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Thursday, July 8, 1971
Asadha 17, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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C O N T E N T S

No. 34—Thursday, July 8, 1971/Asadha 17, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, July 8, 1971/
Asadha 17, 1893 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Food Supplies for Bangla Desh Refugees
by Centre

+

*991. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what quantities of rice and wheat have been supplied from the Central Store for relief work among the evacuees from Bangla Desh ; and

(b) whether the demand made by the Government of West Bengal in this behalf has been entirely met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) :

(a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : If this is the state of affairs, I wonder how the Government is running. Food is to be supplied to the refugees. Some quantity has been sent. May we at least know the approximate quantity that has been supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : May I inform the hon. member that this information is available with the Food Corporation, that is the Food Ministry ?

We have depots at several places. Therefore, we have to collect the information from several depots and sub-depots. However, I have some information and if the hon. member is interested, I would like to share it with the House.

For West Bengal, the total requirement of rice, as reported by the West Bengal Government, for the current crop year commencing 1st Nov. 1970 is as follows : 5,25,000 metric tonnes for normal requirement, 3,00,000 metric tonnes for refugees—total requirement 8,25,000 metric tonnes. Against this, an allocation of 8,07,000 metric tonnes has so far been made. But as I said, this is not up-to-date information.

According to the information received from the Government of West Bengal, upto the 26 June 1971, a quantity of 47,233 metric tonnes was issued from the FCI depots for some of the refugees. Wheat is issued, as usual, to millers and fair price shops. These are not up to date.

Regarding Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura, the total requirement of rice from the central pool for 1971, as estimated by the Government of Assam, was a little more than 75,000 metric tonnes. So far an allotment of 27,000 metric tonnes of rice has been made to the Government of Assam, in addition to 1,000 tonnes of basmati rice. About Meghalaya also I have some information.....

MR. SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, we will collect it from the various depots and then lay it on the Table.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : To the original question asking for information, the reply is that it is not readily available. But in reply to a supplementary, so much information has been given. How do we reconcile the original reply with this ? You may kindly order Government to give us the full information.

MR. SPEAKER : I was also about to say that.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I said, the entire information is available with the Food Ministry. We will collect it. But I am not in a position to give the correct information up to date just now. I will lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : If that is the position, this sort of piecemeal supply of information should have been avoided.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether the Central Government had consultations with the various State Governments about the surplus of food that may be available with them for West Bengal, and whether Government is going to import food also for the refugees ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The question of import at the present juncture does not arise because we are drawing from our food stocks. The State Governments are in day to day contact with us about the requirements of refugees and others. Orders are there and financial arrangements have been made with the Food Corporation, and whatever is required is issued by the Food Corporation.

Price of Wheat in Delhi

*992. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the wheat procurement price which has been fixed by Government at Rs. 70/- per quintal is being sold in Delhi in the retail market at Rs. 98 to Rs. 100/- per quintal ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this respect to ensure that middlemen do not cause an increase in the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The facts stated are not correct. A statement giving the correct position is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

The procurement price of all varieties of wheat excepting the indigenous red variety is Rs. 76 per quintal throughout the country. The issue price fixed by Government for all imported and indigenous varieties of wheat including amber coloured varieties of indigenous wheat is Rs. 78 per quintal. The retail price of wheat sold through fair price shops in Delhi is Rs. 81 per quintal. There is no statutory control on open market prices of wheat. The open market prices are held in check by adequate distribution of wheat through the fair price shops. Open market prices of wheat during the current marketing season (April-June 1971) ranged between Rs. 80.00 and Rs. 90.00 per quintal for dara variety, and Rs. 90.00 and Rs. 100 per quintal for farm variety. The prices for these two varieties of wheat in the corresponding period of the previous season ranged between Rs. 85.00 and Rs. 107.00, and Rs. 100.00 and Rs. 120.00 per quintal respectively.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि :

"There is no statutory control of open market prices of wheat."

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बाजार भाव को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए वह स्टेटुटरी कंट्रोल लागू करने जा रही है ? यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों ;

श्री शेर सिंह : कंट्रोल करने की अभी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। प्राइस को ठीक रखने के लिए हमारे पास बहुत स्टॉक है, जरूरत पड़ने पर हम उसको इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : सरकार ने कहा कि प्राइस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमारी चीप ग्रेन शाप्स हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली में कितनी हैं और पुरानी दिल्ली में कितनी हैं और उनमें से कितनी खुलती हैं ?

श्री शेर सिंह : इस समय 1663 फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं, और यह बात सही है कि फेयर प्राइस

शाप्स से बहुत कम लोग अनाज ले रहे हैं। जहाँ पिछले साल एक महीने में लोग 15,000 टन अनाज लेते थे वहाँ अब एक महीने में 3,000 टन लेते हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि ओपन मार्केट में गेहूँ 90 से 100 रु० के भाव से बिक रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स में कितनी कीमत है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं ने 90 से 100 रु० तक फार्म व्हीट की बेराइटी का दाम बतलाया है, वह बाजार में 90 से 100 रु० तक बिक रहा है, 80 से 90 रु० के बीच में दड़ा किस्म के व्हीट का भाव और उस भाव पर लोग लेते हैं। फेयर प्राइस शाप्स में जो गेहूँ है वह 81 रु० के भाव का है।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : May I know whether the Government have made any kind of arrangement to watch from time to time the prices which fluctuate in the open market, and if so, what are the arrangements?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We get information from the Delhi Administration every now and then about the prices in the market.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : That is no arrangement.

SHRI SHER SINGH : And whenever we feel that there is an abnormal rise in prices, we supply more foodgrains to the fair price shops, and people who are prepared can buy from them at Rs. 81/-.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : My question is entirely different. Here is the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which is responsible to control and see that the prices of foodgrains do not fluctuate unduly in the country. I would like to know what permanent arrangements, if any, the Government have made to watch the fluctuations in foodgrains prices from time to time in the open market.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have a marketing department ; we have the marketing

inspectors. They have a watch over these price fluctuations and we receive reports.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : This statement does not give a straight-forward reply to part (a) of the question. To our knowledge, the prices, especially of foodgrains, not only the wholesale prices but the retail prices are also going up. Even from this morning's papers, and also from our own personal experience, we have seen that they are going up. We would like to know why and which prices are going up. Are there two prices, some for somebody and others for others, because the prices are not decreasing, and to our knowledge they have been increasing. What is the matter ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : There are different varieties of wheat available in the market. There is the farm wheat and special farm wheat also. The price of special farm wheat.....

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : There is no special farm wheat ; he does not know what kind of wheat is there.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : For the same variety, there are two different prices.

SHRI SHER SINGH : How could there be ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : He has given the price of various varieties. The names of common varieties are not common.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We supply amber coloured 'kalyan' generally here in Delhi to the fair price shops. The price of that variety is Rs. 81 per quintal. That can be had in as much quantity as people need. We are prepared to supply any amount. The difficulty is that people are not lifting it. We supplied 15,000 tonnes per month last year. This year, they are taking only 3,000 tonnes. There is no scarcity. Those who want to take cheaper grain can have it at Rs. 81. There is no difficulty about that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो अनाज की सस्ती दुकानें हैं वहाँ जो अनाज मिलता है उसको ग्राहक नहीं लेते हैं और न लेने का मूल कारण यह है साल अच्छा नहीं होता है। उन दुकानों पर

आटा भी मिलता है पिसा हुआ। मिल मालिक खराब से खराब गेहूँ खरीदते हैं और उसका आटा बना कर बेचते हैं। वहाँ अच्छा आटा मिले क्या इसकी व्यवस्था भी आप करने जा रहे हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल व्हीट प्राइसिस के बारे में है। आटे की क्वालिटी का नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने गेहूँ खरीद करने का जो मूल्य बांधा है वह 75 रुपये क्विंटल बांधा है। लेकिन देखा गया है कि इससे बहुत कम दामों पर गेहूँ खरीदा जाता है। मैं अपने घर का सारा सामान स्वयं खरीद कर लाता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि मार्केट में गेहूँ 120, 125 और 130 रुपये क्विंटल मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, वह गलत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसे ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनके साथ कभी बाहर चले जाना।

SHRI NATVARLAL PATEL : Is it true that the present price in the open market, as far as wheat is concerned, is very, very low, in comparison with last year's price ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : As compared to last year, the prices are low.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons settled in West Bengal after Partition

*993 **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of displaced persons settled in the border districts of West Bengal after the partition of India, have not received any substantial help, or no help in most cases, from Government and are living in most precarious conditions of life ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start industries under Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to help the displaced persons ;

(c) whether Government are considering to give aid to establish refugees colonies with better road communications, sanitation, water works or drinking water facilities ; and

(d) whether Government propose to offer any special incentive for rehabilitation of old and new displaced persons and if so, in what form ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The problem of rehabilitation of old migrants who migrated from East Pakistan upto 31.3.1958 had, by and large been completed by 1960-61 except some residuary problem, for which a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores was assessed in 1961-62 in consultation with the West Bengal Government.

