.

What is the condition of *per capita* income? During the whole of the Third Plan, not even an iota of increase was recorded in real terms at prices of 1948-49. In 1963-64, it was Rs. 302, in 1966-67, it was Rs. 301. This is the condition of *per capita* income.

How do you explain this? In spite of so much acquisition of wealth and borrowing the entire saving of the society having been taken by the State, why is our economy in the present state? There are certain definite reasons. The economy has been directed on wrong lines. Where has the money gone? First of all the money has been taken away by rising consumption expenses of the Central and the State Governments. The figures are very eloquent. The total consumption expenditure of the Central and the State Governments in 1954-55 was of the order of Rs. 930 crores which today stands at Rs. 5,000 crores. By raising taxation and taking away the savings of crores of people, the Finance Minister has transferred the wealth into the hands of the State. If savings are left in the hands of people or society, it gets re-invested either in capital formation or in economic activity. If they are taken away by the State, the result in this country had been that it was spent in the form of consumption expenditure without any return whatsoever.

The other reason is that we have resorted to continuous deficit financing for more than ten years. Taking into account the debt of the Central Government with banks, in the last ten years deficit financing had been to the tune of Rs. 2500 crores and this year it will increase by another Rs. 250 crores. If deficit financing is accompanied by an equivalent rise in production, it may be justified. Otherwise it is bound to create inflationary conditions and a rise in the price index.

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

Deficit financing was resorted to meet rising expenditure and investment in non-yielding projects. It has resulted in inflation. There has been faulty planning, indiscriminate investment all around whether in the public sector or the private sector.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

Twenty per cent of our capacity is lying idle. Suppose there is no such idle capacity in our country, the total industrial production would have increased by Rs. 1200 crores and would have brought an additional income of not less than Rs. 250 crores every year to the State.

I now come to the public sector to which undue weightage had been given. There is uneconomic planning, continuous losses, idle capacity and over-employment. With an investment of about Rs 3500 crores, even this year it will result in a loss of Rs. 35 crores. This subject has been discussed so many times; still I am tempted to refer to the observations made by the Prime Minister in the A.I.C.C. on 27th April, 1969. She made three observations about the performance of the public sector. She justified its performance by saying that their gestation period might go up to 15 years propounding a new theory in economics. By whatever standard, anywhere in the world, all worthwhile capital equipment are liable to become obsolete after 15 years; in modern technology the gestation period is never more than five years. The result of her statement will be upto 15 years gestation period; after fifteen years it is obsolete machinery. Let the economy go to hell. This is going to be the effect of extending the gestation period up to 15 years.

16 hrs.

The second justification about the public sector given by her was that the public sector was highlighted on account of its being accountable to the public and Parliament, and if a probe was made into the private sector, the results would not be all too flattering. She was completely ignorant of the functioning of the private sector, of the inbuilt mechanism available in the private sector which prevents the occurrence of loss,

If the private sector industry runs inefficiently and at a loss, the inbuilt mechanism will compel it to die; it may not survive, and this very fear of survival, this very impelling fear of death will compel the industry to work efficiently. The public sector is living at the cost of society; it is living at the cost of taxation of the people and resulting in higher and higher taxation in our country.

The third ground on which she justified the public sector was that in respect of the public sector, profit motive cannot always be the consideration. Firstly, this is against the directive principles in respect of the public sector industries. And secondly, presuming but not admitting, that there is no profit motive behind it, then, where does the benefit of 'no-profit' go? Who is benefited by it? Do they mean to say that by having no profit motive, the commodities made by the public sector are being offered cheap to the public? Is the benefit being given to the society? Or, are the losses and inefficiency of the public sector being covered by the slogan of saying that profit motive is not there? This is how the public sector is being attempted to be safeguarded. I challenge it. The very name image of the public sector is being damaged. The people of the country will gradually lose faith in the public sector. It is in the interests of the public sector, it is in the interests of socialism that the performance of the public sector improves. Otherwise, nobody will trust it.

With this background of its performance for the last 20 years, let me briefly examine the budget proposals made for 1969-70. Let us examine by the same criteria, whether the budget proposals meet the needs of the situation: will they be helpful in reducing the unemployment in our country? Will they be helpful in providing adequate housing for our people? Will they be helpful in reducing the number of persons who are illiterate? In what respect are they going to be helpful in respect of each and every point? The answer is 'no'.

This year, there is an additional taxation of Rs. 127 crores, which has been reduced by Rs. 5 crores. Let us take Rs. 122 crores. There is deficit financing of Rs. 250 crores. There is an additional taxation by the States, about Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 50 crores:

I am not aware. The economy of the country will be further burdened by more than Rs. 400 crores. Where is it going to come from? Either in the form of rise in the price index or in the form of rise in the cost of living, in whatever form it is, it is bound to create an inflationary condition without an equivalent rise in the income or wages. This is how it is going to affect the people. How is it going to improve the living of the people?

Take for example some of the specific items. Take the case of sugar. In the case of sugar, 30 per cent of the total sugar produced is released in the free market for sale. The incidence of new taxation in respect of the 30 per cent of sugar will be as much as an additional Rs. 40 per quintal. On the one hand, there was the complaint all over the country that sugar prices are high and that they should be brought down. On the other hand, irrespective of the cost of production of sugar, by imposing this additional taxation of Rs. 40 per quintal on free sugar, Finance Minister has taken care to see that so long as this impost continues sugar is bound to continue to be expensive for the people of the country.

Has the Finance Minister chosen not to give any relief in the case of petrol, kerosene and fertilisers? Will it reduce the cost of a household or an agriculturist or the common man or will it increase it? He says, agriculture is capable of bearing something more. Let us examine whether the cost of agriculture in India is more or is less compared to other countries. Here the cost of fertilisers is high. The cost of pumping sets is high as it is. The cost of transportation is high, because distances are long. Storage facilities are not available. So, by all standards, our cost of production of foodgrains is higher. Does the Finance Minister feel that in respect of agriculture we have arrived at a saturation point and there is no need for further growth, further savings or further investment in agriculture? If he sincerely feels further growth is necessary, do these imposts go with the spirit of it? Of course, not. The only possible explanation is, in the desperate attempt to mop up whatever surplus is available, this time he has jumped upon agriculture also. I join with the voice of the whole House that the imposition on

fertilisers, kerosene and petrol should again be looked into and withdrawn.

About cement, the Finance Minister was good enough to announce some relief this morning. He said, originally the conversion from specific to *ad valorem* proved to be a little more and so it is being neutralised. But has he neutralised it? My calculation is that due to conversion from specific to *ad valorem*, the increase was an addition of Rs. 3.30 per tonne. The relief announced today is only Rs. 1.86. There is still a gap of Rs. 1.45. If the minister is serious that there should be no increase on account of this conversion, I would urge upon him to calculate it again and see that in spirit and in action, both are equalised.

About soap the Finance Minister has not announced any relief. Is it not correct that on account of conversion from specific to *ad valorem*, the total collection will be exceeded by more than Rs. 1 crore?

With regard to exports, on 28th February, certain reliefs were announced in respect of jute goods and tea. But are these reliefs adequate and timely, although they are welcome up to the point they go? Is it not a fact that both in respect of jute and tea, India has gradually but steadily lost the export market in favour of Pakistan and Ceylon respectively? Why is it so? Nor because these countries are more efficient than us or because we do not have any facilities of marketing. It is because both these countries stood at a positive advantage compared to India in respect of these two items. I submit that our export policies should not be directed towards revenue collection. They should be directed towards promotion and growth of trade. In our country, our export policies are directed towards collection of revenue as much as possible. If there is some fluctuation in the international market, our export duties are fluctuated accordingly. Let us learn a lesson from U.S. legislation. In the United States, to see that their export trade is not affected by competition from other countries or by market fluctuations, the imposition of export duties is prevented by legislation and by the Constitution. Therefore, all our export policies have got to be directed so that our industry can live.

[Shri B.N. Patodia]

Take the case of jute. In respect of jute we have completely lost the market for sackings in favour of Pakistan. In respect of hessian it is in the process of being lost completely. If the same trend continues for five years there will be no world demand for our hessian. In respect of carpet backings, the third item in which we hold a good position even today because there are no other competitors and nobody else is making this so far, looking at the situation prevailing in Pakistan, looking at the speed with which new looms are coming up there, I am sure unless we become realistic, unless we are able to bring our policies in line with them in the matter of giving incentives, in the matter of maintaining price level and in the matter of export duties, we are bound to lose the market. I hope the Government of India and the Finance Ministry will wake up to it and do the needful so that all these imbalances in the matter of export are removed.

With regard to agriculture I do not want to say anything more. I have taken sufficient time and my predecessors have already said enough about it. The whole point with regard to this new Budget is that all sections of the society, whether they are employers or they are middle-class people or they belong to the poor class, whether they are professional or businessmen, all have been adversely affected. This Budget continues to be one in the chain of old budgets, where in usual repetitive way expenses have been increased, investments have been increased and they have been balanced and neutralised by a simple arithmetical formula of raising the taxation. I hope our budgets are needed to be growth-oriented and not tax-oriented. They are needed to provide the guideline to the economy which may ultimately promote growth, which may provide employment opportunities, provide housing facilities, which may raise the standard of the people. This needs a bold step.

This was a year when necessary conditions were available for taking a bold step. Our agricultural crop was good, exports were picking up and for the first time after many years there was a price stability. We could have taken a bold step by giving reliefs, by creating conditions for making the economy growth-oriented. Have we taken

advantage of it? No. We have adopted the old policy of raising taxation and squeezing savings from the society.

I am very sorry to say, in conclusion, that a golden opportunity has been lost and the Finance Minister has lost the bus. I do not know when our economy will again be geared to the tune of growth.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU
(Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, in our country, our gross income is about Rs. 30,000 crores. Out of this Rs. 30,000 crores roughly more than Rs. 15,000 crores come from urban income and less than Rs. 15,000 crores come from rural areas—that is, agricultural income. After the introduction of land legislation or land reforms in some States now no one gets more income, no agriculturist gets more income and the income is divided among many people. About 80 per cent of our people live in rural areas and out of this 80 per cent about 50 per cent are owning lands. They get this income. This income is again shared by about 30 per cent of our population living in rural areas. But in urban areas the income of more than Rs. 15,000 crores is gained by one per cent or even less than one per cent of rich people in urban areas. This amount is shared or distributed over 19 per cent of the population in urban areas. So, is it not the duty of the government to collect more taxes from these people, less than one per cent of the people who live in urban areas and amass huge wealth? In the rural areas this amount is distributed over many people.

It is said that the policy of the government is to have a socialistic pattern of society. If you want a socialistic pattern of society, you have to tax people who have got more income. Instead of taxing people who have more income, you have turned your attention to poor agriculturists who constitute 80 per cent of the population in the rural areas.

16.16 hours.

[SHRI R.D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Year after year our Government is going with a begging bowl for food from other countries. In such a situation, it is not the

duty of the government to try to grow more food in the country itself? Should they not encourage the farmers to grow more food? Instead of encouraging the farmers to grow more food, by these taxation measures the government are discouraging farmers from growing more food. We are told that it is the policy of the Government to become self-sufficient in foodgrains by 1971 and not to import any more foodgrains after that year. But is this the way you are encouraging the farmers to grow more food? In fact, the government is scuttling the grow more food campaign by these taxation measures. It looks as if they want to import more food from Russia or America rather than encourage our farmers to produce more. If that is so, I do not know where the government is leading the country to.

Coming to taxes on agriculture, government want to collect wealth tax on agricultural lands. In the cities wealth tax is collected on the basis of the value of the building. I do not know how government are going to value the land in villages. In a village a land which is fertile and has irrigation facilities will cost Rs. 15,000 to 30,000 an acre. In the same village another land which is less fertile and has no irrigation facilities will fetch only Rs. 1,000 an acre. How are the income-tax officers going to value lands? Will they say that all land in that village will cost Rs. 30,000? If that is the decision of the income-tax officer, there will be litigation and the poor farmers have to go on appeal to the tribunals spending a lot of money. You have not given anything to the farmers so far and now you want them to enter into litigation. I am not able to follow this policy of the government.

Coming to the tax on fertilizers, if you want to grow more food, you have to give incentives to farmers to use more fertilizers. You used to subsidise it in the beginning. Previously, the farmers were using only a quintal of fertilizer per acre. Now when the farmers have come forward to use hybrid seeds and more manures, a tonne of chemical fertilizer per acre, you are imposing this levy on fertilizers. When he is coming forward, putting more fertilisers and growing more food, you don't want him to grow more food. You have already stopped the subsidy on fertilisers and now you want

to tax him and dissuade him from growing more food. Is that the policy of the Government? I am very sorry to say I am totally opposed to the agricultural wealth tax and the fertiliser tax. In the interest of the country, in the interest of the people, in the interest of the agriculturists, I appeal to the Finance Minister to see reason and not to tax agriculturists by way of the wealth tax and the fertiliser tax.

Our Government is just like a trust. In the trust, if anybody swindles money, if he misuses money, he is charged in a court of law and he is punished. In the same way, the Government is like a trust looking after the tax-payers money. If the Government does not use money properly, if the Government misuses money, they are liable to be prosecuted in a court of law. What is the Government doing?

I am not against the public sector projects. I am one who wants the public sector projects. But the public sector projects must earn profits. Are the public sector projects started to satisfy a few communists in the country or a few socialists in the country? Is it not for the development of the country that we have started the public sector projects? In Russia, there are the public sector projects and these public sector projects earn profits. Why not in India? Why can't we get profits in the public sector projects? The main reason is this. In a communist country, no labourer can go on strike. If he goes on strike, he will be shot down. In India, labourers can go on strike. The communist party instigates them to go on strike; the socialist parties instigate them to go on strike. They are obstructing the development of the country. That is why the public sector projects are not able to make profits in our country.

There is another reason also for losing money in the public sector projects. If we appoint an officer to be the Chairman of a public sector project, he has a fear that he will be sacked if he does not manage properly. He will have that fear. He will have a fear that his emoluments will be cut down or he will be taken to task or a case may be filed against him in the court. He has got all the fears, if he is a public servant. What are we doing? We are appointing displaced

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

persons as Chairman of the public sector projects. They have been rejected by the voters already. In some cases, the courts have also condemned them, that they have mis-managed, they have done bad things and all that. We appoint them for the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi....

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): He has resigned.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: This is a trust property. We have to safeguard the property. Can we mismanage like this? Is the Government not responsible for the mismanagement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must make a distinction between defeat and judgment of the court.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I have said both.

AN HON. MEMBER: The court's judgment is people's judgment.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: If this is going to be the fate of the public sector projects, I only blame the Government. The Government must come forward to appoint technical people or officers who can manage them well. I want the Government not to appoint any non-official people or political people. (Interruption) Don't charge us. Congress people as well as communist people have been appointed as Chairman of the public sector projects. Do not think that we are only appointing Congress people.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai): Where are the communists? Let him name at least one.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Mr. Himatsingh, who is contesting the election in Banaskantha, was in charge of Asoka Hotel. Now also he is Chairman of some public concern. (Interruption) Why are you allergic when I mention names?

श्री मधु लिम्बे: हिमपतिह औ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नहीं हैं, इन्दिरा गुट के सदस्य हैं।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I request the members to allow me to speak? My time is being taken away. (Interruptions)

If you want to see that the public sector projects function efficiently and get profits, I would appeal to you to appoint people with integrity and efficiency, so that they manage them well.

The Government is doing another thing. There is a public sector undertaking—I do not want to mention the names of persons—which is manufacturing machines and for that we have appointed a General Manager who is a civil engineer and not a mechanical engineer. How can he manage it? This is the way we select and appoint people. Is it done in the interest of the project or in the interest of the persons whom we appoint? I want the Government to be careful in future while appointing persons for such important positions.

Coming to the economy of our country, for some time we were having American-oriented economy. Now we have come to Russian-oriented economy. I will tell you why I say, 'Russian-oriented economy'. We have got some projects; I will mention a few. For instance, we have got a Synthetic Drug Factory in Hyderabad, for which machinery have been supplied by Russia. This is an outmoded and outdated factory that they have given us. If, for half an hour, electricity fails, the entire raw material in the factory coming to tonnes of raw material is spoiled. They have to remove the entire machinery and they have to remove the spoiled raw material. And it takes twenty days to clean this and to start it again. Is this not an outmoded model? Why should Government purchase things like this? Again, the cost of the medicines produced is three times the cost of imported medicines. The medicines which we get for a rupee cost Rs. 8 in the Synthetic Drug Factory, Hyderabad.

We have got another antibiotics factory at Rishikesh. Here also the machinery is an old one, an outdated one; the machinery is useless. The management of that company have written to the Government that most of the items have to be changed and remo-

delivered, if the factory has to be worked. This is the position of the Russian aid.

I now come to the defence equipment that we purchase from Russia...

MR CHAIRMAN: Let this be the hon. Member's last point.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Russia is giving some aid. If they are giving us 50 per cent aid, they are giving to Pakistan hundred per cent aid and also better equipment. They have given about 24 special aeroplanes of fighters to us. These are based near Delhi. On the Republic Day our Army officers wanted to use these 24 planes. Not all the 24 but some planes out of the 24 planes. They wanted to use them for Republic Day. The Russians said 'No'. They said 'If you want to use them you need tyres. We will not give you tyres.' With regard to the equipment you have acquired from Russia unless Russia agrees, we cannot use them. Tomorrow if we are at war with any country, Russia may give permission to use the equipment. Otherwise we will not be in a position to use those equipment. Why should we go to this country and purchase useless equipment which we cannot use in times of war? This is a serious thing. When we purchase equipment, we must have the liberty to use it. What happens in a small country like Czechoslovakia. Even the Armies they marched in. They are not submitting to them. They are protesting. They are even sacrificing their lives for their freedom. In our country Russian armies have not marched. But our Government have submitted to the Russians in such a way to-day that we are becoming helpless. I will tell you one thing.

Mr. Ramamurti was criticising the Fourth Plan when the Plan was introduced. Why should he criticise? We have sent the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission to Russia to get orders and we modified our plan according to these wishes and Mr. Ramamurti criticises the plan approved by the Russians. This is the fate of our Government. It is a disgrace to send our Vice-Chairman to take orders from Russia. Are we a satellite of Russia? Have we no independence? This Government is responsible for this. Mr. Morarji Desai must explain to the nation why we have sent him to Russia. If there

is anything, they can send the Ministers. Now one thing more. That is the last thing.

Mr. Dinesh Singh while speaking the other day said that he had gone to Russia and order for wagons is coming. What happened to this wagon deal? Now the Russians said when our Indian Airlines wanted to purchase planes—Caravals we are using—Purchase our planes. We appointed a committee of important people and technicians to go into the matter and select what planes we should buy. These people selected some planes—Being aircraft to be purchased. Then the Russians said 'You cannot purchase the American planes or English planes. You must purchase our planes.' Our Government obeyed implicitly and said we are not going to purchase the planes.' This is the way our Government is functioning. I am very sorry for this Government and the Minister in charge of it.

