research and development. If we have not got resources today to go in for manufacture of nuclear weapons in other fields at least we must have adequate technology and have sophisticated weapons. The expenditure on Research and Development has to be stopped up. We find this. The position in 1962-63 regarding expenditure on research and development a section of defence was of the order of 5·10 crores. That is 1·1 per cent of total defence expenditures. In 1965-66 the expenditure on research and development was 9·53 crores which is 1% of the total defence expenditure. The latest figure for 1972-73 indicates that total expenditure on research and development in defence was 29·55 crores which is 2% of the total defence expenditure. It has been the consistent complaint of the scientists work ing in Research and Development wing of the Defence Ministry that this amount is inadequate. Not merely the total quantity of expenditure has to be stopped up, but the total defence expenditure for R&D has to be improved. As for as defence planning is concerned the 1962 aggression showed us the most imporative need because it brought forward for the first time the imperative need to have long- term defence planning for the country. After independence five times our defence planning was interecepted by aggression on our country and every time we resorted to piecemeal planning. It is only in 1962 that for the first time it was established that there was imperative need to have long term planning. Unless we have that major problems of defence cannot be tackled. After Chinese aggression of 1962 we had for the first time five-year defence planning from 1964 to 1969 and we established for the first time defence planning in proper perspective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may continue on Monday.

15.28 hours

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Amendments of section 15 and 25)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. L. N. Pandeya, not here. Shri Arjun Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

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15 & 29 hrs.

INDIAN TRUSTEESHIP BILL*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि न्यास नियमों के सृजन और तत्संसक्त विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Naik, you wanted to oppose this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The other day he commended my bill Has he changed overnight ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Burdwan). You cannot take contradictory positions.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, Sometimes the silence will have to be more eloquent than a reply or words. And I hope that the very thoughtful Bill which Shri Vajpayee has introduced in this House which I have complimented the other day and the principle behind which I would like to compliment once again today, this noble venture, this noble enterprise, will not suffer for want of constitutional requirements, so that all the roadblocks in the acceptance of both the idea as well as the Bill are cleard to the satisfaction of this august House before we take up further consideration. Sir, the operative part of the Bill which consists in all thirtyfour clauses has cuasle 4 which provides for the formation of a trust corporation. The other clause with which I would like to deal in brief is clause number 10 and clause number 11. Clause 10 deals with the functions of the Panchayat. Clause 11 deals with

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