2. As saturation point had already been reached in West Bengal, a policy decision was taken in 1964 in consultation with the West Bengal Government that new migrants (i.e. those who came from East Pakistan from 1.1.1964 onwards) who sought admission in relief camps and were sponsored by the West Bengal Government, would be given rehabilitation assistance outside West Bengal.

3. The Government of India appointed a Committee of Review for Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal in January 1967 (a) to evaluate the work of residuary problem and to recommend financial assistance for—

- (i) development of colonies ;
 - (ii) acquisition of land for resettlement of Permanent Liability Home families ;
 - (iii) rehabilitation loans to those covered in the assessment of the Residuary Problem ; and
 - (iv) technical training and industrial schemes ; and
- (b) to assess the nature and size of the problem created by the new migrants and to

recommend to the extent necessary, financial assistance for their technical training, employment, educational and medical facilities.

4. The Committee has so far submitted 7 Reports. The Government of India have accepted, by and large, recommendations in respect of 4 Reports and have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 545.20 lakhs for the implementation of the various schemes. The remaining 3 Reports are under consideration.

5. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation which was set up in 1959 provides a certain measure of employment opportunities for displaced persons in West Bengal through—

- (i) industrial units of its own ;
- (ii) private Sector Industrial units set up with the loan assistance from the Corporation ; and
- (iii) private Sector Industrial Units accommodated in Industrial Estates established by the Corporation. The current figure of employment of displaced persons is 5700.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the statement, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, out of the total number of displaced persons from East Pakistan who stayed in West Bengal, up to 31st March, 1958, how many of them were camp dwellers, how many of them are under the category "permanent liability", and how many of those persons have been properly rehabilitated ? I would like to know the figures.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These evacuees from East Pakistan came not only at the time of partition but on many other occasions also. They have been divided into two categories. One is, those who have come from 1947 up to 31st March, 1958 ; such people are numbering 41,17,000. Those who have stayed on in West Bengal number over 31 lakhs. This is the number of people that has come to West Bengal. Out of these, 21.75 lakhs displaced persons have been rehabilitated in some form or the other. They were provided assistance. The remaining 8.57 lakhs persons either did not

apply for rehabilitation assistance or were in camps and awaiting rehabilitation, as indicated below :—

- (i) Displaced persons who did not apply for rehabilitation assistance number 6.44 lakhs ;
- (ii) displaced persons in camps and homes 1.28 lakhs ; and
- (iii) displaced persons to be covered by residuary assistance is 0.85 lakhs.

This is the break up. Government have expended about Rs. 166 crores for the rehabilitation of the migrants in West Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I would like to contradict the statement given by the hon. Minister because I have got a paper supplied by the Government of West Bengal. I know that the same paper has been supplied to the Ministry of Rehabilitation also. I would like to know whether it is a fact that of the 21 lakhs of displaced persons those who did not receive any rehabilitation benefit, all those persons are living in rehabilitation camps or colonies which grew up or were formed by their own effort ? May I know whether it is also a fact that there are about 1,100 such colonies that have been set up privately and the Government of India has been approached by the West Bengal Government to regularise them because under the existing rules camps made after December 1950 are not so easily regularisable ? Will the Government regularise these camps ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I think the information furnished by the hon. Member is not correct. So far as we know, most of them have been rehabilitated and in the case of those who remain the work is on hand. As he already knows, a committee was appointed and it has submitted as many as seven reports, four of which have been accepted. A sum of Rs. 545.20 lakhs has been sanctioned. It is the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal to implement the schemes. If he so desires, I can give the names of the main schemes which have been sanctioned. Work is in progress in the case of all schemes and we are doing our very best.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the regularisation of the colonies ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Whatever amount the Government of West Bengal have demanded, we have placed at their disposal so that they can do the needful.

DR. RANEN SEN : In the statement it is mentioned that a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation was set up to provide a certain measure of employment. Is the Minister aware that most of the units of this Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are being closed, or have already been closed down, as in Asoka Nagar, Howrah and Rupnarainpur? If so, has any attempt been made to revive those units of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation so that instead of creating unemployment, more people can be employed?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : As the hon. Member has stated, no doubt there is some trouble regarding some industries. It is due to the fact that the times produced by the Corporation are costly in comparison with the times available in the market, and, therefore, there is a glut and the things are being sold and as a result the Corporation is not in a position to pay the amount. That is why the trouble is there but the Government is finding ways and means as to how to dispose of these things and see that the units work efficiently.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know from the Minister whether there is any specific programme to consider the whole rehabilitation programme and whether the amenities and facilities per family provided for refugees in Delhi and Punjab are actually equal to West Bengal refugees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : As the hon'ble Member knows this refugee problem has been referred to the Review Committee. Every report of the Review Committee is taken into consideration and just now as my colleague said out of seven reports four reports have been implemented and three are under consideration. All these matters are left to the Review Committee.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Whether the Minister is aware or not that two united front governments of West Bengal challenged the formulation of the Central Government that the bulk of the rehabilitation problem has

been solved. They said it has not been solved. The bulk of the rehabilitation problem remains unsolved. That is why they wanted entire review of the whole policy of the Central Government.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The united front governments have challenged many things of the Central Government but so far as refugee problem is concerned whatever refugee matters are there they have been left to the Review Committee. So far as old refugees are concerned it is a residuary problem.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In the statement it is said 5070 persons have been employed in West Bengal. May I know the total number of refugees in West Bengal and who are not employed in industrial units and are they still without any shelter?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The Rehabilitation Corporation has given employment in their units to the tune of 5700 persons. New Migrants who sought assistance between 1964 and 1970 have been now dispersed—some in Maharashtra, some in Andhra, etc. I must confess it takes little longer for them to acclimatise in that area. That is an experience of our Department. So they are slowly getting acclimatised in these places and either in agriculture or ancillary industries or small trade they are engaging themselves.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether it is a fact that most of the Members, almost 95%, belong neither to the last Lok Sabha nor to the present Lok Sabha. Whether the Government consider that they will go into the matter of re-organising the Review Committee? Is the Government going to see that the review committee is re-organised? Secondly, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that in most of these squatters' colonies in and around Calcutta which are the breeding ground of extremism and violence in Calcutta, in most of the cases, the *urban patra*, the authority letter, has not been given to them and that the development programme in these squatters' colonies is completely left uncared for. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The first is a suggestion that the review committee should be reorganised. That will be given some thought because some of the Members who

are no more Members of this House or the other House.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Most of the Members, 95 per cent of them are no more members of this House or the other House.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That is a suggestion. Regarding the other thing, this is too general a statement. I do not think this is the state of affairs.