श्री जागेश्वर यादव (बांदा) : चेयरमैन महोदय, यह जो वित्त विभेक पेश हुआ है, इसमें जो देश के विकास के बारे में बातें कही गई हैं वह उसी तरीके से हैं जैसे कि हाथी के दांत लाने के और, दिलाने के और। सरकार साथनों की कमी का रोना रोती है और इसी नाम पर गरीबों पर टैक्स लगाती है—जैसे कपड़ा, चीनी, तिशेट, बेजिटेनिल, घी इत्यादि पर टैक्स लगाती है—लेकिन बनियों को छूती भी नहीं है। अगर यह सरकार पेसा चाहती है तो क्यों हर साल पांच करोड़ रुपया राज.-रानियों को जेव खर्च के लिए देती है? 600 करोड़ रुपया भूतपूर्व जमींदारों को मुप्राविजे के रूप में क्यों देती है? 300 करोड़ रुपए के टैक्स की चोरी बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी और उद्योगपति करते हैं लेकिन उनका सरकार कुछ भी नहीं विगड़ पाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करती है? हर साल 130 करोड़ रुपया विदेशी पूँजी-पतियों को मुनाफा, सूद, रायल्टी आदि के रूप में विदेशों में क्यों जाने देती है? सरकार जो पेसा टैक्स आदि से इकट्ठा करती है प्रत्यक्ष रूप से या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से, वैईमानी से जो पेसा इकट्ठा करती है, उस पेसे को सरकार

[श्री जागेश्वर यादव]

कायदे से खच्च नहीं करती है। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सरकार के द्वारा जो पैसा गरीबों से इकट्ठा किया जाता है वह भ्रष्ट मंत्रियों द्वारा और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अधिकारियों द्वारा बहा दिया जाता है। उचित ढंग से जिस प्रकार वह पैसा देश के विकास में लगना चाहिए वह नहीं लगता है। और जो कुछ पैसा लगाया भी जाता है राजधानी में, प्रान्तों की राजधानियों में और दूसरे शहरों में ही खच्च कर दिया जाता है। प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जो पैसा देहातों से, गरीबों के घरानों से आता है वह उनके विकास पर बिल्कुल नहीं लगाया जाता।

मैं यह भी देखता हूँ कि जो प्रगतिशील प्रान्त हैं, जहां से ज्यादा मिनिस्टर बन गए हैं, उन प्रान्तों का भी विकास किया जाता है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे पिछड़ा प्रदेश है और उसमें भी जो बुदेलखंड है वह और भी अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर सरकार पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती है। वहाँ पर आज बहुत ही अधिक बेकारी फैली हुई है। भांसी, जालौन, हमीरपुर, बांदा का जो पहाड़ी इलाका है वहाँ पर आज इतनी बेकारी बढ़ गई है कि आदमियों के पास भोजन तो है ही नहीं, पहनने के लिए कपड़े भी नहीं हैं। उस पहाड़ी इलाके में रहने वाले लोग कोल भील जाड़े में लकड़ी जलाकर आस पास पड़े रहते हैं। पानी की समस्या का तो यह हाल है कि 8-8 भील के बीच में पानी नहीं है। आज उनका जीवन बड़े खतरे में है जिसको बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। 32 लाख रुपया अभी उस इलाके के लिए मंजूर हुआ था लेकिन उसका बड़ा दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। कहीं नाली बिछाई जा रही है तो उसको बिछाते-बिछाते जुलाई का महीना आ जायेगा और 32 लाख रुपये का खच्च भी दिखला दिया जायेगा। यह भी नहीं किया जाता कि जो रुपया खच्च किया जाये उससे स्थायी रूप से कोई व्यवस्था की जाये, ऐसा पक्का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाये ताकि दोबारा पानी की

समस्या पैदा न हो। अपने जिले में मैं देखता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश काल में जो हालत थी वही हालत आज भी सड़कों की बनी हुई है। वहाँ के निवासियों को यातायात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। बारह महीने सड़कें पानी से भरी रहती हैं। मुश्किल से अप्रैल, मई, जून में कहीं जाकर रास्ते सूखते हैं तो जिसान अपने खेतों का माल बाजारों तक पहुँचा पाते हैं। हमारे यहाँ एक टूटी-फूटी रेलवे लाइन है। आसपास के सभी संसद सदस्य लिखते-लिखते परेशान हो गए लेकिन आज तक वहाँ पर कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी निकालने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। उसी इलाके में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चित्रकूट का तीर्थ स्थान है। एक बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण ऐतिहासिक स्थान खजुराहो है। पुराने जमाने से वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन निकालने की योजना थी। आज भी पत्थर गड़े हुए हैं लेकिन उस रेलवे लाइन का कोई ख्याल नहीं किया जा रहा है। अगर वहाँ की जनता लड़ाई-भगड़ा, तोड़ना-फोड़ना जानती, सार और पटरी उखाड़ना जानती और सरकार का नुकसान करना जानती तो उस इलाके की भी सुनवाई हो जाती। लेकिन चूंकि वहाँ की जनता सम्यता से शांतिपूर्ण रहना चाहती है और शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से ही अपने अधिकारों की मांग करना चाहती है इसलिए उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। इस सरकार में गरीबों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। साड़े सात सौ संसद सदस्य देश के कोने-कोने से यहाँ पर आते हैं और सारे देश में जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसको वहाँ पर एक्सप्रेस करते हैं लेकिन उनकी बातों को एक कान से सुना जाता है और दूसरे कान से उड़ा दिया जाता है। यहाँ पर पार्लियामेंट में जो कार्य-बाही होती है वह उसी प्रकार से होती है जैसे कि देहातों में पुरोहित लोग जब वर-वधू की शादी कराते हैं तो कहते हैं कि सात वचन लड़के को लड़की के मानने चाहिए और चार वचन लड़की को लड़के के पूरे करने चाहिए— उसी तरह से प्रत्यक्ष महोदय जो हैं वे कहते हैं कि अमुक संसद सदस्य को वह बोलना चाहिए, इससे अधिक नहीं बोलना चाहिए।

इनको इतना टाइम देना चाहिए और इस विषय के अलावा नहीं बोलना चाहिए। इसी तरह से मंत्रिगण जो उत्तर देते हैं उनके उत्तर भी बेढ़ंगे तरीके के होते हैं, वह चाहते हैं कि जो संसद सदस्य सवाल पूछता है उसका सीधा उत्तर न दें और ऐसे व्यंगात्मक ठंग से कहें कि उसका उत्तर न आये। यहाँ केवल पार्टीबन्दी करना चाहते हैं और देश का काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

देश के अन्दर इतना भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है, इस तरीके से पैसा इकट्ठा किया जाता है, और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अधिकारी जो खाने के छिप रूप हैं वह पैसे को बहाते चले जा रहे हैं, और इंजीनियर लोग तो करोड़ों रुपया भूठे बिल, गलत बिल बनाकर लूट रहे हैं। इसी तरह से बी० डी० ओ० को जो पैसा देहातों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए दिया जाता है उसको वह भूठे प्रोनोट बनाकर अपनी जेब में डालते हैं। लेखपाल, कानूनगो और हाकिम परगना की तो लेखपालों से भी ज्यादा गुजरी हालत है। जितनी सरकारी भूमि थी दफा 229(बी) में, जमींदारी अबालीशन एकट के मुताबिक अपने यहा मुकदमे दर्ज करा के और उनसे पैसे लेकर, सरकारी जमीन जमींदारों के नाम करते चले जा रहे हैं। इस तरीके से देश की समस्या बिगड़ती चली जा रही है।

सभी भेष बदल कर किसानों और मजदूरों की बात कहते हैं कि हम उनका हित करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ पूंजीपरस्त नीति सरकार चला रही है। एक वर्ग हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसा है, जो चन्द मुटु भर लोग हैं, और गरीब जनता का शोषण करते हैं और 90-95 फीसदी जनता ऐसी है जो शोषित होती है और उनका बन वकील, डाक्टर, लेखपाल आदि द्वीन लेते हैं। इसलिए इस शोषकों की सरकार को जब शोषित संगठित होंगे और डंडा मार कर जब निकालेंगे तभी यह निकलेंगी।

“रहिमन चाक कुम्हार को, मांगे दिया न देय।
छेद में डंडा डाल कर चाहे नाँद ले लेय।”
ऐसा जब होगा तब काम चलेगा।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti): Mr. Chairman, I wish you were in the Chair all the time. I give you my blessings. I wish that the present Speaker would resign and give his place to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him confine himself to the Finance Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you accept his blessings.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: He needs my blessings.

I will make my usual annual complaint. Why is it that there are only two Cabinet Ministers here when the Finance Bill is before the House?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cud-dalore): Why is Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh not here?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I have only one, or rather two points. One is in respect of what my young friend Limaye said. I agree with him to a very large extend, but not altogether. I wish he had spoken in English so that the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister that is the title-would have listened to him; because he spoke in Hindi, he was reading something else; he was not listening to Mr. Limaye at all. I hope the Finance Minister would listen to me.

I have only one thing to say and that is about tea. He drinks tea; I also drink it; I drink something else also. Somebody advises me to give up tea; I shall be happy if he will give me... (An Hon. Member: Brandy). Tea was the biggest foreign exchange earner. It has taken, if I am correct, the third place; maybe the second place. I have thirty lakhs of *Advisias* from my area who have built up the commercial tea industry in North Bengal and Assam. This year the tea industry is in a very bad way Raja Dinesh Singh of Kala Kankar last year at the tea seminar in Calcutta promised heaven on earth. I do not know what has happened. Practically every tea estate is going to lose money this

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

year. What is he going to do to promote greater export of tea from India as against Ceylon and East Africa and a few other countries? We have heard a lot of nonsense about the India-Ceylon consortium on tea. Ceylon is going to gain and we are going to lose. We lend money to Burma. But Burma does not buy our tea; it buys Ceylon tea. Is this the type of Government we deserve? It is very important that the Government of Assam—I am sorry my friends from Assam are not here...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is there.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: He does not belong to Assam; he belongs to Delhi; his wife belongs to Delhi. His father was civil surgeon in Gauhati but he does not belong to Assam; you people do not know about him; he played hockey with me. This is the ignorance Members of the Lok Sabha display. It is a great pity that he is here. I wish he was there: I would have achieved something. What is happening in the north of the Brahmaputra is this. In respect of whatever spare land is there, the Government of Assam, this Hem Barua and that type of fellows who are here—they have no idea about the future development. Let the Assamese go and stay there. But how are we going to enlarge the tea estates unless the land is there? The land must be contiguous. It cannot be here, there and everywhere. Sir, I would ask Shri Morarji Desai he is not listening; what can I do? (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is listening.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: Why has he got some paper in his hands? Mr. Chairman, I demand that when I am talking about his Bill, he is not to read anything else. You command him.

AN HON. MEMBER: Ask him to resign.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: No, no. I want him to be the Prime Minister. Why should I ask him to resign?

Sir I would ask Shri Morarji Desai let him drink his tea, drink as much as he wants. This year he has been very kind to me in the budget; he has been very kind to e. He has not d shs pushe me

Previously, every other year he has punished me. This year he has very kind to me, and therefore, because of that, I support his Finance Bill.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्वी दिल्ली) : सभा-पर्ति महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए लड़ा हुआ हूँ। बजट, अर्थ संकल्प और वित्त विधेयक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को प्रकट करते हैं और उसकी दिशा का निर्धारण करते हैं परन्तु यह दोनों बातें उससे पूरी नहीं होती हैं। देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर और शोचनीय है यद्यपि उन्होंने अपने बजट के भाग्य में तथा आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में बहुत विशेषण प्रयोग किये हैं जैसे कहा गया है : "Green revolution in agriculture; revival in transport and trade; distinct sign of industrial revival; remarkable increase in exports. परन्तु इसके साथ ही यदि नेशनल सैम्प्ल सर्वे के आंकड़े भी पढ़ लिये जायें तो देश की स्थिति का अनुमान हो सकता है जब तीन भारतीयों में से एक का प्रति दिन खर्च एक रुपये से अधिक न हो, जब देहात में रहने वाले 80% लोग 50 पैसे प्रतिदिन में निवाह करते हों और शहरों में रहने वाले 34.3 प्रतिशत लोग केवल 80 पैसे में ही निवाह करते हों, जब एक करोड़ 60 लाख लोग इनके ही आंकड़ों के अनुसार बेकार हों, उसके अतिरिक्त अनेक ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका कि हिसाब नहीं जोड़ा गया अर्थात् जहां बेकारों की संख्या इतनी अधिक हो, जब मंहगाई इतनी बड़ी हुई हो, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सन्तोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह अत्यन्त गम्भीर है। आयात, निर्यात का असंतुलन भी इसकी गम्भीरता को प्रकट करता है। जब हम यह नेशनल सैम्प्ल सर्वे के आंकड़ों का अर्थात् 50 पैसे प्रतिदिन खर्च करने वाले लोगों का और एक रुपया से कम प्रतिदिन खर्च करने वालों का मुकाबला देश की मंहगाई से करते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी यह तुलना करें कि 50 पैसे में कोई व्यक्ति अन्न ला लकेगा या जीवन की अन्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकेगा? एक रुपये में शहर में

रहने वाला आकर्षी कैसे किसी मकान में रह सकेगा, कैसे बच्चों को शिक्षा दे सकेगा, अन्न खा सकेगा अथवा कपड़े पहन सकेगा ? इन सब बातों पर विचार करने के बाद वे सोचें कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति कितनी गम्भीर है ?

मुझे लेंद है कि वित्त मंत्री जी से देश को जो आशाएं थीं वह पूरी नहीं हो सकीं । जब उन्होंने कांग्रेस दल के नेतृत्व का चुनाव लड़ा था और उसके बाद जब उनसे उपप्रधान मन्त्री बनने का आग्रह हुआ था तो उनसे यह आशाएं थीं कि शायद वह देश की उन नीतियों को, जिनके कारण वर्तमान सोच-व्यवस्था आर्थिक परिस्थितियां पैदा हुई हैं, कोई नया मोड़ देंगे, इन्हें ऊंचे पद पर रहकर वह उन नीतियों को बदलेंगे जिनके कि कारण यह सारी परिस्थितियां पैदा हुई हैं, परन्तु लेंद है कि उस दिशा में उन्होंने कोई भी नेतृत्व देश को नहीं दिया, कोई भी मोड़ नीतियों को नहीं दिया । नतीजा यह है कि आज देश उसी ढरे पर चल रहा है जिस पर चलने से हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा गिरा है, रूपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ है, मंहगाई बढ़ी है और देश में आर्थिक विषमता पैदा हुई है । जहां कुछ लोगों के पाम धन अधिक हो गया है परन्तु ऐसे लोगों की संख्या बहुत है जो निवन्धन से निवन्धनतर होते जा रहे हैं । जिन नीतियों के कारण यह सारी परिस्थितियां पैदा हुई हैं, वित्त विधेयक में उन्हीं नीतियों को आगे ले जाने की कोशिश की गई है । यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है । उन नीतियों में जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं आता तब तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधर सकती ।

मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कांग्रेस के अधिकारी श्री निर्जिलिंगप्पा और श्री पाटिल ने उन नीतियों पर आक्षेप किया है और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने दिलेंगी और हिम्मत से काम लिया है । वैसे तो उप-प्रधानमंत्री और वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी भाई बहुत सिद्धान्तवादी माने जाते हैं । वे अर्थ व्यवस्था पर राज्य के नियंत्रण का विरोध करते

रहे हैं । चाहिए तो यह यह कि कह भी इसी प्रकार से खुलेगा उन नीतियों की असफलता अभी कोशिश करते । मुझे इस बात की अवश्य खुशी है कि उन्होंने बजट में जो भूलें की थीं उनमें से कुछ को सुधारा है जैसे खेती में काम आते वाले पर्मिय संटों पर जो एकसा-इज ड्यूटी लगाई थी वह उन्होंने समाप्त की है और एशियनबरल बैल्य पर टैक्स की दर घटा दी है । लेकिन पूर्ण रूप से उस बारे में हमें संतोष नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि अभी भी इस बजट में और इस विधेयक में ऐसी त्रुटियां हैं जिनसे हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्तराव होगी । जैसे कि धाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था है अर्थात् 250 करोड़ रुपये के धाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था इसमें मौजूद है । इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि कर्टेंसी का फैलाव बढ़ेगा और मंहगाई बढ़ेगी । मध्यम बर्ग और निम्न बर्ग के लोगों पर सीधे करों और अप्रत्यक्ष करों का बोझ 100 करोड़ रुपया अभी मौजूद है जिसके कारण उनका जीवन निराह ही दुष्कर हो जायेगा । इन कारणों से देश में आर्थिक विषमता और कठिनाइयां बढ़ेंगी । ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री जी को उनके वर्तमान वित्त विधेयक के लिए हम धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकते हैं न उनके प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित कर सकते हैं ।

मुझे सबसे अधिक दुःख इस बात पर है कि देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था के मूल आकार को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की मई । इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का मूलगार आज भी कृषि है । देश की समस्त राष्ट्रीय आय का 50 प्रतिशत आज भी कृषि से आता है और इस देशकी 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनता आज भी कृषि पर निर्भर करती है, परन्तु इन विद्युते 20 वर्षों में कृषि की जिस तरीके से अवहेलना व उपेक्षा की गई आज भी उसी प्रकार से उसकी अवहेलना की जा रही है । यह उस नीति से प्रकट है कि खाद्य पर लगाये टैक्स को हटाने से इनकार किया जा रहा है । इससे साफ़ प्रकट होता है कि सरकार की वर्तमान नीति कृषि के लिए हितकर नहीं है ।

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

अगर अब भी सरकार कृषि के महत्व को समझ ले और कृषि में सुधार लाने की कोशिश करे तो हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती है। आज हमारी सारी नीति विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर है। जब तक बाहर से अनाज न आये, हम जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते। हम बहत अपमानित होकर भी विदेशों से अन्न मंगा रहे हैं। यदि इस सरकार में कुछ भी स्वाभिमान होता तो उसने आज तक अमरीका से अनाज लाना बन्द कर दिया होता क्योंकि जब पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई हुई थी तब अमरीका ने अपमानजनक ढंग से गेहूं देना बन्द कर दिया था। उसके बाद हमको एक दाना भी अमरीका से न लेना चाहिये था और न स्वीकार करना चाहिये था। उस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने देश का आह्वान किया था कि हम इस देश में भूखे रहेंगे लेकिन बाहर से अपमानजनक तरीके से अन्न लेकर जिन्दा रहना स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, साथ ही देशवासियों को भी आह्वान किया था कि वे सप्ताह में एक बार भोजन न करें, उन्होंने इस प्रकार स्वाभिमानपूर्ण ढंग से राष्ट्रीय संकल्प का उद्घोष किया था, परन्तु उसके बाद अनाज आने लगा क्योंकि यहां का अनाज पूरा नहीं पड़ता।

17 hrs.