कृषि विकास के लिए बिहार को केन्द्रीय सहायता

994. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने कृषि विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी गई है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). बेमौसमी और अधिक वर्षा के कारण रबी की फसलों की महान क्षति के कारण बिहार सरकार ने रबी बीज की अधिक प्राप्ति और प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को ऋण सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये का लघु कालीन ऋण मांगा है। यह मंजूर कर दिया गया है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसी सदन में 1 जुलाई को बिहार में असामयिक वर्षा के कारण हुई क्षति के सवाल पर बहस हुई थी। इस विषय पर बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच विवाद शुरू हो गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुसार वहाँ पर 20 से 25 फीसदी तक क्षति हुई है, जबकि बिहार के राजस्व मंत्री कहते हैं कि 80 से 90 फीसदी तक क्षति हुई है। मैं यह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कृषि के विकास के लिए जो सहायता मांगी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उसने क्षति का क्या ब्यौरा दिया है, जिसके आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1 करोड़ रुपये देने की बात कही है।

श्री शेर सिंह : मेरे पास तो कोई इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं है। बिहार सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार की कोई डेफिनेट इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं आई है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार सरकार का कहना है कि वहाँ पर बहुत अधिक क्षति हुई है। उन्होंने कोई न कोई ब्यौरा जरूर भेजा होगा। बिहार सरकार और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बीच यह बहुत बड़ा विवाद उठ खड़ा हुआ है। अगर बिहार सरकार ने कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा किस आधार पर दिया है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने कर्जों और बीज के अलावा भी कोई मांग की है। मसलन कृषि के विकास में ट्र्यूबबैलज का बड़ा महत्व है। क्या हम बारे में बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई निवेदन किया है ; अगर हां, तो उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : उन्होंने ट्र्यूबबैलज के लिए कोई विशेष मांग नहीं की है। लेकिन पिछले साल बिहार के कृषि मंत्री ने एक पत्र दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने बिहार की एग्रीकल्चर की समस्याओं के बारे में उल्लेख किया था। उस पत्र में पांच छः बातें थीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, मिनिस्टर साहब सिर्फ उसका जवाब दें। अगर वह अपने जवाब में और बातें कहेंगे, तो उन्हें उनके बारे में भी जवाब देना पड़ेगा।

श्री शेर सिंह : मैंने बता दिया है कि बिहार सरकार ने ट्र्यूबबैलज के बारे में अलग से कोई मांग नहीं की है। उसने कुछ और बातों के बारे में मांग की है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि इस बारे में बिहार सरकार ने क्या ब्योरा दिया है, क्योंकि अगर उसने कोई ब्योरा नहीं दिया है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पैसा किम आधार पर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिहार सरकार ने जो और बातें कही हैं, वे भी बता दीजिये।

श्री शेर सिंह : पिछले साल बिहार सरकार ने इन स्कीमों के लिए अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता की मांग की है : रूरल कम्प्यूनिकेशन एण्ड मार्केटिंग काम्प्लेक्स, सायल कान्जरवेशन, फिश-रीज। उसका कहना है कि बिहार में स्माल फार्मर्ज डेवलपमेंट एजेन्सी के लिए एक और पायलट प्राजेक्ट दिया जाये। उसने मार्जिनल फार्मर्ज और एग्रीकल्चरल लेवरर्ज के लिए एक स्कीम भेजी है। उसने बिहार में सेंट्रल मीड फार्मर्ज बनाने के लिए कहा है और एक प्लाट प्रोटेक्शन की स्कीम भी भेजी है। उसकी मोटी मोटी मांगें ये थी।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो केन्द्र की तरफ से बिहार को सहायता दी गयी वह सूखे की क्षति पूर्ति करने के लिए दी गई या कृषि के विकास के लिए? किस बात के लिए सहायता दी गई?..... (व्यवधान)एक करोड़ रुपया जो दिया वह ड्राउट के लिए है या.....

श्री शेर सिंह : नहीं, ड्राउट के लिए नहीं है। यह तो रबी के बीज के लिए है।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : जो ड्राउट हुआ उसकी क्षति की पूर्ति के लिए आपने कोई असिस्टेंस दिया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्षति का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि बिहार

सरकार ने आपको यह लिखा है कि जो यह स्टडी टीम गई थी वहां देखने के लिए उसकी रिपोर्ट सही नहीं है इसलिए दूसरी स्टडी टीम भेजी जाये जो क्षति का मूल्यांकन करके आये कि कितनी क्षति हुई है और कितने की सहायता आप दे सकते हैं, तो क्या आप दूसरी स्टडी टीम भेज रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टडी टीम का सवाल नहीं है। इसमें तो जो उन्होंने मांगा डेवलपमेंट के लिए, यह एक डेफिनिट रकम है।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने एग्रीकल्चर लोन जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के माध्यम से दिया जाता है, उसकी वसूली नहीं हो रही है और सभी गमितियाँ तथा कोऑपरेटिव बैंक इस प्रोजेक्शन में नहीं हैं कि वह रिजर्व बैंक में पैसा ले सके, इसलिए बिहार सरकार ने क्या शेयर कैपिटल में कंटीब्यूट करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पैसा मांगा है?.....(व्यवधान).....इसमें इसी प्रकार की बात आई है, यह एग्रीकल्चर कोऑपरेटिव लोन जो है यह एग्रीकल्चर के ही विकास से संबंध रखता है.....जो मूल प्रश्न है उसी से यह संबंधित है। 20-22 करोड़ रुपया जो बिहार में कोऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से उपलब्ध किया जाता था लोन की वसूली नहीं होने से किसानों के लिए वह उपलब्ध करने में दिक्कत हो रही है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या शेयर कैपिटल में सरकार कंटीब्यूट करना चाहती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें से नहीं निकलता।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस क्षति का ब्योरा बिहार सरकार से नहीं प्राप्त हो पाया है तो क्या क्षति का ब्योरा जानने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठायेगी?

श्री शेर सिंह : उसके लिये स्टडी टीम भेज कर पता लगायेंगे कि कितनी क्षति हुई है। लेकिन

क्षति हुई है। इसीलिए यह रुपया एक करोड़ दिया है।

श्री ए० बी० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैंने पूछा कि यह क्षति की वजह से दिया गया तो उस वक्त आप ने भी कहा कि यह क्षति के लिए नहीं बल्कि कृषि के विकास के लिए है। अभी उन्होंने कहा कि क्षति हुई है यह रुपया इसी लिए दिया गया है।

श्री शुहम्मब जमोशुरहमान : मंत्री महोदय यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे वाटर लागिंग से जो नुकसान हुआ उसके लिए भी कुछ रुपया रखा है।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना में जो हर साल की योजना बनती है उसमें ब्लाक ग्रांट और ब्लाक लोन दिया जाना है। अब उसमें यह स्टेट सरकार की इच्छा की बात है, वह किम काम में उसको इन्वेस्ट करना चाहती है।

Industrial Relations in Durgapur Steel Plant

*996 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial relations in Durgapur Steel Plant have improved ;

(b) if so, whether some sort of Joint Consultation Machinery have been formed ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Except the Works Committee constituted according to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, no other Joint Consultative Committee is functioning due to non-participation by the recognised Union.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is very disheartening to note that industrial relation in

Durgapur steel plant has not improved. I would like to know whether it is a fact that after the recent agreement with various trade unions in Durgapur Steel Plant, there were certain demands made by the employers representative about the joint consultative machinery for lasting industrial peace and since the existing machinery has been found to be ineffective, I would like to know whether they would evolve some joint consultative machinery on this.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The management is very keen to associate the workers and we have been trying to form various committees, but the difficulty is that the biggest union which is the recognised union has not responded to our efforts so far. But the efforts are still continuing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. I am happy, the management has decided to associate workers in the various committees including 2 men on the Board of Directors. But, what will be the method ? How do you select or elect those candidates ? I want to know whether in the absence of unanimity among trade unions they will resort to secret ballot so that true representative comes as representative of the workers.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : I think at this stage it is too early to give any definite procedure for selection of workers representative. As he knows there is a joint Negotiating Committee which negotiated for wages of workers and they have done extremely good work. We have requested that committee to continue its good work and suggest the best method of selecting representative.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमन्, दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट हमारे देश का वह प्लांट है जिस में 500 करोड़ रुपया हम ने देश का इन्वेस्ट किया है और बड़ा सोफिस्टिकेटेड प्लांट है। पांडेय रिपोर्ट के सन्दर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 37 परसेंट जो आप का आज उत्पादन हो रहा है, उस को बढ़ाने के लिए टेक्निकली आप क्या कर रहे हैं ताकि उस का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और जो स्टाफ कंवेसिटी है वह बढ़े।

MR. SPEAKER : This question is about improvement of industrial relations. Your question does not arise.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : He said that the majority union is not responding to the appeal of management to improve relations. It is for political reasons that they have not responded ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : I can't say anything about it

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Is it a fact that the recognised union a long time back has submitted a memorandum with positive suggestion regarding certain working conditions in Durgapur steel plant ? If so, has Government given any thought to it, especially the point they raised about unnecessary interference of the industrial security force which is creating much disturbance in the steel plant ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please try to make it the question only.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : They have submitted memorandum with positive suggestions.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : All positive suggestions by the recognised as well as unrecognised unions are given very careful consideration. The industrial security force may be acting as an irritant, but the hon. Member knows the working conditions there, and I am afraid the management cannot do much in the matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why does he not withdraw it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why keep irritants there ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : May I ask a question ?...

MR. SPEAKER : One Member from his party has already asked a question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Durgapur is a very serious problem. In view of the importance of Durgapur, I may be permitted to ask a question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We do not agree to this that during the Question Hour, only one Member from one party will ask a supplementary question. That has never been the practice here. That should not be the practice here.

MR. SPEAKER : This is the practice that we have been following. Unless there is none to ask supplementary questions from the other side, we do not permit more than one Member from a party to ask supplementary questions. If there is none to ask questions from the other side, then we may allow the next immediate supplementary question to be put by a Member from the same party. We have spent a lot of time on this already.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories

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*997. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for the establishment of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories as a centrally-sponsored scheme and propose to approve the scheme for implementation during 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, the pattern of assistance for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Government of India initiated a scheme of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1968. The scheme is being implemented in 1971-72.

(b) The Government of India are meeting 100% cost of the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories to be supplied to the State Governments. The operational cost including the expenditure on staff, necessary chemicals, reagents, repairs and maintenance etc. of the laboratories will, however, be borne by the State Governments.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Is it a fact that the Government of India informed the

State Government on 24th June, 1961 that a scheme for the establishment of a mobile testing laboratory had been approved by them, that is, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and that the mobile soil testing laboratories at Trivandrum, Alleppey and Pattambi would be allotted to the State, and if so, may I know what the position is today?

SHRI SHER SINGH : So far, we have been able to supply these mobile soil testing laboratories or units to ten States, namely UP, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Mysore, and two more vans are now ready for the States of Assam and Maharashtra. 11 more will be ready soon and they will be supplied to the other States.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : My question was whether in 1968 the Central Government wrote to the State Government that they had approved the scheme so far as three places in the State were concerned.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We approved of the scheme in 1969 and we are implementing it in 1971-72. The fabrication of the vans and getting all the equipment etc. took unnecessarily long time in the DGS&D because of certain procedural delays. It is only now that we have been able to get these vans and we are supplying these vans to those States which are doing a lot of work in agriculture. We shall be slowly supplying them to the other States also. In all, we shall have about 34, 10 have already been supplied; two will be supplied very soon; 11 are under fabrication. More will be fabricated in 1971-72, and I think we shall be supplying all these 34 units.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : What is the form of assistance for the scheme?

SHRI SHER SINGH : 100 per cent of the cost of the equipment and vans will be given by the Central Government. This will be Rs. 1.25 lakhs per unit, and this will be given by the Union Government. The cost of maintenance, operational costs etc. which will be about Rs. 30,000 per year will be met by the State Governments.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : In the course of the reply, Assam was left out. Has

the Assam Government made a demand for a testing van?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Yes. We supplied one van to Assam.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : How many soil testing units are there in Bihar?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have already supplied one van to Bihar.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYANAN : As soil testing is closely connected with the supply of fertiliser, will Government insist on the Fertiliser Corporation and fertiliser dealers taking up this work of soil testing so that after that the correct dosage of the correct fertiliser could be given to the agriculturists?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Soil testing is done by these laboratories. They will also recommend the type of fertilisers to be used for the type of soil tested by them.

Soviet Assistance to Kerala for production of Trawlers for Deep-Sea Fishing

*999 **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union had offered to Kerala big financial assistance for the setting up of factories to produce trawlers and other equipments for deep-sea fishing with a view to promote the fisheries industry there in 1966;

(b) If so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government is allowed now to receive the aid from the USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No offer of assistance for construction of a boat building yard in Kerala has been received either in 1966 or subsequently.

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

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I seek your protection first.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing yet.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : The answer given is totally incorrect and misleading. The State Government has officially stated that there was proposal from the Soviet Union and at that time it was opposed by the Defence Ministry on the ground that there were some defence problems involved. So I would like to know from Government whether they have taken some decision now, after knowing that there are similar agreements between the Soviet Union and the USA and no danger to defence is involved in it, to accept the proposal.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We did not have any such offer. We came to a certain agreement about fishing with the USSR in 1966, but that was a general agreement, not with regard to boat-building or anything else of this type.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : In the answer, the Minister has made reference to a port. In the question, I did not ask for any such thing. The question was whether the Soviet Union had offered big financial assistance for setting up a factory to produce trawlers and other deep-sea fishing equipment. It is not a dockyard or something like that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has very categorically said that in 1966 there was a general agreement about fishing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister has replied twice saying that he did not receive any proposal to set up a port. This is about a factory for producing trawlers. Why is he giving irrelevant answers ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : It is about some factory to be set up for building boats. There was no proposal for setting up a factory for trawlers. I said there was a general agreement about fishing.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I am not satisfied with the answer.

He has already stated that there was an offer from the Soviet Union.

MR. SPEAKER : He says no.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : That is about port. I do not ask about port.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Boat.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I have asked about financial assistance for the setting up of a factory to produce trawlers.

MR. SPEAKER : You can call a trawler also a boat.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Actually what is the answer, I would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not indulge in hair-splitting so much.

SHRI SHER SINGH : For the setting up of a factory, there was no offer.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the indigenous trawlers that have been bought are lying idle because they cannot be used, and that there is a ban that unless the indigenous trawlers are bought, no trawlers can be imported. Because the statement says that suitable trawlers to suit local conditions will be built later, will the Government consider removing the ban till then ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about a Soviet offer. He asks that if there is no offer from the Soviets, there are others, could they be availed of ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : When there is an offer, it will be considered.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : The Minister has said that the Government has not received an offer from the USSR to build deep-sea fishing trawlers. Will he kindly tell us whether the Government has received an offer from the USSR to promote deep-sea fishing.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I said that an agreement was signed with the USSR in 1966. It was of a general nature.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it cover deep-sea fishing also ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Yes.

Setting up of Farm Cooperative Federations in States

*1002. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Farm Co-operative Federations in the States ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). During 1966-67, the State Governments were advised to consider setting up of State and District level Federations of Cooperative Farming Societies, to provide technical assistance and guidance to, and generally to coordinate and facilitate the functioning of, Cooperative Farming Societies. The main features of the Scheme, which was a part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Cooperative Farming during 1966-67 to 1968-69 are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-627/71]

In response to the advice of the Central Government, State and/or District level Cooperative Farming Federations have been set up in a few States. Since April 1969, the cooperative farming programme is entirely in the State Sector. The Central Government have no new proposal on the subject.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know the minimum number of farm societies which is required for constituting a State Farm Co-operative Federation ? For instance, you have kept 50 as the minimum for a district federation. What is the minimum number for a State federation ? That is the first question.

Secondly, considering the state of affairs of the apex co-operative organisations in most of the States, may I know whether the Government propose to give some definite guide-lines so that the work of these newly-formed co-operative federations may proceed more smoothly than the other apex bodies ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : The number required to form a State Farm Co-operative Federation is 250. It is 50

for a district federation and 250 for the State federation.