जिस प्रकार से हमने सरकारी उपकरणों में रुपया लगाया है, जिस प्रकार से हमने उद्योगों की सहायता की है जिस प्रकार से उन को 80 प्रतिशत तक कर्ज़ दिया जाता है, जिस प्रकार से उन को आयात की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, जिस प्रकार से उनको बिजली इत्यादि की सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, जिस प्रकार से सरकारी तौर पर उद्योगों के फैलाव के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद और सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, अगर उनकी आधी मात्रा में भी कृषि को बढ़ाने में सुविधायें दी जातीं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम न केवल अनाज में आत्म निर्भर हो जाते बल्कि दुनिया को भी यहां से

अनाज भेज सकते। अकेले राजस्थान इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकता जो कि सारे देश की कमी को दूर कर देता, लेकिन राजस्थान नहर अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई। यह नहर राजस्थान के लोगों को अन्न पैदा करने में बड़ी सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती है। कितने खेद और दुःख की बात है कि राजस्थान के अनेक क्षेत्रों में पीने के लिये भी पानी नहीं मिलता और सरकार बीस साल में भी अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी का निर्वाह नहीं कर सकी। यहां पर 3500 करोड़ रुपया सरकारी उपकरणों पर लगा हुआ है, करोड़ों नहीं अरबों रुपये विदेशों से अनाज लाने में लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन खेती के लिये दूर्यूबवेल देने, खेती के लिये अच्छे साधनों को उपलब्ध करने, सस्ती खाद मुहूर्या करने के लिये साधारण कर्ज़ देने के लिए भी सरकार प्रचुर मात्रा में रुपया नहीं लगा पाई।

सरकार ने जो रूरल सर्वे आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये हैं उनसे पता चलेगा कि जहाँ उद्योगों को 6 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत दर पर कर्ज़ मिल जाता है वहाँ किसानों को 25 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक दर पर कर्ज़ लेना पड़ता है; इस से पता लगता है कि खेती के लिये हमारे यहां किसी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। इसके साथ ही यदि आप पूँजी निवेश को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि खेती के लिये किसी कम पूँजी का निवेश होता है। आज जिसी भी विदेशी सहायता देश में आई है उसमें से 70फीसदी और जो इस देश में छोटी बचतों से रुपया आता है उसका 70 प्रतिशत निवेश सरकारी उपकरणों में हुआ है और उसमें से 30 प्रतिशत निवेश उद्योगों तथा अन्य सेवाओं पर किया जाता रहा है। खेती पर कोई निवेश नहीं होता। जहाँ इस बात की आवश्यकता थी कि खेती के लिए कर्ज़ों की सुविधायें दी जातीं, नलकूप खोदने के लिये, बिजली लगाने के लिये और आसान शरां पर कर्ज़ देने के लिये पूँजी निवेश किया जाता और पूँजी निर्माण के लिये सुविधायें होतीं, सरकार खेती पर टैक्स लगा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार न केवल खेती पर

लगाये इस शुल्क को वापस ले ले बल्कि किसानों को और भी ज्यादा सुविधायें दे। उस को अपनी सारी नीति इस बात पर ही केन्द्रित और आधारित करना चाहिये कि खेती से ही हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधर सकती है।

यदि हम देश को अनाज के मामले में अत्म निर्भर कर लेंगे तो हमारी सारी कठिनाई दूर हो जाएगी। आज देश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है, जो उपजाऊ है, लेकिन बेकार पड़ी है। जिस भूमि में खेती होती है उसकी पैदावार अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम है। उसकी पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है बचतें यहां पर साधन हों, खाद हो, अच्छे बीज हों और दूसरी सुविधायें हों। यदि हम अनाज के मामले में अत्म निर्भर हो जायें, आवश्यकता से अधिक अन्न पैदा करने लगें तो उससे न सिफं उद्योगों को फायदा पहुँचा सकते हैं अपितु बेकारी को भी दूर कर सकेंगे और देश के कंजूमर को जो कष्ट है उसको भी दूर कर सकेंगे। इसलिये हमारी नीतियों का आधार इस बात पर होना चाहिये कि हम खाने-पीने की चीजों में विशेष-कर आत्म-निर्भर हों।

मैं घाटे की वित्त-व्यवस्था का भी विरोध करता हूँ। आप यह कहेंगे कि अगर हम शुल्क न लगायें, घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था न चले, ड्यूटी न लगायें, तो सरकार का खर्च कैसे पूरा होगा? इसके लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और श्री मोरारजी देसाई को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब वह मंत्री पद से हटे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकारी खर्च में 10 प्रतिशत तक की बचत हो सकती है। मैं कहांगा कि वह अब 10 प्रतिशत बचत करके दिलायें।

दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो 3500 करोड़ रुपया सरकारी उपकरणों में लगा हुआ है उस पर कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत

मुनाफे का योजना बनानी चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से जो आयात लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, वह बाजार में 100-150 प्रतिशत के प्रीमियम पर बिकते हैं। सरकार को खुद आयात लाइसेंसों पर प्रीमियम लेना चाहिये। अगर एक हजार करोड़ रु के आयात लाइसेंसों से सरकार कम से कम 1000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आमदनी पैदा कर सकती है।

SHRI HIMMATSINGKA (Godda): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Finance Minister for having given a number of incentives to industries and industrial development in his budget proposals in the shape of extension for another five years of tax holiday for certain varieties of companies, extension of development rebate for another five years, raising the amount of tax-free dividend from Rs. 500 to 1,000 and concession to the extent of 40 per cent in the case of royalty that may be earned by any company for know-how, if that know-how is supplied in India. But I feel that this concession should not be limited to an Indian company. If the know-how has been supplied by a person, or association of persons, there is no reason why that also should not get the same concession. I feel that the concession should apply to anybody who supplies know-how. In this connection, I would invite the attention of the Finance Minister to the provision in section 80MM where again the know-how income from foreign countries has been limited to Indian companies. That should be made applicable to others also. If any other person, individual or association of persons, if they are in a position to supply know-how, there is no reason why that individual or group should be deprived of that advantage which has been given to a company.

Similarly, the foreign income earned by authors, play-writes, artists etc. has been proposed tax relief to the extent of 40 per cent. If an individual, on account of his professional or any other kind of ability, can bring some income from foreign countries and the money comes in the usual course, under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and all that, that should also be allowed that advantage.

[**Shri Himmatsingka**]

Coming to certain provisions about penalty, I had written to the Finance Minister about the provisions in the Wealth-tax Act about the penalty and interest for late returns.

Certain concessions have been announced in the shape of amendment No. 302 by the Finance Minister. But I feel that even now the provision that remains is rather too severe so far as payment of half per cent, or one per cent in certain cases per month, is concerned for delay in filing of wealth tax return. As was explained by Mr. Salve who spoke before me, in some cases, though the tax will be Rs. 25, the penalty may go up and may exceed Rs. 20,000. That does not appear to be very fair or reasonable. Therefore, in such cases, the penalty should be correlated to the tax evaded or tax increase and not to the amount of net wealth tax assessed or fixed.

Another provision which will create a lot of difficulty and a lot of trouble and litigation is about payment by crossed cheque. I had suggested that if a person pays a certain amount, over Rs. 2500, and the payee, the person to whom it is paid is also an income-tax assessee and accepts the payment and both the parties, the payer and the payee accept the position that money has been paid and the person who is to get the money has got the money and shows in his account, there is no reason why that payment should not be accepted by the income-tax officer. The provision that is there will debar the income-tax officer from allowing that amount even if the person to whom the money has been paid agrees and accepts the fact of such payment. That needs looking into and that should be changed.

Our country is one of the countries where taxation is one of the highest and the reason is that the expenses are increasing and, to meet those expenses, Government have to go on increasing the income and resources. Therefore, every attempt should be made to cut down the expenses as much as possible. I do not think there should be any difficulty in reducing certain expenses say, from even the defence sector also. In that connection, one of the suggestions that I can possibly make is that, in addition to the regular army, we should introduce some

sort of training for two or three years whereby a number of persons may be trained and they can then be treated as volunteers to be called when occasion arises. That, certainly, will enable the number of the regular army being reduced to some extent and the regular expenses may, be possibly saved.

As regards the working of the public sector undertakings, attention of the Government has been invited and they are looking into it. The working of the public sector undertakings should be improved. I am glad that in some of the undertakings, proper persons have been placed. I have in mind Shri Chalapati Rao who has been made the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, a very important undertaking. He is a very competent person and, I feel, he should be able to bring about improvements in the public sector undertaking at Ranchi. That is one of the most sophisticated machinery that we have in the country. I feel, if steps are taken, that factory should be able to meet most of the requirements of the country for new mills and factories. Attempts should be made by that undertaking in Ranchi to seek orders from not only public sector but also from private sector and they should try to see that the capacity is utilised and that it is not restricted, as at present, to about 25 per cent of its capacity. It is a crime that one of the sophisticated machinery that we have in the country should remain idle to the extent of about 75 per cent when it can be utilised manufacturing anything that is needed in the country. I had discussions with the person who knows and he said that in very few countries such sophisticated machinery have been established. But unfortunately it is not being properly utilised. Therefore, steps should be taken to see that the public undertakings that we have work properly and the production of those which are not working to full capacity is increased. One of the effects of such working will be that the inflation that we have in our country will be, to some extent, lessened. After all, if you invest such a large sum as Rs. 3,500 and sufficient production does not take place, to the extent that they are in a position to produce, there is so much of loss to the public undertakings and to the country. Therefore, I feel that every

attempt should be made to see that the undertakings which are not working properly are made to work and steps are taken to bring about results.

As you know, Sir, in the Durgapur steel factory the production is about 48 tonnes per man per year and in another undertaking of the Government, namely, Bhilai, the production is 78 tonnes per year per man. But the production in other countries comes to about 150 to 200 tonnes per man per year. Look at the difference. We produce 48 tonnes per year per man whereas about 200 tonnes can be produced. There is, therefore, no reason why steps should not be taken in that direction.

Again there is very much of overemployment in all public sector undertakings. I think, in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela, about 10,000 personnel are in excess in each. You can imagine the drain on the finances of these undertakings if you have such a large number of personnel doing no work. As a matter of fact, if you have more persons than what you need, then the work suffers because it is nobody's responsibility to see what is happening, and the production costs also rise. That is the reason why, though our steel before the public undertakings had come up was the cheapest in the world, it is now the costliest in the world. Therefore, we cannot meet the competition from others.

Another matter that should be kept in view is that certain items which are in short supply should be taken up for production, so that import to that extent may be reduced. Mr. P. Ramamurti criticised our taking know-how from foreign countries. I feel that is one thing in which we are rather slow. If, by borrowing some knowhow from a foreign country, we can manufacture certain things here, why should we not do that? Why should we go on importing the articles which can be manufactured here? We can save a lot of money if we can manufacture things here by spending, for borrowing the technical knowhow, only a fraction of the amount that we have been sending out from our country. As a matter of fact, even the USA which is the most advanced country industrially have been borrowing know-how from other countries

though, of course, their income from know-how is more than what they pay. Even now Japan is spending more on borrowing know-how than what they are earning. West Germany has also been spending more than what they have been earning. Therefore, in the case of a developing country like India, there is no reason why we should grudge taking know-how and, instead of borrowing know-how, we go on importing things which can be manufactured here. I know certain cases. For instance, take the case of carbon products. We have been importing carbon products to the extent of a crore of rupees or more which we require for every day use for lights and for wherever electricity has to be generated. The know-how will not cost more than a few thousand rupees per year, but still sanction is not being accorded on the basis of the know-how supposed to be available. That person who says that he has got the know-how has been asked to give the know-how and to show how it is being or can be worked. He has failed and yet such know-how is not being approved but is being delayed. Therefore, this is a matter where I feel the Government should take immediate step.

Another thing. The Food Corporation has set up very nice up-to-date silos and godowns but look at the amount of cost in procurement. The Farmers' Parliamentary Forum went into the matter and they came to the finding that every quintal of wheat procured by Food Corporation is costing Rs. 18 per quintal. The cost of wheat is Rs. 76 per quintal whereas the cost of procurement and other incidental expenses come to Rs. 18. That means about 25% is the cost of procurement and the result is that prices go up. Therefore something should be done there also.

About jute and tea I still feel that the Finance Minister should consider whether or not he should consider the abolition of the export duty which is standing in the way of competition and which has enabled Pakistan to oust us from America and other foreign countries in competition.

With these remarks I support the Bill.

ओ अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : चेयरमैन साहब, जब से मैं लेजिस्लेचर में आया मैंने कभी आज तक कायनेंस बिल को अपोज नहीं किया और न ही मैं आज अपोज करने जा रहा हूँ। अगर हमारे कायनेंस बिनिस्टर जो माताएं बच्चों को दूध देती हैं उस पर भी टैक्स लगा दें तो मैं शायद उस पर भी एतराज न करूँ और अगर मिनिस्टरों के दर्शनों पर भी टैक्स लगा दें तो उस पर भी एतराज नहीं करूँगा। सिफ़ बात जो मैं चाहता हूँ, दो उम्मीदें सिफ़ मुझे रखनी चाहिएं किसी भी सरकार से चाहे वह मधु लिमये की सरकार हो चाहे वह इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार हो कि क्या 80 फीसदी गरीब लोग जो इस देश में बसते हैं उनकी जो जरूरियात हैं उनको कायनेंस मुहैया होती है? अगर होती है तो मुझे कोई फ़गड़ा नहीं है। मैं निन्दा नहीं करूँगा। मैं मुख्यालिफ़त तो करूँगा ही नहीं, सपोर्ट करूँगा। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई को और उनके साथियों को जो बापू का नाम लेकर जीते हैं और बापू के नाम को जितना चाहे उछालते हैं, उन्हें देखना है कि नमक, मिट्टी का तेल, डिजल आयल जो किसानों को चाहिए या खाद है, माचिस है, ऐसी छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं जिन पर आये दिन यह टैक्स लगाते चले आ रहे हैं। अभी मेरे एक एक दोस्त ने कहा कि तीन बातों के लिए मुवारकबाद देता हूँ कि इनके बत्त में एक्सपोर्ट बड़ा, इनके बत्त में आकर कुछ अच्छा इन्टजाम हुआ जहाँ तक कि कायनेंस का सवाल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, क्या डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगारी आज तीन योजनाओं के बाद बढ़ गई है? क्या यह सच है कि गरीबों की जो हालत है वह पहले से बदतर हो गई? क्या यह सच है कि चौथे दर्जे के जितने मुलाजिम हैं वह तो हैं ही, चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजिमों के बच्चों के लिए भी खाने-पीने का, कपड़े का, तालीम का, उनकी हैल्थ का कोई इतजाम नहीं? अगर यह सच है कि टीचर्स, पटवारीज, पुलिस के सिपाही, इनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं है

तो मैं ताईद तो करूँगा ही और आस्तिर में जा कर विलकुल सपोर्ट भी करूँगा लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की पुलिस का सिपाही हरयाना जो एक छोटी स्टेट है उससे कम क्यों तनस्वाह लेता है?

17.24 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पोठासीन हुए]

मेरी समझ में ऐसी बात नहीं आती है, लेकिन आ जायगी अगर मैं ज्यादा ध्यान दूँगा।

मधु लिमये से मुझे इतिपाक होते हुए भी मैं समझता हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई अकेले बेचारे क्या कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से रोक सकते हैं कि यह लीकेज किसी तरह से न हो। क्योंकि सारी दुनिया जानती है कि मिनिस्ट्री में दो-तीन बड़े हैं और आफिसर्ज तो अब मिनिस्टरों की भी मिट्टी छेदने लगे हैं। मैं तो इस बात को अपनी सेल्फ रेस्पेक्ट को बेलन्ज समझता हूँ कि मामूली से मामूली अफसर एयर-कन्फ़ीशन में जायें और हम लोगों के लिए यह कहा। गया कि हम और मिनिस्टर्ज थड़ क्लास में सफर करें—मैं तो इसके लिये भी तैयार हूँ, मुझे इसमें भी कोई एतराज नहीं है—जैसा इनको चाहिए वैसा करें।

अगर आप कोई इन्डीपेन्डेन्ट एन्वायरी पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में बैठायें कि कितनी मशीनरी वहाँ विलकुल बेकार है, जो विलकुल री-कन्फ़ीशन है, जो विलकुल यूजलैस है, जिसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है—अगर ऐसी मशीनरी 20 परसेन्ट सावित न हो तो जो सजा मुझे दें, मैं सजा लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ, रिजाइन करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन अगर यह बात सच है तो आपको आगे आना चाहिये और आपको देखना चाहिये कि पब्लिक मनी का सही इस्तेमाल हो। मैं कोई सख्त लपत्र नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

दूसरी बात—अभी मुझसे पहले जो बत्ता थे, उन्होंने दो बातें कही थीं। अगर पब्लिक

संकटर जो तंयारी करने वाला है, उसमें कोई कमी वा जाय तो यह होगा कि हमें माली नुकसान होगा। लेकिन जो हवाई जहाज रस्ते ने दिये हैं उनके लिये कहा गया कि टायर नहीं दिये। यह बात कांग्रेस वाले भाई बोल रहे थे। हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब पब्लिक संकटर इस लिये बना था कि हम प्राइवेट संकटर को यह सबक दें कि देखो भाई, आप लूट ज्यादा मचाते हो, नुकसान ज्यादा करते हो। मेरा चेलेन्ज है—चाहे भाई फलहरूमें भली भ्रमद हों या बहन इन्दिरा हों या मोरारजी भाई हों—भगर वह 5 प्रसेन्ट भी मशीनरी प्राइवेट संकटर में ऐसी सांवित कर दें जो उन्होंने बेकार ली हो या ऐसे ही मंगवाली हो जिसका कोई मतलब न हो तो मैं हर सजा लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन भगर ऐसा नहीं है तो फिर इसके मायने यह है कि पब्लिक संकटर के नाम से, गरीबों के नाम से इन्होंने इस तरह की धौधली की है। इसकी बजह यह है कि जो हमारे मिनिस्टर्ज हैं, वह उस एविलिटी के नहीं हैं कि जितने उन के संकेटरी हैं। क्योंकि भगर उस एविलिटी के होते तो क्या कोई संकेटरी हिम्मत करता कि किसी मिनिस्टर की बेइजती करे। बहरहाल पब्लिक संकटर में नुकसान होता है, हालांकि हम उसको दिलोजान से चाहते हैं। मधु लिमये की बातें बहुत जबरदस्त होती हैं, वह तो चलेंगी ही, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इस में पै-दर-पै नुकसान हो रहा है और उसकी बजह यह बताई गई है कि इन्होंने जानवूक कर उसको अपने ही परव्य में रखा है। चाहे सालों के सालों को रखिये, जरूरी नहीं है कि वह पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन से मन्त्रूरी ले कि आया इस काविल भी है कि उसको रखा जाय।

अभी एक भाई ने बताया—जो कांग्रेस के हैं—10 हजार आफिसर्ज ज्यादा रखे हुए हैं कि इतना ही नहीं इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी के नाम पर और ज्यादा पुनिस जा रही है..

श्री हिम्मतसिंहका: कम्यूनिस्ट लोग उनको घटाने में बाधा ढाल रहे हैं, हटने नहीं देरहे हैं।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार: अगर यही बात है तो आइये मेरे साथ बैठकर हिसाब कर लीजिये। कितनी प्राइवेट मिलें हैं जिनमें कम्यूनिस्टों ने या सोशलिस्टों ने या लेवर यूनियनों ने हड्डताल कराई है और पब्लिक संकटर कितने दिनों के लिये बन्द रहे हैं। यह तो एक बहाना है जो अब आइन्दा नहीं आयेगा क्योंकि पब्लिक संकटर में नालायक से नालायक आदमी बड़ी-बड़ी तनखाहों पर रखे गये हैं। सिर्फ इसलिये रखे गये हैं कि वे आपके चहेते थे, आपके प्यारे थे, आपके अजीज थे। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, करोड़ों रुपये के आईं र इस लिये वापस हो गये कि हमारे प्रोडक्ट की बह क्वालिटी नहीं थी कि जिस क्वालिटी का हमने वायदा किया था।

इन सब नकायज के होते हुए भी मैं आपसे एक बात पूछता चाहता हूँ—हम इस पब्लिक मनी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो क्या गरीबों के बच्चों को दवायें मुफ्त मिलती हैं? लेकिन आप तो गरीबों की खाद पर भी टैक्स लगाने जा रहे हैं। क्या उनकी आपकी तरफ से ऐनके मुफ्त मिलती हैं जैसा कि दूसरे अच्छे मुल्कों में मिलती हैं।

दूसरा प्लाइंट यह है कि सन् 58 में बैंकों में बेइमानी हुई, इनकी नोटिस में वह लाया गया लेकिन इन्होंने कोई परवाह नहीं की। मोरारजी भाई के स्वतं भीजूद हैं, मैंने सन 63 में उस मामले को अपने हाथ में लिया। मैंने कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक की भीजूदी में बददयानती होती है। उन सरमायेदारों को—जिनकी ये भाई चर्चा करते हैं—ऐसा करोड़हा रुपया दिया गया है जिसके पीछे कोई सिक्पोरिटी नहीं है। उसमें गवन हुए हैं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं। सन 65 में मुझे मजदूरत तंग होकर उसको एक किताब की शक्त देनी पड़ी। तब सन 58 का मामला सन 65 में एफ० आई० आर० द्वारा पालिया-मेंट स्ट्रीट में दालिल हुआ लेकिन फिर तीन

[श्री अब्दुलगनी डार]