So far as the guide-lines are concerned, we have from time to time been sending instructions and circular from the Central Government. The State Governments are looking after the scheme ; not the Central Government now. It is in the State sector.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : Considering the materials which have been provided to us in the statement made before the House, do the Government also propose to set up agro service centres and also take up the direct financing and marketing of the produce of these societies ?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA : Yes, Sir. The proposal is already there. Government have decided to set up 500 such agro service centres throughout the country on a pilot basis.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने कृषि सहकारी संघ बने हैं उनमें से कितने चल रहे हैं और कितने फेल हो गए हैं तथा उनके फेल होने का क्या कारण है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कृषि सहकारी संघों की बात है इसमें तमाम कोऑपरेटिव फार्म बनवाये गए हैं और जितने बने हैं उसमें आधे से ज्यादा फेल हो गए क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों की ओर से बिल्कुल मदद नहीं मिली। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने फेल हो गए और कितने इस वक्त चल रहे हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : आप राज्य स्तर के पूछ रहे हैं या जिला स्तर के पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं राज्य स्तर के पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहाँ तक राज्य स्तर के फेडरेशन का सवाल है, केवल तीन राज्यों में अब तक बने हैं—गुजरात, मैसूर और मध्य प्रदेश—लेकिन अभी मध्य प्रदेश का मामला भी खटार में पड़ा हुआ है और कुछ राज्य सरकारों के अभी यह विचारशील है।

Violation of Mines Regulations Act by West Bengal and Bihar Collieries

1968	...	168	prosecutions
1969	...	259	..
1970	...	243	(provisional)

*1003. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of collieries in West Bengal and Bihar have violated Mines Regulations Act, during 1970-71 and during January to May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the total number and names of collieries which have violated Mines Regulations Act in West Bengal and Bihar ; and

(c) the action taken against the concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : By which time you are expecting to get this information ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : He has asked for information regarding the total number and names of mines. There are hundreds of mines. That is one point.

Then, there is a mistake in this question. There is no "Mines Regulations Act." There is only the Mines Act of 1952. Under the Directorate General of Mines Safety, these inspections are carried out from time to time. I think I can give some information but it is not exhaustive covering all the mines. If he is interested, I can give him the number of inspections carried out between 1969 and 1970, from quarter to quarter. That information is there. What is more relevant is how many people were prosecuted. The relevant figures are as follows :

1965	...	155	prosecutions
1966	...	173	..
1967	...	238	..

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : What are the nature of the violations ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So many violations under the regulations take place. I cannot say off hand what those violations are. I will give a comprehensive statement regarding the names and the categories of violations because the regulations are very rigid.

Employment to Bangla Desh Refugees

*1004. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether for construction, management and administration of various Departments of the refugees camps, big and small, large number of persons will be required for various works there ;

(b) if so, whether first priority will be given for recruiting such persons from among the able-bodied refugees ;

(c) if so, the number of refugees recruited so far for the purpose ; and

(d) whether the rest of the persons will be rerecruited from among the unemployed educated youths of the eastern region of India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The refugees from East Bengal are foreign nationals and they are being provided with improvised relief facilities on humanitarian grounds. They cannot, therefore, be recruited for construction, management and administration of camps on regular basis. Some are, however, being employed on voluntary/daily remuneration basis to the extent work befitting their aptitude is available.

(d) Regular posts in various Departments of refugee camps are being filled up from amongst ex-servicemen as well as others, who have necessary qualifications satisfying job requirements.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know how many of them have been employed on a voluntary basis? Since they can manage their own affairs of rehabilitation, may I know how many of them have been given self-management in these different schemes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : So far as the internal management of the camp is concerned, if somebody volunteers for the sake of sanitation and other things, certainly such voluntary service is taken from him. But the question asks about employment in construction, management and administration. Only doctors, nurses and para medical staff get employment on daily basis and they are paid something. As the main reply has made clear, they are foreigners in that sense and, therefore, regular employment is not possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There are thousands and thousands of able-bodied youngmen. Could they not be given self-employment on a voluntary basis?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The camps are constructed at distant places and once the camps are ready the refugees are shifted to that camp. So, at the time of construction we are not in a position to avail of their services. This is the position. As I said, for medical and similar services they are taken on an *ad hoc* basis, wherever they are available.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plan for Deep Sea Fishing in Public Sector and suitability of Trawlers therefor

*995. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to start deep-sea fishing in the public sector and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) the kind of trawlers considered proper for large scale operations in deep-sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The State Governments of Kerala and Mysore have established public sector undertakings for commercial exploitation of marine fisheries including deep sea fisheries. The Central Government has a deep sea fishing organisation which conducts exploratory surveys for location of fishing grounds and experimental fishing in located grounds. Twenty-three vessels are being acquired, mostly from indigenous ship-building yards, for strengthening this organisation. The Indo-Norwegian Project at Cochin also has some vessels engaged in survey of deep sea resources.

There is a wide variety of designs for deep sea fishing vessels. These include trawlers for fishing of sea-bottom dwelling species like shrimp, purseiners for surface shoaling species like sardines and mackerel, gillnetters for pomfrets, long-liners for tune, etc. Vessels may also be designed for more than one technique of fishing. In India, the concentration of effort at present is on trawling. Various designs of trawlers have been used in other countries. Of these, stern trawlers and out-rigger trawlers are considered suitable. A design of a 57-ft. trawlers has been developed in the country. Under a scheme of limited import, larger trawlers upto about 108-ft. in length are expected to be acquired for commercial fishing, and these will provide proto types on the basis of which designs specially suitable for use under local conditions can be developed.

Expansion of the Scope of Agreement with G. D. R. Government for return of RS-09 Tractors

*998. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have been held with the Government of German Democratic Republic to expand the scope of the Protocol signed with German Democratic Republic Suppliers on the 21st February, 1971 about RS-09 Tractors to cover all the 2,000 tractors supplied by them and found defective; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH : (a) and (b). Negotiations are being conducted with the G. D. R. Suppliers to expand the scope of the Protocol and the outcome thereof is awaited.

Report of Expert Committee to enquire into testing of RS-09 Tractors at Budni

*1000. **SHRI BUTA SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 570 on the 27th May, 1971 and state :

(a) whether the report of the Committee of Experts set up to enquire into the testing of RS-09 tractors at Budni has since been examined ;

(b) if so, the main findings of this Committee and its recommendations ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Report is under examination.

(b) A copy of the Report of the Committee of Experts will be placed on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

(c) Necessary action will be taken in the matter after the examination of the report is completed.

Inclusion of Workers' Nominee in Board of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*1001. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision to include workers' nominee in the Board of Hindustan Steel Ltd. has created any favourable change in Labour-Management relations in the Steel Plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited ;

(b) whether the criteria for the representation of workers' nominee has been settled ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The decision of Government to appoint two representatives of the workers on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Steel Ltd. was announced by the Minister of Steel and Mines in a statement made in Parliament on the 14th June, 1971. An assessment of its impact on the labour-management relations in the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. can be made only after the decision has been implemented.

(b) and (c). The workers' representatives on the Joint Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry have been requested to send their suggestions for the implementation of the decision. These are awaited.