साल के लिए गायब । सन 68 में उसको दूसरी बार शाया करना पड़ा जिसमें इनके तमाम वह खत जो लिखे थे वह भी दिये । फिर 68 में वह मुकदमा चालू कर दिया । अब वह मुकदमा कब तक चालू रहेगा ? उसमें भी क्या किया कि पकड़ लो पुलिस कांस्टेबिल को क्योंकि उसने रुपये रिश्वत के लिए या किसी क्लर्क को पकड़ लो, लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं, रिजर्व बैंक के बड़े आफिसर हैं, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के डायरेक्टर हैं या दूसरी बैंकों के डायरेक्टर हैं, जिन्होंने कि अपने पावर का अव्यूज किया है, उन पर क्यों न मुकदमा चलाया जाये—इस पर कोई मुनवाई नहीं । इसलिए मुझे मजबूरन प्रेसीडेंट के पास आई श्रेपेनर का काम करना पड़ा, अपने सीनियर भेस्टसं की मदद से—उनको मेमोरांडम की शक्ति में देना पड़ा । क्या मोरारजी भाई फिर भी फस्त करते हैं कि गांधीजी के चेले हैं और वे इस वक्त देश को सही रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं ? बिल्कुल नहीं । मैं समझते हैं कि गांधीवादी हूं लेकिन शराब उसी तरह से आज भी जारी है । जयपाल तिह जी जब कह रहे थे तो मैं हंस पड़ा—कि बड़े-बड़े नेतागण जो हैं, जब तक शराब न पियें फाइल पर आर्डर नहीं लिख सकते । तो शराब पर भी आज तक पाबन्दी नहीं लग सकी ।...(व्यवधान) ...मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चाइना जैसा मुल्क जो पहले अफीमी कहलाता था उसका जो स्टील का प्रोडक्शन है और जो आपका पब्लिक सेक्टर में स्टील का प्रोडक्शन है, उसका मुकाबला कीजिए—अगर आप उसके मुकाबले में 20 परसेंट भी हों तो मैं आपको शार्बाश दूंगा कि आपने मुल्क की बड़ी तरक्की की, बीस साल में मुल्क को सर्वसंबंध कर दिया । उसी तरह से आप मुकाबला करें कि ब्रह्मपुत्र और दूसरी नदियों के संलाल से जो मुल्क की बरबादी होती है उसका भी आपने उनकी तरह से इलाज किया, तो मैं आपकी जारीक करूंगा । फसल से बड़ी उम्मीद थी और यह आशा थी कि देश का भला होगा

लेकिन जो बिजली गिरी, पानी गिरा और फसल खराब हुई, उसकी आपने कितनी हिफाजत की ? आपने कितने ट्रैक्टर बनाये जिससे कि सेती की जा सके—इन बातों का जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा लेकिन हर चीज पर टैक्स ही टैक्स । मैं तो कहता हूं कि आप यह भी टैक्स लगा दीजिए कि जो मंदिर में जायेगा उसको इतना देना पड़ेगा, जो गुरुद्वारे में जायेगा उसको इतना देना पड़ेगा और जो इस पालियामेंट में हमारे दर्शनों के लिए आयेगा वह भी देगा । यह सब तो बर्दाश्ट होगा लेकिन करपान बढ़ रहा है इसलिए कि जो आफिसर हैं नालायक हैं, अमर लायक होते तो ऐसा कभी मुमकिन नहीं होता । आज गांधी बाबा नहीं हैं । इन व्यूरोकैट्स ने जितनी बदबूयानती की, जिन्होंने हमारे बच्चों को फांसी पर लटकाया, जिन्होंने जवाहरलाल जी की माता को लाठियां मारी, पं० गोविन्द बल्लभ पन्त की कमर लोड दी, इनको तो गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता लेकिन गांधीजी की बजह से हमने इनकी इज्जत की । मैं भी गांधीवादी हूं । इन्होंने कितना फ्लरेन एक्सचेंज बर्बाद कर दिया लेकिन जब मैंने कहा कि मैं हज्ज के लिए जा रहा हूं, कुछ और देशों में भी जाना होगा, हर मेम्बर को इसका हक है और 8 सालों में मैंने कभी इसकी मांग भी नहीं की तो पहले मोरारजी भाई ने जवाब ही नहीं दिया और जब जवाब दिया तो यह कहा कि आपको देंगे, आपकी बीवी को नहीं देंगे—मैं हंस पड़ा, मैंने कहा मेरी बीवी मेरी प्राइवेट सेकेटरी भी है, मेरी बिजनेस पार्टनर भी है लेकिन उसकी बदनसीबी यह है कि वह डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बेटी नहीं । अबर डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बेटी होती तो आसानी के साथ फारेन एक्सचेंज बिल जाता । इनके आफिसर जाते हैं और जैसा इन्होंने कहा, इनके ही आदमियों ने कहा कि रही और खराब मशीनरी लाते हैं । यह करपान को पनाह देते हैं इसलिए कि करपट हैं और यह चाहें तो मेरे मुकाबले में मुकदमा चलायें । इन्होंने पहले भी कहा था कि कहरों को बिया हो गया है, जब मैं कहरों के करपान के बारे में कहता था । पंडित

जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि 36 वर्ष की कंद होगी। पता नहीं मोरारजी भाई कितनी कंद करेंगे। यह मुझ पर मुकदमा चलायें मुझे खुशी है। इन्होंने बैंकों को, रिजर्व बैंक को और अफिलिएट्स को इसलिए पनाह दी कि इनके अपने परदे फाला होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इनको अगर हिम्मत है तो मुझ पर मुकदमा चलायें। बर्ना इस्लाह करें और बैंकों के डायरेक्टर्स को सीधी राह पर लायें।

لئے مبارکباد رہتا ہوں کہ ان کے وقت میں ایکسپریس
بڑھا۔ ان کے وقت میں اُنکے کچھ اچھا انتظام ہوا۔ جہاں
تک کہ نائینش کا سوال ہے میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کیسے
ڈپٹی پرائم غیر صاحب بتائیں گے کہ کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ
بیروز گاری آج تین یو جناؤں کے بعد بڑھ گئی ہے
کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ غربیوں کی جو حالت ہے وہ پہلے

17-24 hrs.

【شروع: بنی ڈار (گورنگ کاؤنٹی) :- چیرین عاصم جب
جب سے میں یادی پیر ہیں آیا میں نے کبھی آج تک نائینش

[उपाध्यक्ष مہोदय پोठासोन हुए]

سے بدتر ہو گئی ہے۔ کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ جو تھے درجے بن کو الجز نہیں کیا اور نہیں ہی میں آج اپنے کرنے جا رہا ہوں
کے جتنے لازم ہیں وہ تو ہی ہی۔ جو تھے درجے کے اگر ہمارے فائینس منٹر جو ماتائیں بچوں کو دردھ دیتی
لazmen کے بچوں کے لئے بھی کھانے پینے کا بکھر ہیں اس پر بھی ٹیکس لگادیں تو میں شاید اس پر بھی غریب
کا تعلیم کا۔ ان کی ہیئت کا کوئی انتظام نہیں۔ اگر یہ نہیں کروں گا اور اگر غریبوں کے درخواں پر بھی ٹیکس
پہ ہے کہ ٹیکس، پُواریز، پولیس کے سپاہی انکی لگادیں تو اس پر بھی اعتراض نہیں کروں گا۔ صرف بات
حالت اچھی نہیں ہے تو میں تائید کروں گا۔ اور جو میں صرف مجھے رکھنی چاہئے
بھویں چاہتا ہوں۔ دو ایسے باتیں صرف مجھے رکھنی چاہئے
آخہ میں جا کر بالکل سپورٹ بھی کروں گا۔ لیکن میں کسی بھی سرکار سے۔ جا ہے وہ مددویٹی کی سرکار ہو چاہے
جاننا چاہتا ہوں کر دی کی پولیس کا سپاہی ہر یا نہ اندر اگاہ نہیں کی سرکار ہو کیا ۸۰ فیصدی غریب لوگ
جو ایک چھوٹی اسیٹ ہے اس سے کم کیوں تباہ ہو۔ اس دشیں میں پستے میں ان کی جو ضروریات ہیں انکو
لیتا ہے۔ میری سمجھ میں ایسی بات نہیں آتی ہے۔ لیکن نائینش ہپتا کرتی ہے۔ اگر ہوتی ہے تو مجھے کوئی جھوٹ
آجائیگی اگر میں زیادہ دھیان دوں گا۔ میں مخالفت تو کروں گا
نہیں ہے۔ میں نہیں کروں گا۔ میں ایسا مانتا ہوں کہ مرادی
ہیں نہیں۔ سپورٹ کروں گا۔ میں ایسا مانتا ہوں کہ مرادی
بھائی اور ان کے ساتھیوں کو جو باپ کا نام لیکر بھیتے
ہیں اور باپ کے نام کو جتنا چاہیہ اچھاتے ہیں۔ انہیں
یہ دیکھنا ہے کہ نک، مٹی کا تیل، دُنیزل آئیں جو
کسانوں کو چاہیے یا کھادی ہے ماجس ہے ایسی جھوٹ
چھوٹی چیزیں ہیں جن پر آئے دن ٹیکس لگانے پڑے جائیں
ہیں۔ ابھی میرے ایک درست نہیں کہا کہ تینوں پاؤں کے

مدھویٹی سے مجھے اتفاق ہوتے ہوئے ہیں
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ مرادی بھائی ایکے بھارے کیا کر سکتے
ہیں کس طرح سے روک سکتے ہیں کریے لیکن کسی
طرح سے نہ ہو۔ کیونکہ ساری دنیا جانتی ہے کہ فنٹری
میں دو تین دھڑے ہیں۔ اور آنیسز تو اب منٹری
کی بھی مٹی چھیدنے لگے ہیں۔ میں تو اس بات کو
پنی سیلف ریسپیکٹ کو چیلنج سمجھتا ہوں کہ معمولی

[شرمی عبدالغفار]

پرائیویٹ سیکریٹسی میں ایسی ثابت کردیں جو انہوں نے
 [شرمی عبدالغنی ڈار]
 بیکاری ہوایا ایسے ہی منگوائی ہو جس کا کوئی مطلب
 سے مولی افسرا یونیورسٹی میں جائیں اور ہم لوگوں
 نہ ہو تو میں ہر سزا لینے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ لیکن اگر
 کے لئے یہ پہاگی کر ہم اور منہض تحریک ملکاں میں سفر
 کریں۔ میں تو اس کے لئے بھی تیار ہوں۔ مجھے اس
 ایسا نہیں ہے تو پھر اس کے معنی یہ ہوتے ہیں کہ
 پہلے سیکریٹ کے نام سے۔ غریبوں کے نام سے انہوں
 میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے۔ جیسا ان کو چاہیئے
 نے اس طرح کی دھانڈلی کی۔ اس کی وجہ سے
 دیسا کریں۔

اگر آپ کوئی انڈیپینڈنٹ اگواؤ اسی پلک
سیکرٹری کے بارے میں بیٹھا یہیں کہتی خیزیری وہاں
بیکار ہے۔ جو با اسکل ریکنڈ یشٹ ہے۔ جو با اسکل
یورز یس ہے۔ جس کی کوئی خود رت نہیں ہے
ہوتا ہے۔ حالانکہ ہم اس کو دل و جان سے چاہتے
اگر ایسی خیزیری ۲۰ پر سینٹ بھی نہ ہو تو جو چاہے سزا
نہ ہو گویا۔ میں سزا یعنی کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ رزان
نہ ہوں۔ لیکن اگر یہ بات پچھے تو اپکو
کرنے کیستے تیار ہوں۔ لیکن اگر یہ بات پچھے تو اپکو
آگے آنا چاہیئے اور اپکو دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ پلک منی کا
صحیح استعمال ہو۔ میں کوئی سخت لفظ نہیں کہہ رہا
ہوں۔

سالے کے سالے کو رکھتے ضروری نہیں کر وہ دوسری بات۔ ابھی مجھ سے پہلے جو دکا تھے پہلک سریں مکیش سے منظوری لے کر آیا اس تابی اہوں نے دو باتیں کہی تھیں۔ اگر یہک سیکڑ جوتیاری کرنے والا ہے اس میں کوئی کمی آجائے تو یہ ہو گا کہ بھی ہے کہ اس کو رکھا جائے۔

ابھی ایک بھائی نے بتایا۔ جو کامنگو لیں کے مالی نقصان ہو گا۔ لیکن جو ہوا تی جہاز روکس نے یہیں۔ کہ اہمہر آفیسرز زیادہ رکھے ہوئے ہیں۔ اتنا ہی نہیں اندھریں سکیورٹی کے نام پر اور زیادہ پولیس بھرتی کی جا رہی ہے۔

شروع سے سیکرٹری کی بھائی نے بتایا۔ کیونکہ اس نے بنا تھا کہ ہم پر ایک بھوتی ملکیت کو یہ سین دیں کہ دیکھو بھائی آپ لوٹ زیادہ چاہتے ہو۔ نقصان زیادہ کرتے ہو۔ میرا چیلنج ہے۔ چاہے بھائی خدا دین علی احمد ہوں یا بھین اندر اپنے سارے حقیقی ہوں۔ اگر وہ ۵۰ سو روپے کو ملے۔

رزرو بینک کی موجودگی میں بد دیانتی ہوئی ہے۔ اگر یہی بات ہے اتنے سرمایہ داروں کو جن کی یہ بھائی چو جا کرتے تو آئیتے میرے ساتھ بیٹھ کر حساب کر لیجئے۔ کتنی ہیں ایسا کو درڑا۔ وہ پہر دیا گیا ہے جس کے تھیجے پر ایشوریت ملیں ہیں جن میں کیوں نہیں نے یا سو ششون کوئی سیکیوریٹی ہیں ہے۔ اس میں غبن ہوتے نے یہ لیبریونیوں نے ہر ٹال کرائی ہے اور پیک ہیں لیکن کوئی سنوائی ہیں۔ سنہ ۶۵ میں بھی سیکریٹنے دوں کے لئے بند رہے ہیں۔ یہ تو ایک مجبوراً تنگ چوکر کا اس کو ایک کتاب کی شکل دینی پڑی ہاٹا ہے۔ جواب آئندہ کام ہیں کرے گا۔ کیونکہ تب سنہ ۶۵ کا محاملہ سنہ ۶۵ میں ایف۔ پیک سیکریٹ میں نالائیں سے نالائیں آدمی بڑی بڑی آئی۔ آر درا وہ پارٹیٹ اسٹریٹ تھا نے میں تنخواہوں پر رکھے گئے ہیں۔ صرف اس لئے رکھے داخل ہوا۔ لیکن پھر ۳ سال کے لئے غائب بنتے گئے ہیں کر دے آپکے چھتے تھے۔ آپ کے پیارے تھے۔ آپ کے عزیز تھے اور آپ ان کو فنا شیدہ ۶۸ میں اس کو دوسرا بار شانع کرنا پڑا جس میں ان کے تمام وہ خطا جو لکھ تھے دہ بھی دیئے۔ پھر روپے کے آرڈر اس لئے دالپس چو گھٹے کہ ہمارے پروردگر کی وہ کو اٹھی ہیں تھی کہ جس کو اٹھی کا ہم نے دادعہ کیا تھا۔

ان سب نقا شک کے ہوتے ہوئے بھی میں آپ سے ایک بات پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہم اس پیک منی کا استعمال کرتے ہیں تو یہاں غریبوں کے بھوئی کو دو ایسیں مفت ملتی ہیں۔ لیکن آپ تو غریبوں کی کھاد پر بھی میک ٹانے جا رہے ہیں کیا ان کو آپ کی طرف سے ایکیں مفت ملتی ہے جیسا کہ دوسرے اچھے ٹکلوں میں ملتی ہیں۔ دوسرا پوچھتی یہ ہے کہ سنہ ۶۸ میں بینکوں میں بے ایمانی ہوئی۔ ان کی فوٹس میں یہ لایا گیا لیکن اہنوں نے کوئی پرداہ نہیں کی۔ میرا جی دیش کو صحیح راستے پر لے جا رہے ہیں۔ بالکل ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں وہ دھوکے میں ہیں۔ وہ

اپنے آپ کو سمجھتے ہیں کہ گاندھی جی کے چلے ہیں۔ لیکن شراب اسی طرح سے آج بھی جاری ہے۔ جیساں سنگھ جب کہ رہے تھے تو میں ہنس پڑا۔ کبڑے بڑے نیاگن جو ہیں جب تک شراب نہ پہنیں فانی پس اسار ڈرہنیں لکھ سکتے۔ تو شراب پر بھی آج تک پانیدھی نہیں لگ سکی۔ (درود حاصل) میں ختم کر رہا ہوں: لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پائیتا جیسا ملک جو پہلے اپنی کھلاتا تھا۔ اس کا ہوا سیل کا پروردگر ہے۔ اور جو آپ کا پیلک سیکڑ میں استیں کا پروردگر ہے۔ اس کا مقابلہ کیجئے اگر آپ ایسی کے مقابلہ میں ۲۰ پر سیسٹھ بھی ہوں تو میں آپ کو شاہاں دوں لگا کر آپ تے ملک کی بڑی ترقی کا۔ بیس سال میں ملک کو سر زین کر دیا۔ اسی طرح سے آپ مقابلہ کریں کہ جو ہمیشہ انہوں نے کیا۔ نہیں کہ سیلاب سے جو ملک کی بر باری ہوئی ہے اس کا بھی آپ نے ان کی طرح علاج کیا۔ تو میں آپ کی تعریف کروں گا۔ فصل سے بڑی ایسی تھی اور یہ آشامی کر دیش کا بھلا ہو گا۔ لیکن جو بھلی گری بھی ہے۔ میری بزرگی پارٹی بھی ہے لیکن اسکی بدنیبی یہ ہے کہ وہ دُشمنی پر اُمّہ نہیں کی بیٹی نہیں۔ اگر دُشمنی پر اُمّہ نہیں کی بیٹی ہے تو آنسانی کے ساتھ فارم ایکسپریشن مل جاتا۔

ان کے آنسوس جاتے ہیں اور میساگ انہوں نے کہا۔ اسکے ہی آدمیوں نے کمال روزی اور خراب مشیری لائے ہیں۔ یہ کرنسی کو بناد دیتے

ہیں۔ اس لئے کہ کہپت ہیں۔ اور یہ چاہیں تو میرے
حقابدھ میں مقدمہ چلا گئی۔ انہوں نے پہلے بھی
کہتا تھا کہ کیردیں فربیا ہو گیا ہے۔ جب میں کیردیں
کے کریشن کے بارے میں کہتا تھا۔ پنڈت
جو اہر لال نہرہ نے کہتا تھا کہ ۳۲ درش کی قید
ہو گی۔ پسہ نہیں مرارجی بھائی کتنی قید کر سکتے۔
یہ مجھ پر مقدمہ چلا گئیں مجھے خوشی ہے۔ انہوں
نے بینکوں کو رزرد بینک کو اور آفیسرس کو
اس لئے پناہ دی کہ انکے اپنے پروے نا ش
ہوتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کو اگر ہمت
ہے تو مجھ پر مقدمہ چلا گئیں۔ درست اصلاح
کریں اور بینکوں کے ڈائریکٹرズ کو سیدھے
رام ر لاغئے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have twenty minutes left. I am to call the Finance Minister at 6 O'clock. It has already been fixed. We have got to conclude this debate. Some time is left for the Independents. Mr. Tiwary.

SHRI A.S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Since yesterday our name is on the list and we have been here. Either you should follow the list or you should ask Members to catch your eye. I can tell you that this is not the system in Parliament. You are creating a new system. You are following the list at one time; you are not following the list sometime. This is not the way...*(Interruption)* Somebody comes to you and he says that such and such Member should be called; you call him. If we come you will never listen to us and you will say that you will not talk to us. After all we are coming here from prominent States and our name is in the list since yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I warn the hon. Members here that if they are

going to question, may disrotun it, is not proper.

SHRI A.S. SAIGAL: I am ready to go away but I cannot tolerate this kind of thing. This cannot be tolerated.

श्री द्वारा० ना० तिवारी (गोप्तवर्गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जो, मैं सबसे पहले वित्त मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि अबमूल्यन के बाद जो हमारी आर्थिक दशा गिरती जा रही थी और कहा रुकती समझ में नहीं आता था, उसको उन्होंने एक छहराव दिया और बब धीरे-धीरे हमारी आर्थिक दशा सुधरती जा रही है। साथ ही मुझे इसके कुछ सदस्यों के भाषण पर बहुत ही एतराज है। वित्त विवेयक पर बोलते हुए पसंनल ग्रांट कि किसी पर करना और कहना कि तुम करन्त हो, करण्यान की इनकवायरी हो, यह उनको क्षोभा नहीं देता।

श्री अमृत गनो डारः मैने किसी का पसंत न बाप लिया ।

SHRI D.N. TIWARY: I do not want to be interrupted: I do not yield.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: You are misleading the House. I never mentioned any name.

‘ओ हाँ नाँ तिकारी’ : यह पार्लियामेंट प्रोटेक्टेड बगह है। हम किसी को भी बल्क-बुरा कह दें इसके लिए हम पर मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता और इसका अनुचित लाभ उठाकर किसी को कह दें कि तुम खराब हो, भूस लेते हो, बदबाजी करते हो, यह हम लोगों को जो बा नहीं देता । हमारे ही दल के एक सदस्य ने कहा है : आदमी कहीं चलिक अन्डरट्रेकिंग में बहाल हो जया और चूंकि वह हार गया इस-लिए अयोग्य हो गया । बहुत से बड़े स्तरों इलेक्शन में हार जाते हैं हमारे कांग्रेस के ब्रेकी-डेंट और कामराज हार गये थे तो क्या वह अयोग्य हो शये ? क्या उनको कोई जिम्मेदारी की जगह नहीं दी जा सकती ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): A very good defence of a defeated politician.

श्री हांग नांग तिकारी : वह आदमी जो बहाल हुआ था हैवी इंजीनियरिंग में वह ऐसा था जिसने हिन्दुस्तान को संसार के आयल मैप पर ला दिया । उसके बिजलेम मैनेजमेंट पर कभी कोई शक नहीं हो सकता था । लेकिन हम यहां किसी को कुछ भी कह सकते हैं ।

कल विस विषेयक पर बोलते हुए श्री अशोक मेहता ने गवर्नर्मेंट की फटिलाइजर्स और आयल पालिसी को क्रिटिसाइज किया था । मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि जब हम मंत्री पद पर रहते हैं तो उसकी चाकाचौध में इतने आ जाते हैं कि हम को गवर्नर्मेंट में कोई दोष नहीं मालूम पड़ता, लेकिन जब हम वहां से हट जाते हैं तो उसमें बहुत दोष व त्रुटियाँ दिखाई देने लग जाती हैं । कल उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नर्मेंट की फटिलाइजर्स और आयल पालिसी बहुत गलत ढंग से चल रही है और उसे दूसरे तरीके से चलना चाहिए । अभी 6 महीने पहले वह भारत सरकार के मंत्री थे और उसी विभाग के मंत्री थे जिस विभाग की वह अब क्रिटिसिज्म कर रहे हैं । अब श्री अशोक मेहता को मालूम होना चाहिए कि गवर्नर्मेंट की पालिसी कोई नई नहीं है वही है जो उन के समय में पालिसी थी वही आज तक चलती आ रही है । यदि उनको उसमें खामी मालूम हुई तो उनको उसी वक्त उत्तर करना चाहिए था । अगर गवर्नर्मेंट उनकी नहीं सुनती तो उस पद से हट कर देश में उसके लिए आनंदोलन करना चाहिए था । लेकिन असलियत यह है कि उन्होंने बजारत कोई पालिसी के ऊपर नहीं छोड़ी थी बल्कि दूसरे इश्यू पर मंत्री पद छोड़ा था ।

श्री सान्ते ने कहा कि 10,000 रुपये से ऊपर की इनकम पर यह इनकमटैक्स लगाना

चाहिए उससे नीचे नहीं लगाना चाहिए । उन्होंने इसकी स्पोर्ट में आर सी के स्टडी यूप की फिर्स का हवाला देते हुए बतलाया कि इससे एक्सपैर्स्टेंट टोटल टैक्स 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं होगा जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि वह टोटल रिएलाइजेशंस का 4 परसेंट ही होगा । अब जैसी हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति है 4-5 सौ रुपया महीना देश के एक बड़े तबके को मुद्रिकल से मिलता है और अगर यहां पर 10,000 से नीचे की आमदानी पर इनकमटैक्स नहीं लगे तो इस देश के अपेक्षाकृत एक बहुत छोटे तबके पर यह सारा भार जाकर पड़ेगा । इन्होंने कहा कि 2 करोड़ रुपये उससे आता है तो जिस देश में 1 करोड़ के लिए बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट बंद कर दिये जाते हैं यदि 20 करोड़ आ जाता है और खर्च काट कर बच जाता है तो यह कोई व्यर्थ बात नहीं है और उसको हमें करना चाहिए ।

पहले 2000 पर इनकमटैक्स लगता था, फिर 3000 पर लगने लगा, 4000 पर लगा, फिर यदि 5000 पर या 6000 रुपये पर लेगा तो भी सन्तोष नहीं होगा । क्या हम यह जानते हैं कि जितनी हमारी आमदानी है उसकी हद से ऊपर जाकर यह टैक्स लगाया जाय ?

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी बातों की ओर आता हूं जिनसे देश के ऐसे भाग का सम्बन्ध है जोकि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । रीजनल इम्बेलैंस हमारे यहां बहुत है । जैसे हमारे यहां शैंड्यूल्ड ट्राईबस और पिछड़े लोग हैं जैसे ही देश में कुछ भाग ऐसे भी हैं जोकि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं । स्टेट ही नहीं बल्कि स्टेट के अन्दर ऐसे अंग हैं जोकि बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं जैसे आंध्र में तेलंगाना हुआ और बिहार में नार्थ बिहार हुआ । ऐसी कई जगहें हैं जहां कि यह रीजनल इम्बेलैंस बहुत है । उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जा रहा है ? इसका आभास

तो मुझे बजट से मिला और न ही इसका भास इस फाइनेंस बिल से मिलता है।

मैं तो कहूँगा कि जहाँ के लोगों का स्तर ऊँचा है उनकी तरफ अगर कुछ कम तवज्ज्वला भी हो तो भी कोई बहुत नुकसान नहीं होगा, लेकिन जहाँ लोगों का स्टैन्डर्ड या आमदनी अस्थायिक कम हो, इतनी कम हो कि जो आल इंडिया एवेज है उसकी आधी हो तो ऐसे रीजंस को देखने की बड़ी ज़हरत है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं प्रॉकार्डे देता और वित्त मंत्री को बतलाता कि हमारे नाथं बिहार की क्या स्थिति है। देश की आमदनी का जो ऐवरेज है उसका लगभग तिहाई नार्थ बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी है। हमारे विभिन्न स्टेटों के सदस्य अपने प्रान्तों के लिये अधिक धन मांगते हैं यद्यपि उनके प्रान्तों की हालत हमसे ज्यादा अच्छी है, उनकी आमदनी हमारे यहाँ से ज्यादा है। लेकिन ऐसी भी जगहें हैं देश में जो बहुत दबी हुई हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में दो बातें वे लोग कहते होंगे कि उनकी भावना व्यापक दृष्टि की है, लेकिन छीन-भपटी में वह चाहते हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक मिले। उन्होंने यह विचार प्रस्तुत नहीं किया कि जिनकी आमदनी कम है उनके लिये भी कुछ किया जाना चाहये। मैं कहूँगा कि ऐसे इलाकों की तरफ ज्यादा स्पेशल एफटर्स होनी चाहये। यूँ पी का पूर्वी हिस्सा, नार्थ बिहार, तेलंगाना, ऐसे ही पूर्व की ओर कोई एरियाज हो सकती है, जिनकी ओर ज्यादा तवज्ज्वला देने की ज़हरत है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें।

नार्थ बिहार में अनेम्प्लायमेंट पोजीशन भी बहुत स्तराव है। तीनों प्लैन्स में और जगहों पर जो अनेम्प्लायमेंट पोजीशन थी उसमें सुधार हुआ और उनका एम्प्लायमेंट परसेटेज बढ़ा, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ वह और भी घट गया। एजुकेशन बढ़ी है। लड़के निकलते जाते हैं लेकिन उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती। इस

तरह होता रहा तो वे लड़के हमारे श्री शर्मा की पाकेट में या श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी की गोद में चले जायेंगे और देश में उछूँखलता बहुत बढ़ जायेगी।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : श्री मोरारजी देसाई से कहिये कि वह उत्तर बिहार को डेवेलप करें।

श्री द्वारा नारा तिवारी : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अगर श्री मोरारजी इसको नहीं देखेंगे तो वहाँ के लोग आपकी गोद में चले जायेंगे और हमारे प्रयत्न करने पर भी हमारे साथ नहीं रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ का अनेम्प्लायमेंट दूर करने के लिए कोई खास प्रयत्न किया जाये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज को टैक्स हालिंदे दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वही मापदंड ऐप्रीकल्चर के लिए भी हो। ऐप्रीकल्चर को भी टैक्स की होना चाहिए कुछ वर्षों तक। अभी ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन हुआ, मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन हुआ और हमारी पैदावार में वृद्धि हुई। लेकिन आज इस पर किसी प्रकार की रुकावट डालनी ठीक नहीं है। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि उन्होंने पर्मिग सेट पर टैक्स को छोड़ा, लेकिन जो इनपुट है फर्टिलाइजर का, उस पर भी तो टैक्स छोड़ते। कम से कम एक-दो बरस तक तो ऐसा करते जिससे ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन आगे बढ़ता और जो हमारा इम्पोर्ट होता है उसमें कमी होती तथा देश का पैसा किसी न किसी तरह से बचता। यदि इधर से उनको रुपया नहीं मिलता, लेकिन जो फूड-प्रेन इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उसमें उनको यकौनन फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की बचत होती। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह भले ही ऐप्रीकल्चर इनकम पर टैक्स लगा दें क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि जिनके पास सम्पत्ति है, जिनकी आमदनी है उन्हें स्टेट को चलाने के लिये अपना कट्टि-

[श्री द्वादश नाम तिवारी]

व्यूशन देना चाहिये, लेकिन यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि जो चीज़ प्रगति कर रही है उसके रास्ते में कोई रुकावट आ जाय, और ऐसी अनियन्त्रित हो जाय और पैदावार में कभी आ जाय। मैं फिर अपील करूँगा कि फटिलाइजर पर टैक्स न लगाया जाय।

एक बात में बजट के अलावा कहना चाहता हूँ। आज भी हमारे देश में फेसिफोरस टेन्डर्सी बढ़ रही हैं। जो हम लोग पालियार्मेट के बैचर आते हैं उनकी मंशा यहीं रहती है कि चाहे कोई बात स्टेट की हो चाहे केन्द्र की हो, सब कुछ यहीं पर डील हो, और इसलिये जो स्टेट सब्जेक्ट्स होते हैं उनके बारे में भी हम लोग यहीं पर सवाल करते हैं, गवर्नर्मेट को भलानुरा कहते हैं और जोर देते हैं कि कुछ और करना चाहिये। तेलंगाना से अगर कुछ बिगड़ा तो हम अनन्ध गवर्नर्मेट पर उसको नहीं छोड़ेंगे। हम यहीं उस सवाल को लाना चाहेंगे। अगर बंगाल में कुछ होता है तो हम नहीं चाहेंगे कि बंगाल के लोग उसको करें। वहां रिसपांसिबल गवर्नर्मेट है, असेम्बली है। हम उस चीज़ को यहीं रखना चाहेंगे। कोई चीफ मिनिस्टर गलती करता है तो हम यह नहीं चाहेंगे कि असेम्बली वहाँ की जो है वह उसको सजा दे, हम चाहेंगे कि पालियार्मेट से हम लोग उसको सजा दें। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि हम चाहते हैं कि पावर सेंट्रलाइज हो, हमारी गवर्नर्मेट का फॉर्म यूनिटरी हो और यह फैडेशन न रहे। इस संदर्भ में मैं कहूँगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेट को गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिये और लोगों की जो भावनायें हैं और जो आज पालियार्मेट के मेम्बरों के द्वारा व्यक्त होती हैं, उनकी इज्जत करनी चाहिये और उनकी इज्जत करते हुए अगर जरूरत पड़े तो एक फैशं कंस्टिट्यूट अंट जैसेम्बली बुसा कर विधान में संशोधन करना या विधान को बदल कर यूनिटरी फॉर्म आफ गवर्नर्मेट की

स्थापना करनी चाहिये। यह बड़ा अच्छा होगा इससे न तो जो इस बत्त रिक्विजिशन है, वह रह जाएगा और न ही पालियार्मेट में और असेम्बलियों में डिकेसिस की बात रह जाएगी। इस बात पर मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करना होगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : देश की एकता भेंग हो जाएगी।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Sir, let me thank you very much for the time you are giving me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only ten minutes.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Sir, ten minutes is a great thing nowadays.

Sir, our system of discussion of the Budget and the Finance Bill is a legacy from the British method. The Finance Minister is there and the Members of the House make their requests. But they have no sense of belonging; no sense of participation with taking of the Budget of this country. They are not participants and the rules prevent them from making any suggestion which will take the destination of particular grant to some other destination. What are we here? We are all like petitioners going to the Sikandara Fort, the old Fort where Akbar used to sit in a single pillar Chamber where the people went and gave their *arzis* to which Akbar said 'yes' or 'go away'. That is the kind of Budget discussion which is going on here. This must change. We have often suggested that there must be some committees formed and in those committees there must be a better method of give and take between the Minister and the Members, and the voice of the Members should become more effective. In these committees,

17.55 hrs.

[*Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair*].

If that procedure is followed the Members will feel that they have really come here for some useful purpose, that here across the Table the Finance Minister and Members had some discussion, there was a give and take of opinions, that there was a give and take of ideas and that we were really able to make some changes in the Budget. At present whatever is proposed either we should accept or reduce. We cannot give them any other alternative.

The hon. Finance Minister gave us several guidelines. He referred to Gandhi Centenary and said that the most important things are drinking water, housing, slum clearance and all those things. In these various demands granted we do not find any specific provision or massive provision for these things. Still nearly 4 to 5 lakh villages do not have drinking water and even where they have got drinking water it is only brackish water. The budget is done and discussed as I said, in a manner which is a legacy from the British and whatever the Executive in the Finance Ministry thinks the Finance Minister agrees and he places it before us. We simply make all our requests and they are turned down in a general speech.

The second point which I want to make is that this Budget and the Finance Bill are based entirely upon expenditure, the expenditure as conceived or as accepted by the Finance Ministry. There is no question of pruning the expenditure. They say so much money is wanted by the various spending departments and that money must immediately be somehow provided. Therefore the Finance Bill comes. The hon. Minister may ask, do not we exercise any care about these things. It is true, but as I see the criticism of the Estimates committee my opinion changes. The Estimates Committee is a watchdog the method of

current expenditure. If we look into the recommendations and the replies given by Government and the recommendations again made by the Estimates Committee we find that generally speaking the Finance Ministry simply sticks to whatever it says. Whether it is with regard to expenditure, efficiency or any other aspect, very few recommendations of the Estimates Committee are accepted by Government. Only certain recommendations, which are of a general nature, are accepted as if for guidance. Sometimes even with regard to healthy suggestions they simply say "Noted".

That is why this situation has arisen. That is why the expenditure is first arrived at. Then, in order to meet the expenditure, the Finance Minister wants to exploit resources. That is why every year we find extra taxation; Every year we find 20 or 30 amendments to the wealth tax, income-tax, customs and excise duties. There is absolutely no certainty for any of them. These frequent changes in the customs and excise duties are putting many people to a lot of difficulties. The big merchants, the big financial magnates and industrialists do not very much mind these changes because they know how to get over them by engaging competent people; they also know how to manage the Ministries. But it is the people belonging to the middle income and low income group, small producers and merchants, who are put to the greatest hardship by these frequent changes in the rates. They are mere slaves in the hands of the customs and excise officials. It has come to my notice a number of times that the officers interpret the rules as they like. And by the time they understand the rule, it is changed. What is the meaning of such frequent changes? For five years at any rate, could the Finance Minister not say that these shall be the rules and that they are not going to be changed? He says that he will give holiday for five years to big industrialists in respect of some taxes? Can he not give the same five years holiday to the rules, whatever might happen, so that the officers may interpret them only in one way or the other and the assessors may know where exactly the stand?

[Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham]

I know the extreme grief and anguish of the people who have started small-scale industries. Sometimes they shed tears. They wonder why they have pooled all their resources, why they invested all their resources on small-scale industries for which big promises had been made by the government.

The recommendations of the Estimates Committee are brushed aside. The public undertakings show continuous losses. They will continue to show losses. Of course, I am always in favour of public undertakings, provided they serve our national purpose, provided they are economic, provided they help the nation, provided they are not established just to satisfy some officers or just to satisfy some theory. When they know that there is mismanagement, when these undertakings continuously show losses, I really cannot understand why they cannot put a stop, at any rate where they are, consolidate the position and see that they improve the existing public undertakings. No, the Government do not do that. They continue the expenditure on public undertakings; they continue the expenditure upon construction works, where does not seem to be any limit. The estimates are revised and re-revised. That is why to this nation has come to this difficult position. The result is that the poor man is pounced upon and the rich man is given the concessions.

Now electricity is being supplied to only one lakh villages or so. There are nearly four of five lakhs villages which have no electricity. Yet, every year some kind of extra excise duty is imposed on match-sticks and kerosene. We tax every year whatever little things are used by the poor man, whose number we count in the great population of India. We show to the world that this is the largest democracy, having so many man. But the poor man is not cared for, the beggar is not cared for, the poorest people and the disabled beggars are not cared for; people who live under very bad housing conditions, not only in the villages but also in the cities they are not cared for.

But all of them constitute our great democracy and in their name we collect taxes and then give a tax holiday to the rich people and then tax again the poor people to compensate the so-called loss. Why? The most important reason is that this is a expenditure-based budget and not a resources-based budget.

Coming to a small matter, namely, joint Hindu families, the Finance Minister has made some changes with regard to the taxes on joint Hindu families. Whatever may be the taxes that are going to be imposed, my only contention is that they should have only prospective and not retrospective effect.

18 hrs.

There is another difficulty with regard to excise duties. The excise duties affect not only the poor people but also middle-class people and everybody, including the Government servants. What happens? The same year if not the same month the dearness allowance is increased, the excise duties are also increased. He gives dearness allowance by right hand and wipes it out with excise duties. So, this game is going on every year giving extra wages, extra dearness allowance, and simultaneously increasing the excise duties, indirect taxation in this way.

I believe one of the greatest reasons for discontent in the country is the resulting hardship to which people are put by this process. What I would humbly suggest is, please give a holiday for five years. After all, excise duties are not always necessary if you control expenditure. Please give them holiday for five years. The officers will be clear in their interpretation. The ordinary people will know exactly what they will get for five years and, particularly, the fixed-salaried people, the N.G.O.s. in our States and the Secretariat people here, will all be very happy. I do not understand why every year they should be bothered in this way.

About the new tax proposals which are summarised at the end of the Finance Bill I also join with others that it was very wrong to tax sugar, specially chocolates. About fertilisers tax, I believe, he will now announce that he is going to remove the tax on fertiliser.

Then, here is a small item, prepared or preserved food. There is already a tax on the materials which form components of prepared or preserved food. Particularly, for those of us who come from south India, these prepared foods are sent in bottles. The gentlemen here, in the restaurants or in these kitchens, do not prepare them. So, these bottled things are coming and the first people to be hit by this provision are the D.M.K. members and some members from south.

Regarding, pilfer-proof packages, the packing is already taxed not only here but in the States also. There any amount of sales-tax, two times, three times, not a single-point tax. Therefore, increase in excise duties, change of excise duties, increase on sales-tax, all these things, are really responsible for the great amount of discontent in the country. Most of the assessee in the towns who form the intelligentsia are voting against Congress. I am not speaking for canvassing votes for or against Congress. Why do the Government always devise methods which will always rub the intelligentsia on the wrong side? Is it not good for them to have the intelligentsia on their side? Have they got at least the non-intelligentsia on their side? They do not have them either; because of the excise duties and increase in land tax and increase in so many other taxes, and because of the Government not attending to their housing, not attending to their drinking water and even light. I know there are thousands of villages which have no lights in the night. You cannot see a single light in these villages. This is the condition.