इस्पात वितरण संबंधी नीति में परिवर्तन

*1005. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ उद्योगपतियों ने सरकार की इस्पात वितरण सम्बन्धी नीति में कतिपय प्रक्रिया संबंधी कठिनाइयों के कारण उसकी आलोचना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गोदामों के जरिये इस्पात का वितरण करने की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) उपभोक्ताओं तथा कुछ सस्थाओं से वर्तमान वितरण प्रणाली (स्टाकयाडों की माफ़त इस्पात का वितरण भी सम्मिलित है) में प्रक्रियात्मक कठिनाइयों के बारे में यदा-कदा शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। कार्यप्रणाली को दोषरहित बनाने के उद्देश्य से हाल में कुछ संशोधन किए गये हैं और इन संशोधनों का व्यापक स्वागत हुआ है।

(ख) ऐसी शिकायतों की छान-बीन करने के लिए लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के कार्यालय में एक मूल्यांकन स्कम्ह भी स्थापित किया गया है। लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के क्षेत्रीय

कार्यालय भी खोले गये हैं। इन कार्यालयों का एक काम यह सुनिश्चित करना भी है कि स्टार्कवाडों से माल का वितरण निर्धारित प्रणाली के अनुसार किया जाय।

Setting up of Nickel Smelter and Lead Smelter in Orissa

*1006. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted its proposal to set up a nickel smelter and a lead smelter in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the time by which licence will be given for starting these two plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Air-Conditioned Rail Transport for Despatch of Fish

*1007. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the question of providing air-conditioned rail transport to facilitate transport of fish without spoilage to interior places ;

(b) whether there is any arrangement to transport fish landed in Kerala coast to interior places in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Introduction of refrigerated rail transport was taken up by this Ministry in 1959. 9 vans are now operating between Palasa and Howrah, Calicut and Madras and Veral and Delhi. 3 vans are now under construction and are expected to be delivered during 1971-72. Orders have been placed for 6 more vans.

(b) There is a bi-weekly refrigerated rail van service between Calicut and Madras,

but rail transport of fish from Kerala is mostly in the form of parcel traffic. The fish is iced for preservation. In addition, substantial quantities of iced fish are transported by road vans to various internal areas such as Coorg, Bangalore and Nilgiris.

Gratuity for Employees Provident Fund Organisation Employees

*1008. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in other autonomous bodies, there is provision for contributory Provident Fund-cum-Gratuity and Family Pension-cum-Gratuity benefits to their employees whereas in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, there is family pension-cum-gratuity or contributory Provident Fund benefits to the employees ;

(b) if so, the reasons for discrimination to the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in so far as the employees, who have opted for Contributory Provident Fund, are not being given benefit of Gratuity as well ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to remove this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act and is not the direct concern of the Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) Other autonomous bodies have their own rules not all of which are on any single pattern. The employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation who joined service prior to 1-4-1960 were extended the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund but they were given an option to be covered by the Pension-cum-gratuity benefits instead of the Contributory Provident Fund benefit. Those appointed from 1-4-1960 onwards are compulsorily covered by the Liberalised Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme and the Family Pension Scheme as admissible to the corres-

ponding Central Government employees from time to time.

(b) and (c). In the circumstances stated above, the question of discrimination or disparity does not arise.

Scheme for Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in Tamil Nadu

*1009. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have sent any concrete scheme for nationalisation of sugar industry in Tamil Nadu ;

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

(c) the percentage of the total production of sugar in Tamil Nadu, both in private and public (co-operative sugar mills) sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Private sugar mills have contributed 69.1 per cent. and the co-operative sugar mills 30.9 per cent in the total sugar production of 2.69 lakh tonnes of Tamil Nadu sugar mills during 1970-71 upto 22nd June, 1971.

Price of Vanaspati

*1010. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a downward tendency in edible oils ; and

(b) if so, whether the controlled rates of vanaspati will also be reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reduction in oil prices in any zone is reflected in an appropriate reduction either in vanaspati prices in that zone, or in the level of incorporation of soybean oil by the factories

in that zone, or both. Consequent on the recent fall in oil prices, incorporation of soybean oil has been discontinued in all zones and, in addition, vanaspati prices in the South zone were reduced by 20 paise per kg. on the 23rd June 1971.

Integrated Regional Development Corporation for Exploitation of Water and Forest Resources for Agricultural Development

*1011. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Integrated Regional Development Corporation for areas like the Western Ghats, Himalayan region, Brahmaputra, and other regions to exploit all their water and forest resources for agricultural development and allied industry ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Accumulation of structural Steel Cuttings in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

*1012. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has accumulated a huge stock of structural Steel cuttings of different sizes ;

(b) whether these cuttings are being used as melting scrap at the plant ;

(c) whether these structural cuttings are much costlier than melting sharp obtainable from the market or from other plants ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to avoid unnecessary expenditure being incurred on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) About 1500 tonnes of structural steel cuttings of different

sizes had been returned to the plant by the structural steel fabricators and contractors who constructed the shops of the plant. This material has since been disposed of by the plant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not necessarily. However, where such cuttings are of such sizes as can be used as re-rollable or industrial scrap, they would be costlier than melting scrap obtainable from the market.

(d) The cuttings have been sold by the plant through open tender at the best available price. Thus no unnecessary expenditure was incurred by the plant.

Rise in Price of Sugar after Decontrol

*1013. SHRI SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar price has not come down after decontrol and unprecedented release of 405 thousand tonnes of sugar;

(b) the ruling price of sugar; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check the rise in price of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The sugar prices after decontrol are generally lower than the open market prices prior to decontrol. The quantity of sugar released in May 1971 after decontrol was 450 thousand tonnes.

(b) A statement indicating the latest wholesale and retail prices of sugar in some important markets is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Releases for sale of sugar by factories are being regulated in order to maintain reasonable and stable prices in the market.

<i>Statement</i>		
Place	(As on 30.6.71) Wholesale price (Rs. per quintal)	Retail Price Rs./Kg.
1	2	3
Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	180	1.85
Gauhati (Assam)	188	2.00

1	2	3
Patna (Bihar)	183	1.95
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	184 (29.6.71)	1.90
Trivandrum (Kerala)	181	1.90
Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	175	1.78
Madras (Tamil Nadu)	175	1.80
Bombay (Maharashtra)	184	1.95
Bangalore (Mysore)	182	1.90
Cuttack (Orissa)	190	2.00
Jaipur (Rajasthan)	183	1.95
Kanpur/Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	180	1.90
Asansol (West Bengal)	195	2.00
Calcutta (West Bengal)	196	2.10
Delhi	193	1.95

Closure of Central Fisheries Corporation

*1014. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to close the Central Fisheries Corporation immediately has been taken; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of the future of the Corporation is under consideration, but a decision in the matter has not yet been taken by Government.

10 एकड़ से कम कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों की सहायता देने सम्बन्धी योजना

*1015. श्री बिभूति मिश्र: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दस एकड़ से कम

कृषि योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उन किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर बिजली, पानी और कृषि-उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने और सहकारिता के आधार पर ट्रैक्टर देने तथा कम ब्याज पर ऋण देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या योजना को लागू करने के लिए प्रशासन तन्त्र ठीक कर दिया गया है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-संजी (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) चौथी योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की दो योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं जिन में से एक छोटे, लेकिन सम्भाव्य सक्षमता वाले किसानों के लिये है जिनके पास 2.5 एकड़ से 5 एकड़ के बीच भूमि है और दूसरी सीमान्त किसानों व कृषि मजदूरों के लिये है, जिनके पास 2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमि है।

(ख) और (ग). योजना में छोटे कृषकों की समस्याओं का पता लगाने समुचित कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, आदानों की समय पर निश्चित आपूर्ति करने तथा कृषकों को सेवाई एवं ऋण प्रदाय करने के लिये परियोजना क्षेत्रों में समन्वयकारी एजेंसियों की स्थापना की व्यवस्था है। ये एजेंसियां जहाँ तक सम्भव हो यह कार्य वर्तमान संस्थाओं अथवा प्राधिकारियों के माध्यम से करेंगी। ये एजेंसियां सस्था पंजीकरण नियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं। प्रायः जिला कलक्टर इन एजेंसियों के अध्यक्ष होते हैं और विकास विभाग तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं के जिला अधिकारियों सहित दो गैर-सरकारी सदस्य होते हैं। ये एजेंसियां सहकारी समितियों को जोखिम-निधि अंशदान प्रदान करती हैं और कुछ मदों के लिये राज सहायता भी प्रदान करती है ताकि छोटे किसान विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू कर सकें और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्राप्त कर सकें। भूमि विकास द्वारा कृषि में सुधार, लघु सिंचाई कार्य, उन्नत कृषि उपकरणों तथा अन्य आदानों का प्रयोग लघु

कृषक विकास एजेंसी का महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है।

Girdih collieries under National Coal Development Corporation

*1016. SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Girdih collieries producing the finest metallurgical coal in India and manufacturing premium coke were operated by National Coal Development Corporation under Presidential Directive between 1959 to 1968 ;

(b) whether Government have decided to reimburse the losses suffered by N.C.D.C. for carrying out the Presidential Directive ;

(c) if not, the time by which Government propose to decide the same ;

(d) whether enquiries from foreign countries for Girdih Coal have quoted a price up to Rs. 150/—per tonne ; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The Girdih Collieries are being operated by National Coal Development Corporation under Presidential Directive issued in September, 1960.