What I want to say is, if the Finance Minister is able to project his imagination, not into the difficulties of the rich people who can manage for themselves, into the

conditions of 75 or 80 per cent of the people, I shall be very much gratified and the nation will also be grateful to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Deputy Prime Minister, I would like to make an announcement. The Attorney-General is coming here tomorrow. That is what was announced by the Deputy Prime Minister yesterday. Tonight his opinion will be circulated to the hon. Members. I would ask him to come here tomorrow at 3-30 P.M. Tomorrow is a non-official day. At 4-30 P.M., we will take up the non-official business. That is the only time. Any hon. Member wanting to have a clarification may kindly, after reading the opinion given by the Attorney-General, send a note so that the Attorney-General will be able to clarify whatever doubts there are. After he clarifies, of course, there will be no time and it is not possible to have a cross-examination, a discussion, questioning and cross-questioning. That is why I suggest to the hon. Members that they may, in advance, send intimations, say, at about 11 O'Clock tomorrow. The note is being circulated tonight.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Some clarifications may be required.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I say this. The note will be circulated tonight and whatever clarifications the members want to seek after reading that note they may send them to the office, so that the office could communicate to him. Otherwise, we do not know who will begin. Mr. Mulla may put a question; Mr. Sheo Narain may also like to put a question. How can I prevent anybody? Therefore, I suggest that whatever clarifications the members want to seek, they may send them latest by 11 A.M. tomorrow, so that I can communicate to him. The note will be circulated tonight.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We will send that by 11 A.M. tomorrow. Will that also be balloted?

MR. SPEAKER: No question of balloting. All the clarifications which the members want to seek after reading that note will be sent to him and in his speech he will clarify the points raised.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Are you going to permit any supplementaries?

MR. SPEAKER: That will not be possible and that will not be done. There will be no end to it if supplementaries are to be allowed. Now itself the time is given to you. You study the note which is being circulated tonight and by 11 A.M. tomorrow you can send whatever clarifications you want to seek. If supplementaries are to be allowed, there will be no end to it and no purpose will be served.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Before I reply to the debate at the consideration stage, I should like to lay on the Table the opinion of the Attorney-General. It contains both the opinions, as far as I know, of the previous Attorney-General and of the present Attorney-General. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 980, 69]

Before I come to the various points raised...

श्री शिव चन्द्र जा (मधुवर्णी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उप-प्रधान मंत्री महोदय किस फाइनेंस बिल को आधार मान कर जवाब दे रहे हैं जो आपने इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया है यह या जो संकेटरियट ने सकुलेट किया है, वह।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have already spoken about it and I need not say anything again.

Before I deal with the various points about taxation, which formed the least part of the debate, I would first like to refer to the special points raised by the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye. He has a grievance that I have not replied to his points. I am afraid, his grievance is not correct, because I have replied to him on all the points which he has raised about leakage of the budget, as far as I remember.

If there is anything left out, I will certainly send a reply to him. But may I say

that I have gone through all the points raised by him very carefully and I find that there is no *prima facie* case for me to come to any conclusion that there has been a leakage of the budget proposals? My hon. friend wrote to me that I must be a tired man, a man who has lost his sensitivity, because I did not agree to a committee being appointed. Well, he can say what he likes, but I am not prepared to say anything in reply to that. I can only say that that was a very unkind way of writing a letter to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या यह मैंने बजट के बारे में लिखा था ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ची, हाँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सिफं एक ही खत में यह लिखा है जो कि बी० ओ० ए० सी० के बारे लिखा था। मेरी विनती है कि आप यहाँ पर पत्र रखिये। मैं आज बिल्कुल इन्टरप्ट नहीं करना चाहता था। बजट लीक के बारे में मैंने यह वाक्य नहीं लिखा था। मैं आज बोलना ही नहीं चाहता हूँ, चुप रहूँगा, आप को जो कहना हो कहिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I correct myself that it was with reference to BOAC.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, वह वाक्य बी० ओ० ए० सी० के संदर्भ में है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I agree I confused the two because so many letters are received and, therefore, I did not remember whether it was in this or that context.

But ultimately it applies to everything. He writes generally that I must be a tired man and I must have lost my sensitivity. I also mentioned about the BOAC again. But I will first mention about this point. In that letter also there was a paragraph about budget leakage. Therefore, it was not only about the BOAC he has mentioned he has also mentioned, if he remembers properly that he has written about the budget leakage also in that letter.

(Interruptions) Does my hon friend maintain that he is alone right in whatever he says and another person has no right to say...

श्री मर्यादित्यः ग्रन्थक महोदय, मैं इतनी विनती करूँगा कि जिन पत्रों का वे उल्लेख कर रहे हैं दोनों पत्र सदन के सामने आये। ग्रन्थक महोदय, मेरी यह माँग ठीक है या नहीं?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If he now says, I will certainly put them before the House. I have put his letters on the Table of the House on the dates those letters were received. These letters were received after that. He has not asked me that whenever I write a letter I must put it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then the Speaker comes into the picture.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Certainly. May I say that I would not think of putting it on the Table of the House without your permission. There is no question of being told... (Interruptions) There is no need for me to hide any thing. The hon Members will be better able to judge who is right and who is wrong, who is writing properly and who is not writing properly. It is, therefore, that I put them readily on the Table of the House.

The first point he said is that he had heard when he was sitting with Mr. N.K. Somani a telephone call coming. If I understood him correctly, a telephone call came from the father of Mr. Somani to him probably Mr. Somani has not told me anything. But I believe when he says this what he said

SHRI NAMBIAR: His father also was there in his house.

MR. SPEAKER: They do not talk on the telephone.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is also possible. That is all that I have heard just now and that is what I remembered. In that he said that he had heard about fertilisers and pesticides and sugar. On pesticides no tax has been levied. That must have been seen. Therefore, it is not true that the infor-

mation that he conveyed was all correct. On fertilisers also it was not said how much was going to be levied. That also has not been said. This talk has been there for a long time. When these things are to be taxed, this was discussed in the Planning Commission. This was discussed outside and, therefore, if there are intelligent guesses and somebody is clever that he forecasts correctly, then what I have to say? As a matter of fact all this speculation that is going on in share bazaar always goes on in the name of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said this. Therefore, the shares must go up. I have had the experience of being brought in the share bazaar when somebody said that I was stabbed in office. I received several telephone calls enquiring as to how I was.

Then some of my hon friends asked for my resignation and that is why they also think that I will resign immediately to oblige them. This is done not for that purpose. This is done for quoting them in the share bazaar by the speculators. This is a common practice not only here but in all the share bazaars of the world.

Therefore, in this matter to say this story that there was a leakage is all wrong.

Then it was said that bank rate was proposed to be reduced. There is no more cock and bull story than this. No proposal was sent to me by the Governor of the Reserve Bank at any time orally or in writing. There has been no such conception even by the Governor. I asked him whether he had ever thought of doing that. He said that he did not think of it. The Government have never thought of lowering the rate at present. Of course I cannot say whether I will do it or not in future. But there has been no such talk of such a proposal. This was also thought that this was leakage and there were all kinds of speculations in the bazaar.

This is the material in which my Hon. friend believes and he wants me to go on a wild goose chase of investigation into leakage. I cannot say that I can agree to that. I have my own responsibility and I cannot accept such kind of investigation on everything which my Hon. friend wants to

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bring in. I do not think that everything that he says is wrong. He has certainly brought out certain things where there were facts. But there are certain things where there are no facts and when he has told me about them I have informed him accordingly. He still persists that whatever he says is right and whatever I am saying is wrong. In cases where he is right, immediately say he is right and take action and inform him. Where I find that he is not right, I say he is not right.

In the case of sugar, he said that stocks were released and taken away. He said that stocks were released in several cases—to five mills. I do not know whether he has mentioned the mills or not. In the case of Gila Mill the release order was for 10,822 bags and they took away or cleared only 4,440 bags by 28th February. In four-five days they did not take the whole of it. About the Babbhan Mill, 1,540 bags were released and they took away only 880 bags. In regard to Hargaon Mill the release order was for 5,187 bags and they took away 4,220 bags. Only one mill—Lakkimpur Mill—took away the full quota. The release order was for 1,585 bags and they took away 1,585 bags. In the case of Seohara Mill 12,557 bags were released and they took away only 5,900 bags. If these people had received any information, all these would have been released and all these would have been taken away. There was no bar to it. It was legally possible for them to do it. What does it show? This shows that there is no leakage. They are all intelligent guesses. Some of the guesses may become right and others may be wrong. Nobody has said how much tax was to be levied on sugar. If it was known, that would have also been known. How is it that there is leakage? There were some badla transactions. Five or six transactions were mentioned I have only been able to trace one. The others are not traceable. What am I to say about it? There may be badla transactions and there are all kinds of transactions on the eve of the budget. Some may be right and some wrong. Therefore, from that how could one say that there has been leakage? Leakage would be true if the rates are also mentioned. Then it is all right. In the matter of cloth, when *ad valorem* duty is now brought in instead of

specific duty on yardage, it is said that it is leaked. They did not say which kinds of cloth were going to have this. If they had said the kinds of cloth, then I could understand it and I will say that it is all right. All this is based on the fact that a high finance official went to Bombay and then this leakage came out. He went in the beginning of February and the proposals were framed very nearly the third week of February by me. Till then no proposals were made. It was not considered by me. How could there be any leakage because he went there? He went there only to find out certain facts on various things. After all, one cannot go on without making some sort of enquiry or suggestions. And these inquiries are certainly made. In the matter of *ad valorem* duties also, these things had been going on for some time. I have been told about it, that is what I should do, even by some millowners and others also, that this is a fair way of doing it. I have been considering it for some time. And this year when I applied it, guesses come. This is how this matter has been brought in. But if some things come in, to say that there is a leakage would be easy for him to believe but is not possible for me to accept. When there is a leakage, I would certainly accept there is a leakage, and I would not stay here. Why should I have to stay here if there is a leakage. I try to see that there is no leakage. God be thanked that there is no leakage, because there are several people, at least 15 persons, concerned who know this.

There was a leakage a few years ago. I got it first in Bombay when I was Chief Minister there. Somebody gave me exactly the whole copy of the speech which was going to be read, part of it giving the rates and everything. I learnt about it in the morning and informed the Finance Minister immediately. But what could he do? At that time he could not change it. Afterwards, an investigation was made. It was done in the printing press. After that, we brought the printing press in the Finance Ministry. Now people are kept indoors for 10 or 12 days until this is done, so that they cannot come out....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Under preventive detention.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No, they are there willingly and voluntarily. I give

them all kinds of facilities so that they do not have to go out.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Next time, frame the budget in Tihar Jail. That will be better.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even some pressmen are at it from morning till evening, because they are also given information from the very beginning.

These are the precautions which are being taken. If in spite of that, something happens, one can consider it. But in this case, nothing has happened. These are only intelligent guesses.

My hon. friend talked about the bank rate. It is an absolutely cock and bull story started by somebody in Bombay, not by him. But he believes some of these and tells me. He believes everything that other people tell him, but will not believe what I tell him. What am I to do?

Naturally, he says he has no personal dislike for me. I know he has not. But last time he made the statement about my son in a speech in Bombay—this is what I am told; if I am wrong, he can tell me—he was asked at the meeting and he said that because he wants to remove the Congress and I come in the way; therefore, I must be removed. If this is simple logic, what can I do? By my removal, the Congress Party cannot be removed. I think he is intelligent enough to know that I am not such an indispensable person to the Congress or to the country or to anybody that my existence is going to do something or my removal is going to bring about something.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Congressmen are saying that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This was talked about in the Central Hall also. It was not only in Bombay where the speech was made publicly. Therefore, it cannot be denied. There were people who heard and told me.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहाँ नहीं कर रहा हूँ? मुझमें यह ईमानदारी है और मैं दरावर रहता रहा हूँ कि कॉर्प्रेस को हटाना मेरा काम

है इसलिए आपको भी हटाना चाहता हूँ और दूसरों को भी हटाना चाहता हूँ।

इसको मैं बिल्कुल नहीं इन्कार कर रहा हूँ। मोरारजी भाई ठीक ही कर रहे हैं। हम कॉर्प्रेस को हटाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that it is his right to make an attempt to remove the Congress? I am not denying that right to him. It is his right to try to do it. But let it be done legitimately. That is all I am saying. I cannot call this a legitimate attempt to do it, when he has publicly said like this. This is my only grievance. I have no other grievance about it.

The same thing holds true about his allegation about my having committed great impropriety in depositing some money in a company, the Industrial and Chemical Company, in Bombay. He said he mentioned it. He might have mentioned it then, My son was a partner in it. Why have I to mention that? That was only about the business activities of my son. There also I have given my reply. I have proved—and he has not proved otherwise—that my son did not do any business during the period from 1964 to 1967.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Managing director.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He was not Managing director. He was only a director of one or two companies. If it was a private company, that did not do any business. That was holding some receipts which they got. I have explained this at length and I have challenged: show any business that it has done and I shall certainly say I was wrong in giving this information. This is the information that I have collected. I cannot say that I cannot be wrong. I try to collect information and give it. If my hon. friend has not the honesty to acknowledge that I have made an honest attempt to give him everything, then what am I to say? Then if I give parallels why should he get angry? When he calls me all names, I do not get angry because I know what he is. I know that he is very much excited when he does all these things. I am quite sure that when

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he is outside he forgets all this; otherwise he would be sorry for what he says, because I consider him an honest person; I do not consider him otherwise. When an honest person gets excited and gets obsessed with the idea that he alone is right and all the others are wrong, this is what happens. That is all that I am requesting him to consider as a friend: I do not consider him an enemy. How can I agree to an enquiry being made in such kind of things where there is no impropriety whatsoever. Is it argued that I should not put deposits in any company? What is improper in it. Because that company is the selling agent for some Birla concerns for some commodities how have I committed a crime or how am I connected with Birlas? I do not understand it at all. This is what he has to prove. Merely by arguing hundred times, it is not proved. It does stick in the minds of some but it sticks only in the minds of those who are obsessed, not others. No reasonable man, no honest man will believe in this I have faith that truth will ultimately prevail. If he has told the truth it will prevail; if I have told the truth it will prevail. I know that I have told the truth; I have not told anything wrong. Therefore I have a clear conscience in this matter, whatever my friend may say. He may want me to resign; I am not going to oblige him. That is not the way, one can oblige anybody. Because that will be hurting the country if I do a thing like this. He may persist. I know what the communists want. They consider me their enemy No. 1.

SHRI YASUDEVAN NAIR: Your own people say that you should go.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know all that. I do not want them to go I want them to remain here; if they are elected they are welcome.

SHRI YASUDEVAN NAIR: We know what happened in Faridabad.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know what happens everywhere; I know what happens in your houses also. I am also aware of who is with him and who is not with him and who supplies information to him. I am not bothered about it. Why should I bother? People try to do whatever

they like and if nothing happens they go on talking. They can go on talking and I shall go on replying to them. I propose sometimes to hold a press conference and tell pressmen to ask me any question they like and tell them whatever they want that will. I think, perhaps put an end to all this but I do not want to do it until Parliament was not over because I do not want to say anything outside which I have got to say here. I want to protect myself. I do not want to commit any indiscretion. I must be careful about it. Also I hold Parliament in the highest respect; more than my hon. friends do. If they hold it in respect they would not create the scenes that they are creating and they would not be responsible for going against the rules in the pretext that the rules are not being carried out properly. I am not doing it. I am not interrupting them at any time. Sometimes I may pass a humorous remark and they smile at it but they do not feel hurt. I would rather be humorous at my own cost rather than at their cost. But when I explain things they have to bear with me. What is the use of going about in the manner in which they are going about?

In the BOAC case, my hon. friend still persists even when there is no case in it. I am completely convinced of it. If I had not been convinced of it, I would have reviewed the case. He says the customs department should appeal against the Board. What a fantastic story? What a fantastic appreciation of the Governmental machinery? Does he mean to say that if I overrule the Board tomorrow, then the Board should go to court? Does he want that right to be given to the subordinates? Does he want that the Customs Collector should appeal against the Board? What does he want? I do not understand what sense of proportion he has got. This is what I do not understand. If this is what he wants, how can I satisfy him? I was convinced that the Board decided very rightly and if the Board had not decided in that manner, being afraid of people like my hon. friend, they would have failed in their duty and they would not have deserved to remain where they are. That is why I have got to support the Board.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Director of Intelligence.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Director of Intelligence. He also worked on not full information and he gave only one report. The hon. Member says that there are two reports. The Director attended the whole hearing. He assisted the Board in the hearing. He gave some notes to them about the enquiry. If he calls that another report, I can understand, but if he gets these reports, I can only say that they must have come from the Director or somebody connected with the Director's office. Otherwise how could they have come? I have not seen these reports myself, because I have not called for them.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have given it to the Speaker. मैंने सेंट्रल बोर्ड के फैसले को भी पढ़ा है और यह भी पढ़ा है। आप पढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। मत पढ़िये, दुनिया पढ़ेगी।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not going to recognise anything brought in here like that. Even if it is put on the Table, I would neither confirm it nor reject it. I am not going to say anything about it. But the fact is that in the appellate order all these things have been discussed in detail. Let any reasonable person go through it and he will find that the Board could not have come to any other conclusion:

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो नहीं कह रहे हैं कि रपट जाली है? कम से कम यह तो साफ हो जाना चाहिये।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying anything.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह साफ हो गया है कि जाली है, ऐसा नहीं कह रहे हैं।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I only say that I neither confirm it nor reject it. Why should I get into a trap? I know my hon. friend is very clear in laying a trap. But I am cleverer than him in not walking into the trap. Let him know it.

श्री मधु लिमये : दुनिया तो समझ गई है जब डिनाई नहीं कर सकते हैं। दुनिया समझ गई है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : दुनिया जानती है आप कैसे हैं, हम कैसे हैं। लोक सभा भी जानती है आप क्या करते हैं, हम क्या करते हैं। सब जानते हैं। इसमें ऐसा कोई सवाल नहीं है।

Therefore, all these matters ought to be taken in the manner in which they should be properly understood. This is what I have to plead before my hon. friends here.

I will now come to the other matters where he has said that the tax...

AN HON. MEMBER: Replying only to that hon. Member?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have got to. I will come to the others also.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Do not give him undue importance.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I gave him all the importance that he deserves, and he should get it. I do not know why I should not consider him as an equally important Member as anybody else. He takes the trouble to put cases. He helps in many cases. But he also hampers in many cases. I forget the hamp-ring. I take the help which he gives. That is all that I do.

Now, in the matter of taxation also, he said that the taxation level on an income of Rs. 3 lakhs and above today is less than before, and that on Rs. 10,000 is more. I had given the replies to this in my last reply, and if he does not care to look at it, what am I to do? It is not true that the taxation on that level is less today. What was happening was that earlier, there was no wealth-tax. Now there is a wealth-tax. If you combine the two, the taxation is much higher at those levels than it was previously in 1949-50. But my hon. friend does not want to have any consideration for it. Well, he is free to think and he is free to argue as he likes. But let facts not be ignored.

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Reference was made to the taxation on the bracket between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and above Rs. 20,000 which has been levied recently. It is said, I am taxing the middle-men. I have to tax the upper men, the middle men and the proper people. I have to tax all in this country.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Poor people must be saved.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is impossible. When 95 per cent of the people are poor, how am I going to work the economy of the country if I do not take any tax from them? One can say that I should take the maximum from those at the higher level. I am taking the maximum from them. I am taking even 100 to 115 per cent of the income of some people. I say to them, "Give it from your wealth. You can live on your wealth." If my hon. friend wants to know the figures of income-tax and wealth tax, I will give him those figures and explain it to him.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: What about black money?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friends are sometimes helping them by encouraging them in this manner. They help them in finding out other methods. I try to plug the holes and they try to open them. (व्यवस्था) जब वे मेरी मदद करते हैं, तो मैं उसको बड़ी बेटाफुली स्वीकार करता हूँ। लेकिन जब ऐसा नहीं होता है और दूसरे लोगों को मदद मिलती है, तो मुझे दुख के साथ वह बात भी कहनी पड़ती है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि मेरहवानी करके ऐसा काम न कीजिए। वे न समझ कर करते हैं, लेकिन यह समझना भी तो जरूरी है कि इसका क्या परिणाम होता है। इसीलिए मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप हमारा एक निवेदन नहीं मानते, हम सब मानते हैं।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आपके कई निवेदन, जो कि मानने लायक हैं, मैंने माने हैं,

लेकिन जो मानने लायक नहीं हैं, उन का मैं क्या करूँ?