(b) and (c). The question of reimbursement of losses is under consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Report of Manganese ore (India) Ltd.

*1017. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. which was to be placed before the Lok Sabha (1971) has been stolen ; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far against those responsible, for its safe keeping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Fraud in Purchase of Auto parts in Delhi Milk Scheme

*1018. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme had ordered auto parts worth 4 lakhs of rupees during 1970-71 from a Jamshedpur firm ;

(b) whether the parts had never been received in the stores of the Delhi Milk Scheme and the discrepancy was discovered by the Auditors ;

(c) whether a report in this respect had also not been made with the police ;

(d) whether the parts had been despatched by the suppliers but were disposed of in the way by the Store personnel in connivance with the senior officials of DMS ; and

(e) the action taken by Government against the defaulting officials of the Delhi milk Scheme and whether an enquiry has been ordered in the case ; if so, when the enquiry is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) During 1970-71, supply orders for transport of spare parts of the value of Rs. 5,76,000 (approx.) were placed by Delhi Milk Scheme on M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotives Co., Jamshedpur.

(b) Against the above Supply Orders, spare parts worth Rs. 4,18,324.01 were despatched upto 30th of June, 1971 by M/s. TELCO through their Transport Contractor M/s. Economic Transport Organisation. The Delhi Milk Scheme, however, credited to their stores spare parts of the value of Rs. 3,67,555.04 by the end of June, 1971. As regards

the balance spare parts of the value of Rs. 50,768.97 the position is as under :—

(i) Spare parts yet to be delivered by the Economic Transport Organisation.	Rs 38,965.72
(ii) Spare parts which are stated to have been delivered in the D.M.S. but not yet credited to Stores.	Rs. 7,643.42
(iii) Spare parts invoiced by M/s. TELCO but which do not appear to have been received by Delhi Milk Scheme.	Rs. 4,159.83
Total :	Rs. 50,768.97

The above position has emerged after the visit of the Transport Engineer to Jamshedpur and after the matter was taken up by the Internal Audit Wing of Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) No.

(d) There has been no evidence of the disposal of the spare parts not credited to Stores by the Stores personnel in connivance with the Senior officials of Delhi Milk Scheme. Spare parts of the value of Rs. 7,643.42 which are reported to have been delivered but not credit to the Stores of Delhi Milk Scheme, are however yet to be accounted for.

(e) The Government have taken serious notice of the discrepancies and have asked the Chairman, D.M.S. to make a thorough enquiry and submit his report. Meanwhile, Chairman, D.M.S. has served a 'show cause' notice on the Store Keeper who was incharge of the Stores Receipt Section at a time the spare parts are reported to have been received. This Store Keeper is already under suspension in connection with another case of default.

Entitlement for Bonus under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme

*1019. SHRI R. N. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the facilities for entitlement for bonus to the coal mine workers under the

Coal Mines Bonus Scheme was extended upto a basic earning of Rs. 730/-per month vide Government Notification No. G.S.R. 191, dated 22nd January, 1968 ;

(b) whether by a Notification the said provision was amended and those facilities were withdrawn keeping eligibility for bonus limited to basic earning not exceeding Rs. 500/- per month ;

(c) whether persons drawing salary upto Rs. 500/-per month but functioning in a managerial or administrative capacity and also persons entering into such job after 15th March, 1967 were kept out of the purview of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme ; and

(d) if so, what necessitated the Government to unilaterally amend the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme much to the prejudice of the interests of the coal mine workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Coal Mines Bonus Scheme were amended in March, 1971 to exclude an employee—

- (i) who is employed mainly in managerial or administrative capacity ; or
- (ii) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding Rs. 500/-p.m. or exercise either by the nature of the duties attached to his office or by reason of powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature ;

because the recommendations of the Central Wage Board on the Coal Mining Industry did not cover such employees. However, a specific provision has been made that this amendment will not disentitle any employee who was eligible to receive bonus before the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry from receiving such bonus.

Non-Despatch of wheat to Assam

*1020. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has not despatched wheat to Assam since November, 1970 though they have allotted Assam's quota on paper ; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. During the period November, 1970 to June, 1971 about 1.5 lakh tonnes of wheat was moved to Assam, out of which supplies to allottees in Assam including State Government, flour mills etc., where about 1.3 lakh tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

Dry Farming Scheme in Gujarat

4226. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name and the number of pilot projects selected under Dry Farming Scheme in Gujarat ; and

(b) the area covered under the scheme in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two Pilot Projects under Dryland Farming Scheme, one each in districts of Rajkot and Amreli have been sanctioned during 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively, in Gujarat. During the first year of its implementation, the area of each project will be 2,000 acres, which will increase by 2,000 acres each year till 1973-74.

Per Acre yield of Paddy Wheat and Pulses

4227. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per acre yield of paddy, wheat and pulses, Statewise ; during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : A statement showing per hectare yield of rice, wheat and pulses in different States for the three years 1967-68 to 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-427A/71] Similar data for 1970-71 are not yet available.

सहरसा, बिहार में सिंचाई कार्य के लिए
कुएँ खोदना

4228. श्री चिरंजीव झा : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के सहरसा जिले में सिंचाई
प्रयोजनों के लिए सब-डिवीजन वार कितने कुएँ
खोदे गये और उनमें से अलग-अलग कितने कुएँ
सरकार की सहायता से और कितने बिना
सहायता के खोदे गये ;

(ख) सरकार की सहायता के बिना लोगो
ने सब-डिवीजन-वार कितने कुएँ खोदे हैं ;

(ग) कितने कुओं में बिजली लगाई गई
है ;

(घ) किशनपुर सब-डिवीजन में अब तक
कितने कुओं में बिजली लगाई गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो कुओं में बिजली न
लगाने के क्या कारण हैं और उनमें कब तक
बिजली लग जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर
सिंह) : (क) से (ग). बिहार के सहरसा जिले
में सिंचाई प्रयोजनाओं के लिए सब-डिवीजन वार
सरकारी सहायता और सरकारी सहायता के बिना
खोदे गये नलकूपों की संख्या और जिन नलकूपों
को बिजली दी गई है, उनकी संख्या नीचे दी
गई है :

सब-डिवीजन वार	सरकारी सहायता से	सरकारी सहायता के बिना	उन नलकूपों की संख्या जिनको बिजली दी गई है ।
सहरसा सब- डिवीजन-1	243	160	129
माधेपुरा	221	119	39
सुपार	140	66	11

(घ) किशनपुर ब्लॉक में अब तक किसी
नलकूप को बिजली नहीं दी गई है ।

(ङ) राजकीय बिजली बोर्ड ने क्षेत्र में
बिजली लगाने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बना लिया
है और अपेक्षित वित्त उपलब्ध होते ही कार्य शुरू
हो जाने की सम्भावना है । आशा है यह कार्य
एक वर्ष के अन्दर-अन्दर पूरा हो जायेगा ।

**Hunger Strike by Employees of FCI working
at Gaya Mokamah and Jamshedpur**

4230. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Food
Corporation of India, working at Gaya,
Mokamah and Jamshedpur resorted to hunger
strike before the Office of the Regional Mana-
ger, Patna ; and

(b) if so, their demands and the steps
being taken to meet the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
SHER SINGH) : (a) There was no hunger
strike by the employees of the Food Corpora-
tion of India. Only the Union of the labour
working with the Handling and Transport
contractors at these depots organised a hunger
strike in front of the Regional Manager's
Office, Patna between 9.6.71 and 30.6.71. The
strike has since been called off.