Many times, the story is like that of Akbar and the child. Akbar said, I can please the child. Birbal said, "you cannot". Akbar said, "Bring the child". The child was brought and the child said, "Give me sugarcane". Akbar gave him sugarcane. The child said, "Break it". He broke it. Then the child said, "Make it whole again". Akbar could not do it and the child kept on crying. This is what happens with some of my friends here.

It was said by Mr. C.C. Desai that we have a huge foreign debt of Rs. 5,800 crores. It is true. But for what has that debt been incurred? How have we gone up in this country? Of course, some of my hon. friends say that we have not gone up at all. I was surprised to see that even an Accountant like Mr. Kothari lost sight of facts and figures. I do not understand it.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: Some people forget their vocation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know that. Only my hon. friend does not forget his profession.

It is not true that we have financed our plans only on this. Our plans on the whole have been financed up to 20 per cent by external help. Four-fifths we have done by ourselves, with our own resources. We do not always want to depend on them. In this connection, Mr. Ramamurti said, "Even now we do not have technical know-how and we have to import it." But to appear objective, he brought in Soviet Russia also and said, "You are importing from Soviet Russia also", though he wants that always we should get only from them. Today he tried to be very impartial. It is good sometimes to tries to be impartial. But what happens? After all, we have to pay them. True, but unless we bring this in, how are we going to improve our industries? Had we any technical know-how in this country? Whose fault was it? Was it the fault of this Government? If there is poverty in this country, is it created by this Government? What is all this want of sense and understanding I am seeing?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Twenty-two years have passed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Twenty-two years are nothing in the history of a nation which has been lying prostrate for many centuries. If fifty years are not good enough for my hon. friend to understand things, how is it enough for a country within twenty-two years to get all the technical know-how? I do not know (*Interruption*). Let my hon. friends know that we now know far more technical know-how. We do it on our own in many things. Therefore our exports are increasing and our imports are decreasing. We are not now importing wholesale plants from outside. What does that show? That shows we have gone up and considerably gone up. My hon. friends forget that we were not making a pin in this country in the year 1946. We are today making sugar machinery, we are making cement machinery, we are making power machinery, we are making textile machinery and we will soon have full capacity to make a steel mill ourselves. We are having machine tools and we are also exporting them. So many things we are doing now. We are even having trucks and we are having cars. We are even having some aeroplanes but not all the kinds that we want. That also we will soon develop. Can this be developed without getting help from outside? Has any country done so? My hon. friend, Shri Ramamurti forgets even after fifty years of development Soviet Russia had to bring in Italy for Fiat car and gave them a licence for doing that. That is after fifty years of development. In fifty years of development this country will be supplying to others, not getting from anybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What about food imports? Do we have not know-how about food?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Soviet Russia in spite of the fact that they have seven times the area and less than half the population become self-sufficient only in fifty years. We are going to be self-sufficient in two years more. I have no doubt about that in my mind.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How much have you spent on food imports?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If we did not have done that my hon. friends would have been happy because then there would have been deaths, chaos and they would have risen up against us on that. This is all that they want. Food imports are necessary because we are deficient in food. Why did we become deficient in food? That is also because we were not independent and we were dependent. During foreign domination we lost all capacity and our food production went down. Partition lessened it still further. Therefore we have to get it. But it is a small achievement that from 51 million tonnes we are now producing 96 million tonnes, and 96 million tonnes in spite of droughts in one or two States-in one State, then another and then in a third State-and floods in several States. In spite of that we have produced 96 million tonnes of food whereas we produced the maximum of 82 million tonnes of food in 1964-65 when the season was at its best (*Interruption*). This kind of talk and shouting is not going to help. When they have no facts they shout. A man with facts has only to argue. He will have patience and he will not get angry.

ओ अब्दुल गनी भार : मोरारजी भाई यह भी तो बताएँ, इम्पोर्ट कितना किया, सब से ज्यादा किस साल में इम्पोर्ट किया कूड़ ग्रेन्स का ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار :- مارجی بھائی یہ بھی تو بتائیں کہ امپورٹ کتنا کیسا ہے سب سے زیادہ کس سال میں امپورٹ کیا ہے فوڈ گرینز کا۔]

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend is again one whom I know for many years. We have been good friends also. As a friend I also know what he talks and what he does not talk. His appearance here is different from his appearance when he meets me outside—that is the only difference. He is very sweet outside to me as a friend but when he comes here he has to prove that he is in the Opposition.

And that he is not friendly to me. Therefore, he goes on saying many things. I have gone into facts about which he has

[Shri Morarji Desai]

written to me. If I do not agree with him, what am I to say? Then, he thinks I am not supporting his facts. He is briefed by some wrong people; he does not realise that.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Let him have a judicial inquiry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This has become a common thing, to have a judicial inquiry, to have a Parliamentary Committee, to have a committee of inquiry, to have a commission of inquiry and all that. What is in the brains of many I do not know. Are we going to have inquiries and nothing else? Is it the way in which the country is going to progress? Let there be an inquiry. But it should not be in a perverted manner in which it is sought to be done. This is not the way in which the country can progress.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: What about Birla inquiry?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You have got the reply. Inquiries have been made; taxes have been levied; prosecutions have also been made and police inquiries have been made. That is what the hon. Members ought to know. It is no use merely going on repeating parrotwise things so that people may believe. Some people may believe. But the world at large will not believe this kind of stories. I am also being connected with the Birlas by these people. They hold public meetings to say this. Only fools will believe. No honourable intelligent man will believe. I have no doubt about it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: You are the only intelligent man in the country. Others are all fools!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is the only intelligence which my hon. friend can exhibit that, I consider, I am the only intelligent man.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: You say that people are fools in the country. You should have humility. There are millions of people in this country who believe that you are connected with it. Don't you live in a fools' paradise.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend does not know what paradise is. What is the use of saying, 'fools' paradise'.

Then, it was said that we are going to have more external assistance in the Fourth Plan than what we had in the Third Plan. That is what my hon. friend the great accountant said.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I can prove it with figures.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What figures? You must take net figures. What is the use of taking figures where repayments are also to be made. Net figures are very much less; we are going to make it less. We have to go on making repayments in such a manner that our development work does not stop, that the development work goes on and all that. Also, we will be repaying through exports. It is not true there will be more net assistance now from outside in the Fourth Plan than before. That is not true at all. The repayments and things like that are recognised all over the world, not only here. But if my hon. friends only want to find fault, I do not want to deny them the pleasure of it. I will not reply to them. That is all I will say.

Now, I come to the question of wealth tax on agricultural lands. It was said that is not legal. The Attorney-General is coming here tomorrow. I need not say anything. Those things have been circulated. I need not say anything. Let them hear him. That is where I will leave that matter. But I have this much to say, when you say all agriculturists will be involved, that is not true. Now, I have given them extra Rs. 150,000 exemption. Therefore, with Rs. 250,000 exemptions on agricultural land, I do not think any small or middle-class agriculturist can ever come into it. Is it argued that even rich agriculturists should not pay wealth tax or that they should not pay all these taxes? Why should they be differentiated I do not know. Wealth is wealth, whether it is agricultural or not. It is certainly wealth. I do not consider it otherwise.

SHRI RANGA: You do not have a ceiling on urban property.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We take wealth tax from urban property. I have now levied extra wealth tax on urban property. They pay more tax. That was

levied in 1965-66. They are paying an additional wealth tax on urban property. That is also done. We should like to have a progressive thing. That is being done.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The companies having lands are not paying wealth tax and they are not going to pay the tax now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then I would come to the question which has exercised several of my hon. friends here as well as there, and that is the tax on fertilisers. As I have said earlier, the tax on fertiliser is taken from the people who have benefited by all the expenditure that Government has made on agriculture over all these years. Crores of rupees have been spent for the benefit of agriculturists—not only for their benefit but also for the benefit of the country. There if any money is not going to come out of that, how are we to go on spending more and more money in one sector and deprive all other sectors of it? It is not possible to do so. After all, how much am I taking? I am taking only a small part of the profits which are accruing to the agriculturists from the use of fertilisers. I am taking if with a certain use of fertiliser what is produced will give him about Rs. 134 more—if he did not use that, he would get Rs. 134 less...

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): Where is the guarantee? (*Interruption*)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is a guarantee. What is the meaning of 'no guarantee'? The rates are high. We have also assured that we will buy when the rates will go down. And out of Rs. 134, he will pay only Rs. 4 as a result of this taxation. I cannot, therefore, call this taxation high or unjustified at all and, therefore, I cannot accept the plea that this should not be done.

SHRI NAMBIAR: You may argue for days and days together, but you cannot justify this. It is high time that you gave it up.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know, it is not possible for me to convince my hon. friend.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Barring you, all the other 499 members of this House are not convinced on this issue. You ask them to vote secretly and you will know that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You will be very happy if the Party behaves like that. That is what you want. But the Party is not going to oblige you.

SHRI NAMBIAR: We want them to produce more. Let us not kill the goose which lays a golden egg.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It was said that non-developmental expenditure had grown higher than the developmental expenditure. This is what, I thought, was said. I do not know how it was said. Developmental expenditure has grown at a faster rate, at the rate of 42 per cent. The non-developmental expenditure has grown at the rate of 18 per cent. Now what is non-developmental expenditure? I have said from time to time that non-developmental expenditure is not such as can be avoided; it includes several items which have not to be done. Therefore, how can there be anything to be done about them? Debt servicing police, tax-collection, audit—how are these things to be avoided? How can any less expenditure be made on these? This goes on increasing because of the requirements of the situation. Therefore, we cannot do anything about that. I have also said that, in the matter of administration, we are constantly trying to perform economies. Economies are performed. But as things go on, more expenditure is made. Therefore, it is not seen what economies are made. If these economies were not made, there would have been far greater expenditure.

As a matter of fact, it was argued that the income-tax department was not working properly. That is not true. We have brought down the arrears in this year by 8½ lakhs of cases. One-third is gone and the two-third which remains will be finished in the next two years, so that we will have only each year's receipts to be tackled. If this is not an improvement, what else is? We have recovered this year Rs. 30 crores more than last year. That is also what we have done. There are more prosecutions now, and I have seen that in every case where prosecution can be launched, prosec-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

cution is being made so that the tax evasion is at least minimised. I cannot say that it will go completely at any time from the life of the society; these things will not disappear completely. We have to reduce it to an irreducible minimum.

The wealth tax penalty is considered to be very high. But I had introduced some penalties last year, heavy penalties, for evasion, but, for late returns which is also a form of evasion to some extent, I had not said anything. This year, therefore, I have brought it in. Why should people give these returns late, I do not know. For marginal cases, therefore, I have provided and have said that the initial exemption should be deducted from the wealth so that it may not be on the whole wealth for which penalty will be charged. That is what I have declared this morning. Therefore, that concession has been made only because of that. But if people do not give the returns in time, why should they not pay penalties, heavy penalties? After all how are we going to stop all these things? We can stop them only by putting such penalties, which is not profitable for the persons concerned to evade taxes and not to pay taxes and if the penalty paid is Rs. 50,000 the man will not evade it. Otherwise he will evade it because he has to pay only Rs. 2,000. He will evade for 5 years and make up for that. Everybody is not caught everytime. Therefore I have got to make it known to them that once they were caught, they will lose everything. Therefore they will not do this. This is the conception on which this has been done. We go on revising our methods and they go on revising their methods. It has to be seen who succeeds. This is the way Government has got to work and this is what the Government is trying to do.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I have to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time. the question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-fifth report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: TEMPORARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE STRIKE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): In my statement made in the House on March 13, 1969, I had indicated that steps would be taken to ensure that the relaxations in regard to temporary employees are implemented fully and expeditiously so that the orders of termination would remain only in case in which there were stronger grounds for action. Doubts have been raised about the exact significance of 'stronger grounds, on the basis of which the order of termination of such employees could not be revoked. It has, therefore, become necessary to clarify that in regard to discharged temporary employees also, irrespective of whether their services terminated by giving a month's notice or forthwith by payment of pay and allowances in lieu of notice, the grounds on which the orders of termination may not be revoked would be the same as those indicated in my statement of March 13 in respect of employees under suspension. In other words except in those cases in which there is a complaint of violence, intimidation or active instigation, the discharged temporary employees would be permitted to rejoin duty after strict verification in each case in the light of these criteria. The employees so reinstated would continue to be liable to appropriate disciplinary action under the Service Rules where such action is justified on charges other than for only unauthorised absence from duty or where there is a conviction for an offence other than one under Section 4 of the Essential Services Main-

tenance Ordinance/Act, 1968, viz. for mere absence from duty.

It is hoped that the employees thus reinstated would justify by their responsible attitude and sense of discipline the consideration shown to them by the Government.

19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr Deputy Speaker.....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know you are very much interested. But if I allow you to put question, then half-an-hour debate cannot be taken up. I am sorry.

19.4 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CONSTITUTION OF A FILM COUNCIL

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the story of the film industry is a sad story. What is really surprising is that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and the Government have been treating the film industry as an orphan child which is unwanted. This has been an unfortunate aspect in this country.

The question that I asked in the Parliament as to what is going to be the form of the Film Enquiry Committee has, as usual, been side-tracked. The only answer one gets is that a Film Council is being set up for ensuring healthy development of the film industry. The Minister has failed to give an answer as to what the function of this Council is going to be, what power it is likely to have and how this Film Council is going to tackle the basic problem facing the industry and how it is going to co-ordinate the various problems facing this industry.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that it was the Patil Enquiry Committee in 1951 which gave this idea of the Film Council for the first time.

Thereafter it was shelved for 18 years. It never saw the light of the day. Then what happened? We had the film crisis last year during March-April of 1968. Cinemas were closed, studios were closed, and artists did not work. The whole film industry was paralysed and there was a grave crisis. Then the Minister was good enough to say that he was going to set up a Film Council for the improvement of this industry. Since then, another 12 months have passed till today. When we ask what the Film Council is going to do what its structure is going to be and how it is going to tackle the problems, there is no answer. I doubt whether the proposed Film Council is going to work for the betterment of the film industry.

We have to look into the last crisis in the film industry. There was big chaos. The industry was completely closed and there had been rising high costs and star costs and there was trouble because of the minimum guarantee of price asked for by the producers. All these led to the complete paralysis of the whole industry. Government never looked into this and never tried to improve the matter or solve the problem. The Government has known very well, the Finance Ministry has known very well and so also this Ministry has known very well that there is a racket of high star prices and some top ranking stars have raised their price from a couple of lakhs to as much as ten lakhs and most of this goes under the table which is really shameful for this country. It is only to improve these things that I thought possibly this Ministry would form a Film Council. But I am very much doubtful as to how the proposed council is going to help the industry and to look into the problems of the industry. We will have to examine what is the crux of the problem and the fundamental basis of the problem. Unfortunately, this Government has not given any importance to the film industry. Today what the film industry lacks is the financial backing. It is unfortunately not considered as an industry, but only as a medium of professional entertainers. Today there is no provision for the banking institutions to advance loans to the film industry. Naturally, all the film producers and the whole industry have to fall back on unorthodox methods of getting money and this has resulted in all the vagaries,

[Shri N. K. Singh]

Sir, in the Parliament we have heard sometimes people referring to film industry in the most derogatory terms. They say that they are showing obscene pictures; sometimes they say that they are depraving the morals of our country. But the time has come when we have to realise that the film industry has done the greatest service to this country.

Take the case of language. Today the films have carried north to south and east to west, there is one common *lingua franca*. All the people have one common language to understand due to Indian films. It is a great thing.

19.03 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the chair.*]

Sir I am an admirer of Sanskrit because it is a great language. But even during the days of its highest glory Sanskrit was not spoken by the common people. Today Indian films have done a great task in carrying the language of the country, in unifying the language of the country and taking it to all over the country. As I said, when we talk of films in this House, we sometimes talk in a derogatory way about pictures and their various aspects. But all is not so bad as it has been said.

Not only this. If we think in terms of spreading the ideal of secularism, if we think in terms of the solution of social problems, if we think in terms of furthering national integration, we must recognise that films have done a great benefit to the country. I am reminded of pictures like 'Achut Kanya', 'Padosi', 'Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje', 'Upkar', 'Kalpana' etc; we see how they have helped in removing untouchability. They have not only carried the message of the brotherhood of different communities and different religions; they have also spread the ideal of national integration and all those various aspects that are vital to us in our national life. Films are the cheapest mass media to effect national integration among the masses and eradicate most of our other problems which without films would have looked gigantic.

My reason for raising this discussion is primarily because the Ministry of Informa-

tion and Broadcasting has been dealing with the film industry for a number of years and done injustice to this great industry. I have some statistics here. The Ministry has been spending a total sum of about Rs 23.80 crores. Broadcasting has accounted for Rs. 11.92 crores, expenditure on the PIB, Publications and others is Rs. 6.40 crores, and on the Films Division? On the Films Division which produces documentaries, they have spent Rs. 1.68 crores, on the Central Board Rs. 4,09,000; on the Commission of Inquiry on film censorship Rs. 9,000; on International film festivals, they spend Rs. 5 lakhs. From this you will see what a paltry amount has been devoted to the development of the film industry, one of the biggest industries, which ranks among the five major industries of the country with a capital outlay of Rs. 100 crores employing more than 2 lakh people, artists, technicians and others working in the industry. The industry gives the State a large revenue. It gives an entertainment tax of as much as Rs. 40 crores. The excise levy on films, which does not go to this Ministry but goes to the Consolidated Fund, is as much as Rs. 5 crores.

With all this revenue, what a small amount is devoted by this Ministry to the development of the film industry? This is a matter of a big question mark.

Now this Ministry has proposed the constitution of a film Council. But the contours of it are not known to the people concerned. With the result that there has been a cloudiness and there is speculation in the country about it. It is important that the Government should adopt it as its child, own it as a major industry and do something radical about it so that we have a better chance of taking this industry to better thresholds.

Today we are export-oriented. We are laying emphasis on earning of foreign exchange. With this idea, a new Ministry called the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had been created. Today tourism has made an impact in the country and tourists are coming to this country from foreign countries in greater numbers and we are also earning larger foreign exchange in the process.

But what has happened to films? We have a great potential market for them outside. But what are we getting? Less than Rs. 2 crores. I feel a separate Ministry has to be created so that proper emphasis could be laid on the development of this industry. We can then increase our foreign exchange earnings to at least Rs. 10 crores on this account in the next two or three years. This is of very vital importance to us. If you treat somebody who is important as a person not to be cared for, it is going to have its adverse repercussions. If we own this industry, if we utilise it for the betterment of the country, we can certainly march forward in meeting the urgent aspirations of our people through this media which can be of great help to this country.

I am sorry that the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, not only on these major issues, but even on minor ones, does not take the people concerned into confidence. They have not taken the step of consulting the various trade associations, professional people and others at all times. They have not practically consulted them. If in matters like the formation of the Film Council, the concerned interests are not consulted and taken into confidence, it would not bring any good results.

Today the industry is suffering. The finances are all blocked. You will be surprised to know that as many as 300 pictures are lying in boxes and there is no hope of their coming out.

I am glad that a Film Finance Corporation has been formed by the Ministry. They have a capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. A picture now costs Rs. 40—50 lakhs to produce. With a total outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs and another Rs. 50 lakhs loan with the Corporation has practically not been able to do any work at all. They have financed some films. But not a single one of such films has proved a hit. I am surprised that even a producer like AVM, which has produced more than two dozen, of which more than a dozen have proved box office hits, which had applied to the Corporation was refused a loan by the Corporation. This would make one feel that there is something radically wrong with the functioning of the Corporation. I feel that instead

of a film council we should think in terms of rising something greater, forming part of the ministry, having greater outlays and then only we can regiment and utilise this media in the interest of the nation. While closing I shall only say that the film industry has been like a Hindu cow which has been milked all these years but had not been given fodder and feed. The time will not be very far when this cow may be taken to the slaughter house in the name of nationalisation because whatever institutions have deteriorated this country has nationalised them. What has happened to the Life Insurance Corporation is an example. There is a cry for bank nationalisation. If they do not look up to the welfare of the industry, it will happen. It is such a great revenue earner; it is such a great foreign exchange earner. If the present state of affairs is allowed to continue, it will not be long when this House will ask for the nationalisation of this industry. We must do some thing. I would only say that the story of the film industry is like a black screen with only "the end" on it. I hope that new Minister Mr. Gujral who is such a dynamic person will give some thought to this industry and create a firmament so that we can have something to be proud of to carry on the film industry in the development of the nation. I could explain the outlook of the film industry today by a famous couplet from film of Raj Kapoor: *Main kya karon Ram mujhe buddah mil gaya: ... (Interruptions.)*

That is the feeling of the people of the film industry. It is one of the biggest industries, and comes within the first five big industries, employing so many people in this country and it provides the cheapest means of entertainment to the people carrying the message of education, the message of secularism and the message of national integration and it has to be looked with greater respect. I am sure that when the Minister gives us some answers to these points he will say what he is going to do, whether he is going to have greater outlays in the next year for the film industry so that it may be put on a sound footing, whether it will be treated as an industry or whether it will continue to be treated as a profession, art or literature. I feel that we shall have some answers to the problems

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

I have raised about the film industry from a dynamic Minister that we have here with us today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): I am grateful to Mr. Sanghi that he has given this House an opportunity to discuss this very vital aspect of our social life. I am in agreement with him that unfortunately we have not realised the role which the film industry can play in the country's social transformation. The impact of the audio-visual media, whether it is film or radio or TV has to be understood if we are keen to use these media our transform society in a big country like ours from a traditional to a modern society. All these media will have to be intensively used. Unfortunately our consciousness and our attitude towards the film industry is not one of social approval; we have unfortunately developed an attitude by and large that film is something socially not desirable. One has also to blame the attitude of the film industry itself and the way it has projected itself. The importance of any mass media lies in the way it is used. Like every other technological tool, it is a tool in our hands and we should use it effectively for social transformation. I am glad Mr. Sanghi has drawn our attention to some of the good roles that it has played: film as a media of integration, film as a media of bringing together and popularising a common language, as a media of communication and building bridges between one part of the country and another.

I am also conscious of the fact that India today is one of the three major countries in the world in film production. I am also conscious of the fact that the investment at the moment in film industry is approximately Rs. 90 crores and the annual turnover, I understand, is about Rs. 60 crores. It directly employs 34,000 skilled workers and about 90,000 unskilled workers, and an almost equal number indirectly. Therefore, this activity, whether it is looked at from the social point of view or from the industrial employment potential point of view or it is looked at as a social media, I do not think we can afford to ignore it.

But we also know it for a fact that the industry by itself is not in a position to provide long-term solution for promotion, stability and growth, because of its inbuilt contradictions, because of the diverse interests which clash with each other. This clash of interests came to surface last year when a crisis developed, when the producers, distributors, exhibitors, everybody, clashed with each other and we realised that the problem of the industry had gone to such an extent that the Government, to a degree, had to intervene to bring them together again.

We also realised the fact that a stage had at last come when we must set up a Council like the Film Council which should be in a position to intervene as an agency for correcting these things and improve relations. Therefore, although for 18 years a debate has been going on in this country ever since the Patil Committee report came that there should be a Film Council, I think public opinion is matured to an extent to realise that the Film Council is a necessity. Since we have come to that conclusion, I think in the not too distant a date, I will be in a position to come to this House to set up a Film Council under the authority of this House. We want to set up a statutory Council.

My friend has asked, why is it that I have not spelt out what the Film Council will do and what powers it will have. He will kindly appreciate that it may not be possible for me to go into the details of this till I bring the Bill before the House, when the details could be given. I can say, almost in passing, that we have an intention that the Film Council should be of a nature that it will be in a position to readjust the various factors which go to make the films and also create circumstances and conditions in which the film as a media can be of better social use. We do not want to nationalise it, because we feel that film is an expression of art, and every expression of art where creativity is called for, perhaps departmentalising it may not serve the purpose. We are very keen that the creative aspect should not get damaged. We are very keen that it should attract more and more talent-writers, actors, etc., and it should have more and more of live contact with the stage. We are keen that in this

country the theatre movement should grow because unless the theatre movement grows, the films also will not be complete.

We are also keen that the film and the theatre, both, should more social content in them. We are also keen that all those who participate in the films should have more social consciousness. We are also keen that all those who create or exhibit films should have that quality. We are also keen that the Film Council should be one of such forum which should help the various interests in the films, whether they are workers, skilled or unskilled, actors, producers, exhibitors or distributors or those people who represent society as a whole—educationists, social workers, social transformers—who can be brought together so that in this national body we are able to have a forum which can help not only the film industry but also bring to film an impact of social desirability.

Often we discuss here one aspect of the film or the other which sometimes gets highlighted but you must also realise that all that is being done in the film world by this country is not ignorable also. We may not have done much but, all the same, we have reason to feel proud of it. A number of our films documentaries and features have received international recognition. A number of good film producers have come up and they have been internationally recognised, and many of our actors, directors and producers are now reckoned as some of the prominent figures in the film world all over, and it is something to be proud of. I therefore have an increasing feeling that the film world is now attracting and producing people who are specimen of some of our best people in the country. So, it will not be fair to condemn the industry as a whole, nor will it be fair not to appreciate the positive role that films are playing. Nor will it again be fair not to recognise that those who are working in it are bringing laurels to this country also.

I want to pay homage to them on the floor of this House. It may not be correct to mention names; the list is too long. Last year, only in documentaries, 11 films received international prizes. Within the last two or three months this year, I have

come across 4 or 5 films which have won international awards. In every international film festival, whether they are documentaries or feature films, Indian films have made their mark.

Positively the Government has been trying to do something. My friend mentioned about the Film Finance Corporation. I am conscious that this corporation has not been able to make that much impact as it should, because of lack of funds. Although the films have become expensive, the total amount at the disposal of the corporation is so limited that the impact has not been felt. But we should remember that the corporation is not meant to give loans to big and huge films, but it is meant as a corrective, for promotional activity and build new trends and activate those experimental films which can go to cultivate better taste and create better circumstances. Even if the Corporation is in a position tomorrow to get more funds, it may not be able to give huge advances or loans to big producers of expensive films. We are anxious that whether it is the corporation or the Film Institute, its activity should be more promotional to create better tastes and bring those people into films who are unable to express themselves otherwise. It should be a media of expression and experimentation must be encouraged, so that a new era can be opened where film comes to play a vital role as a leader in the process of social change and transformation. Therefore, whether it is the Film Finance Corporation or Film Institute or film awards or international film festivals, we are utilising all these as tools for trend-setting and we want to intensify this effort further. I am sure when the Film Council comes into its own, it will be a very big national forum for correction and promotion and creating congenial circumstances in which we can have good and socially more useful films.

श्री भोलनाथ मास्टर (ग्रलवर) : सभापति महोदय, पहले प्रश्नकर्ता के उत्तर में मंत्रा महोदय ने इतने डीटेल में बात कही है कि प्रश्न करने की कम गुजाइश रह गई है। लेकिन मैं दो-तीन छोटे-छोटे प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस फिल्म कॉमिटी के बारे में पहले ही निश्चय

[श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर]

हो बुका या तो इसमें देरी होने का क्या कारण हुआ ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह फिल्म कौंसिल बन जाने के बाद में जो फिल्म स्टार्स के बारे में सबसे ज्यादा चर्चा होती है कि सबसे ज्यादा ब्लैकमनी उन लोगों के पास होता है जो उनके लाकर्स में और बैंक के लाकर्स में पकड़ा जाता है तो इस तरह से उनको पैट्रनाइज़ करते हैं तो उससे हमारे देश में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है और बदनामी भी देश की होती है, ऐसी हालत में इनको यह फिल्म कौंसिल किस प्रकार से रोक सकेगी ?

दूसरे, यह जो फिल्म फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है उसकी तो यूटिलिटी के बारे में आप भी कह चुके हैं कि परपत्र सर्व नहीं करता है और दूसरी बात आपने खुद बताई है कि डाक्यू-मेंट्रीज़ को इनाम मिला है उनको प्रोत्साहन मिला है तो ऐसी हालत में क्यों नहीं हम इनको नेशनलाइज़ करें जिससे कि ब्लैक का जो रुपया फिल्म स्टारों के नाम से ज्यादा से ज्यादा छिपाया जाता है, उसको निकाला जा सके और दूसरी बात और इसके साथ-साथ यह भी है कि यह भी आप मानते हैं कि यह बड़ा भारी मास मीडिया है, तो मास मीडिया होने के नाते अगर हम इनको बाकायदा एजूकेशन के लिए काम में लायें तो नेशनलाइज़ेशन से ही वह मतलब सर्व हो सकता है, दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इन तीनों प्रश्नों के बारे में आप अपना उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि फिल्मों की कवालिटी इम्प्रूव करने के लिए सरकार के पास कौन-सा प्रोग्राम है। आम तौर पर हिन्दुस्तानी फिल्मों में बाहर की दृष्टि से यह देखा गया है कि उनमें प्राकृतिकता कम रहती है, प्रमरीकी फिल्में ज्यादा नैचुरल होती हैं, जब कि हिन्दुस्तानी फिल्मों में बनावटीपन आ जाता है। मैंने बहुत-सी प्रमरीकन फिल्में देखी

हैं—आप 'गौन विद दी विड' देखें, दी लोगेस्ट डे-देलें, प्रेजिडेंट लेडी जो जैक्सन की जिन्दगी पर है, प्लाइमाउथ एडवेन्चर, डौज सिटी, विरजीनिया सिटी, कैप्टन ब्लड देखें बहुत ही नैचुरल और अच्छी फिल्में हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फिल्मों को प्राकृतिक बनाने के लिए आपके पास क्या प्रोग्राम है।

आपने कहा है कि फिल्म कौंसिल बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। क्या आप उस कौंसिल में नान-फिल्मवालों को, सोशल वर्कर्स को रखेंगे या नहीं ?

क्या वह कौंसिल कोई कोड-आफ-ईथिक्स बनायेगी, जिससे टैक्स इवेजन, ब्लैक मार्केट करनेवालों का आचरण अच्छा हो सके ?

आपने अभी जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि नेशनलाइज़ेशन को सोशल-ट्रांस्फौर्मेशन का हथियार मानते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप इसको प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर छोड़ देते हैं और समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको प्राइवेट सैक्टर में किस आधार पर छोड़ना चाहते हैं, क्या सरकार इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इस पर बहुत सारे प्रश्न पूछे जा सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं तीन ही प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं। पहला प्रश्न यह है—हमारे देश के अन्दर ज्ञानांशुत का प्रचार बहुत जोरों से है, खास तौर पर शंकराचार्य या गोलबद्दल कर जी के कहने के बाद से इसमें ज्यादा तेजी आ गई है। हमारे देश में कुछ ताकतें ऐसी हैं जो कि देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता के सवाल और धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति पर चोट कर रही हैं, जो सम्प्रदायवाद के फैलाने में मदद करती हैं। इन बातों के लिए, जनता के दिमाग को तैयार करने के लिए क्या आपने कोई इस तरह की फिल्म बनाने की योजना बनाई है ? यदि बनाई है तो वह क्या है ?

जो फिल्म कौन्सिल आप बनाने वाले हैं क्या आप उसमें किसी संसद सदस्य को भी रखेंगे?

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि इस उद्योग में लाखों लोग काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी स्थिति बड़ी ही स्वराब है, दयनीय है। उनकी यूनियन्ज भी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप उन कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी और दूसरी सुविधाओं को तय करने के लिए कोई बेज-बोर्ड बनाना चाहते हैं, ताकि उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके और वे इस उद्योग के विकास में ज्यादा सहायक हो सकें?

श्री राजधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि फिल्म कौन्सिल बनाने के सिलसिले में उन्होंने नेक कदम उठाया है। यह भी बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब खुद भी एक बहुत बढ़िया एक्टर-मिनिस्टर लगते हैं, निहायत ही कल्पर्व आदमी हैं जो अपने सञ्जेक्ट को भी वसूली समझते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इनके होते हुए कोई न कोई इम्प्रुवमेंट जरूर आयेगी।

पहला सवाल तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं इस देश में एक्टरों और एक्ट्रेसेज की इतनी चौधर है, इतनी इज्जत है कि बड़े-बड़े नेता, यहाँ तक कि इन्टरनेशनल नेताओं की भी उतनी इज्जत नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारी फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री की आज यह हालत है कि कोई भी वालिद अपने 15 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों को फिल्म देखने भेजना नहीं चाहता। इस की वजह क्या है, क्यों नहीं भेजना चाहता? इसलिये कि इन फिल्मों में सिवाय इश्किया बातों के और कुछ नहीं होता है—लाल दुपट्टा मलमल का—इस किस्म के गाने होते हैं—मुझे डर लगता है कि अगर मैं फिल्म देखने चला गया तो कहीं मैं भी न बिगड़ जाऊँ। आपके मिनिस्टर इन्वार्ज होते हुए और इस मामले की नव्या आपके हाथ में होने से क्या आप यह

देखने की कोशिश करेंगे कि देश क्या चाहता है, समाज क्या चाहता है? क्या इस किस्म का फिल्मी भाहील पैदा करेंगे, फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में इस किस्म की तबदीली लायेंगे जिससे कि करेक्टर, देशभक्ति और नेशनल इंटिप्रेशन के नजरिए से ट्रांसफार्मेशन आये और अगर 6 साल के बच्चे-बच्ची भी वहां जायें तो बिगड़ कर न आयें बल्कि इस मुल्क के बेहतरीन सिटिजन बन सकें?

दूसरे क्या यह मुमकिन है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, जो सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, देहातों में जो डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, जो कि नेशन करता है और जो सोशल लाइफ है, उसका एक पूरा खाका देश के सामने आ सके, क्या इस बात को लेकर भी आपकी कोई योजना है?

तीसरे आज ऐक्टर और एक्ट्रेस लाखों रुपया ब्लैक मनी का कमाते हैं। मेरा बच्चा भी बी० ए० करके कहता है कि मैं ऐक्टर या प्रोड्यूसर बनूंगा अलिफ वे पे आता नहीं लेकिन हर लड़का कहता है कि मैं ऐक्टर बनूंगा और लड़कियाँ कहती हैं कि एयर-होस्टेशन बनना चाहूंगी—तो इसमें जो लाखों रुपये ब्लैक की बात है, जो धाँधली मची है इसको दूर करने के लिए क्या आप इण्डस्ट्री को नेशन-लाइज करने की बात सोचेंगे क्योंकि यह देश की एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है और यह मुल्क के अखलाल और करेक्टर को बनाने वाली है और एजूकेशन का माध्यम भी है? इन बातों का मैं जवाब चाहूंगा।

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The hon. Member, Shri Bhola Nath Master, raised a question about the delay in bringing up the Film Council Bill. I have already said that for 18 years these talks have been going on. Unfortunately, the delay, as I mentioned earlier, has been because there was so much resistance on the part of the film industry. Now, as a result of various negotiations carried on and discussions carried on by the previous Minister of Information and

[*Shri I. K. Gujral*]

Broadcasting, Shri K.K. Shah, and also as a result of the crisis which came last year, there is a changed atmosphere. As a result of talks that I have had with some representatives of the film industry, I find now the atmosphere is changed and, I think, it will be easier for us to bring up the Film Council Bill. Let us also keep this in mind that it is much better to bring a Bill a statute, which is acceptable to the film industry as a whole because it will then work better. When I say the film industry as a whole, I am including all component of the film industry, i.e., producers, actors and extras; technicians; and the people who work behind the screen or those who carry the things—all those suffer more and never come on the screen. That is why we are thinking, when we constitute a Film Council of having in the Film Council the representatives of producers, distributors, exhibitors, directors, artistes, technicians, and labour in the film industry so that all these components are brought together.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: A representative of film fans also.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have deliberately only mentioned upto now those who are in the making of the film.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Obviously, there will be some Members of Parliament also on it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am also thinking of having State representatives, particularly, of those States where the industry is more developed and also other States, and also educationists, thinkers and philosophers in the country, in short I wish the variety of our national life, must get reflected in the Film Council.

A question has been raised, again and again, about the 'black money' with the film actors, etc. Naturally, none of us can be happy that the film actors and stars, those who are respected in national life, should be accused of having black money. I am only hoping that they will become conscious of their social responsibility and will remove this stigma from their fair name and will create circumstances when they are not mentioned like this in the House.

I am also hoping that when the Film Council comes and we are in a position to regulate the industry better, then to a degree it might be reduced. You may kindly keep one thing in mind. The black money, upto a degree, has also come about by two reasons. Firstly, there are many adventurists in film production line. People who make money elsewhere might go and make one film. They go about buying actors with a price which may not be rational or which may have no bearing with the industry as such. As a result of the Film Council, since we intend that the Film Council should be in a position to license and regulate production and producers, I think to that extent, the adventurists and those who are not otherwise qualified to be in industry will get eliminated and to that extent black money might reduce.

The biggest difficulty is that, in our country, those who go to see films are too conscious of welcoming only film stars and they do not go by the quality of the film so much as the film stars. I will give you an example. With the help of the Film Finance Corporation, we produced 43 films, but we have not been able to exhibit 36 as yet, because they are not star-studded films. The stars are so much welcome in our life and that is one reason why the prices go up and then these things happen. As our public becomes more educated, the content of films will matter more, and new experimental films will matter more, and in the same proportion, the black money will also go down.

It was said that I had mentioned only documentaries as having received prizes. documentaries have received prizes. But feature films have also received prizes. I did not mention the number because I did not have the figures with me. I would only mention that a number of films of Satyajit Ray, for example, have received recognition. So, feature films also have received a great deal of recognition. Therefore, let us not feel that only documentaries have.

Mr. Jha asked me what steps we propose to take to improve the quality of the film in the film industry. Ultimately, if you ask me in one word...

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : सिकन्दर जैसा हुआ,
मुजाता हुआ ।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : अगर मैं एक अर्जन करूँ कि फिल्म हो, किताब हो, शायरी हो, कोई चीज अच्छी तभी पैदा होती है जब पढ़ने वाले, देखने वाले अच्छे टेस्ट के पैदा हो जायें । अगर आप और हम ऐसी चीजों को देखना न चाहें जो घटिया हैं, जो हमारी जिन्दगी को नीचे ले जाती हैं तो जाहिर है कि वह नहीं बनायेंगे । इसलिए हमको चाहिए कि हम ऐसा माहौल पैदा करें जिससे लोग अच्छी चीजों को पसंद करें । ज्यों-ज्यों तालीम बढ़ रही है, लोगों के अन्दर टेस्ट की बातें हो रही हैं तो नवालिटी ज़हर बढ़ेगी ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र ज्ञा : हमारे सामाजिक जीवन को भी प्राकृतिक ढंग से नहीं प्रजेन्ट करते उसको भी कृत्रिम रूप से लाकर पेश करते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this is a very large question. We cannot discuss this issue in a half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI J. K. GUJRAL: I would only deal with one question which has been repeated again and again and that is regarding nationalisation. Although I am one of those who are votaries of the public sector

and nationalisation in many things, I would say that nationalisation is not the panacea for all ills. Let us keep this thing in mind. Therefore, we should not quickly jump to the conclusion that by nationalisation the quality of films will improve, content will improve. We have also seen that in societies where there is more emphasis on nationalisation, the quality of art production has gone down. Therefore, I would not like to come to any conclusion. But I would also like to say that if you come to the conclusion that the social content is not coming in spite of the public demand, then, of course, steps can be thought of.

I think, I have covered almost all the points except that of Mr. Randhir Singh. Mr. Randhir Singh's point was why the actors are more glamorous. I can only tell him one thing. All those who speak behind the microphone and all those who act behind the footlights will always have more glamour. And, I think, that between our community and the film acting community, there is much in common.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A M, tomorrow.

19.40 hrs,

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 1, 1969
Vaisakha 11, 1891 (Saka).*