(b) The labour Union is pressing for
departmentalisation of workers and their
demand is under consideration of the Corpora-
tion.

**Realisation of loans advanced to East Bengal
displaced persons settled in Dandakaranya**

4231. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-
TIONS be pleased to state whether the loans
advanced to the displaced persons of East
Bengal who have settled in Dandakaranya
Project area have been realised ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATIONS (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-)

KAR : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Functions of Food Corporation of India and Department of Food

4232. **SHRI CHELLACHAMI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the functions of Food Corporation of India and Department of Food are more or less the same ;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India instead of serving the public interest in an economical way incurs very heavy overhead expenditure and thus incurs heavy loss ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to inquire into the functioning of Food Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. While the Department of Food has the overall responsibility for formulating food policy of the Government and promulgating regulatory measures and ensuring their implementation, the Food Corporation of India functions as the sole executive agency of the Central Government in the fields of foodgrains and other foodstuffs. In addition to these the Food Corporation of India has undertaken some other responsibilities such as handling and sale of fertilisers imported on Government account and setting up of food processing units.

(b) No, Sir. The Corporation seeks to serve both the farmer and the consumer—the former by extending massive price support at fixed procurement prices and the latter by holding the price lines through distribution of foodgrains at fixed issue prices. The Central Government is reimbursing the losses incurred in Central transactions as the Central issue prices do not cover the entire economic cost of the grain and contain an element of subsidy to the consumer. The overhead expenditure much of which is by way of interest on Government loans and bank overdrafts, railway freight, taxes, mandi charges and other statutory levies is constantly reviewed by the Government and kept at the minimum possible level. The Corporation has not incurred any loss since it started regular operations.

(c) No, Sir.

Development of a New Wheat Seed by Punjab Agriculture University

4233. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Agricultural University has developed a new wheat seed which is better than the best including Mexican variety ;

(b) if so, the name of the new variety of seed ; and

(c) in what way the new seed is better than the other high-yielding varieties of wheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A number of new varieties coming out of the wheat breeding programmes of Punjab Agricultural University and other centres are undergoing comparison for yield and other characters in the All India Coordinated trials. It is too early to consider the results of these trials as sufficiently final to claim superiority of particular varieties over the present dwarf wheats.

(b) Among the promising varieties from Punjab Agricultural University were WL 212, WG 357 and WG 377 in the trial last year (1970-71), and this year the variety WG 461 has been added. Their superiority can be confirmed only after further trials.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Assistance for Boosting Agricultural Production in Tamil Nadu

4234. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA** :
SHRI BHUVARAHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on the 3rd June, 1971, regarding World Bank loan for Special Land Development Scheme in Tamil Nadu and state :

(a) whether Central Government will also provide similar assistance to Tamil Nadu to boost up agricultural production ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). All assistance including loans provided for projects, (whether for Tamil Nadu or for any other State), that are based upon agreements with the World Bank, is assistance from sources obtained by the Government of India. Therefore, the Tamil Nadu project agreed to by the I.D.A. is as much as Centrally assisted project as any other, and it is to be hoped that it would lead to higher agricultural production in that State.

Setting up of Vigilance Enquiry Re :
complaints of corruption in
distribution of Steel

4235. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Vigilance Enquiry has been set up in respect of certain employees of his Department regarding their unaccounted means and wealth ; and

(b) if so, the names of officers against whom such Vigilance Enquiries have been set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :

(a) No, Sir. No such enquiry has been ordered against any employees of Steel.

(b) Does not arise.

Installation of Tube-Wells in Bihar

4236. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tube-wells installed during the Third Plan and in the Fourth Plan so far in the State of Bihar ;

(b) whether large tracks of land still depend solely on rain water ; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to instal large number of Tube-Wells in the State of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 2046 number of tube-wells were installed during the Third Plan and 12,729 numbers have been installed by the end of April, 1971 of which 3,805 tube-wells were installed in the first two years of the Fourth Plan (1969-70 and 1970-71).

(b) According to the latest statistics available for the year 1967-68, about 8.0 m. hectares of cultivated land in Bihar depend solely on rain water.

(c) The steps being contemplated to instal a large number of tubewells include (a) giving maximum priority to State tubewells in the allocation of public sector funds available for minor irrigation under the State Plan ; (b) Mobilising financial resources from Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Central Cooperative Banks for private tubewells ; (c) Setting up adequate groundwater organisation in the State for looking after expanded programme of Tube-wells ; and (d) strengthening arrangements for groundwater surveys and investigations in the State.

Setting up of Credit Institutions to provide
Credit to Borrowers from Rural and
Agrarian Sectors

4237. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up credit institutions of a different pattern than the commercial banks to give credit to borrowers from rural and agrarian sectors ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme proposed in this regard ;

(c) whether an Expert Committee appointed by the Agricultural Commission headed by Shri T. A. Pai had gone into this matter ; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by that Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Study Team under the Chairmanship of Shri T.A. Pai, has been set up by the National Commission on Agriculture to examine the problems of agricultural credit and to make recommendations. The Team has not yet submitted its final report.

(d) Does not arise.

**मध्य प्रदेश भिड़ ग्वालियर और शिवपुरी
में खादर की भूमि को कृषि
योग्य बनाना**

4238. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में खादर की भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के बारे में 3 जून 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1228 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरैना जिले के वे क्षेत्र कौन से हैं जहाँ सरकार का 2000 हेक्टर भूमि के विकास की योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भिड़ ग्वालियर और शिवपुरी में भी ऐसी योजनाएँ आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चौथी योजना के दौरान मार्गदर्शी परियोजना की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के अंतर्गत 50.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय से जिला मुरैना में बेहड़ के सुधार के लिये 2000 हेक्टर भूमि का चुनाव कर लिया गया है। ये सुधार-खंड मुरैना-भिड़ सड़क के दोनों ओर मुरैना जिले की अम्बा तहसील में चम्बक नदी की कुबारी सहायक नदियों के किनारे स्थित है।

(ख) योजना का और विस्तार मुरैना जिले में शुरू की गई मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के परिणामों पर निर्भर करेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Watershed Management Board for River Valley Projects in Orissa

4239. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a watershed Management Board for river valley projects has been constituted in Orissa by now ;

(b) if so, the main features of the programmes drawn up by the Board for Orissa ; and

(c) the amount of assistance given by Government for this purpose so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to reports of the State Government the Board will coordinate watershed planning and management activities of the different Departments of the State Government, draw up coordinated programmes and review their implementation. Board in its first meeting has selected several watersheds for initiating such programmes in the State.

(c) The Government of India have given an assistance of Rs. 255.25 lakhs comprising of Rs. 172.17 lakhs as grant and Rs. 83.08 lakhs as loan upto March, 1971 under the Centrally Sponsored Programme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of Hirakud and Machkund River Valley Projects.

Tarai Development Corporation

4240. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tarai Development Corporation in Uttar Pradesh is controlled by big Farmers and Industrialists apart from the shares of the Pant Nagar University and the National Seeds Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the number of farmers who own shares in the Tarai Development Corporation and who have holdings upto ten acres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) The shares of the Tarai Development Corporation have been purchased by 1022 farmers of Tarai area, from the National Seed Corporation and Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University. There are 6 farmers, who are on the Board of Directors of the Tarai Development Corporation, one of the farmers is also an industrialist. Two of them have holdings less than 100 acres, another two between 100-200 acres, fifth holding 200 acres and the sixth holding 700 acres.

(b) There is no farmer, participating in the Tarai/Seed Development Project, who has holding upto ten acres.

Exploration by National Coal Development Corporation in Hazaribagh District

4241. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the area explored by National Coal Development Corporation in Kedla and Taping Block of Hazaribagh District which has been released to the Receiver of Bokaro & Ramgarh Ltd for further exploitation ;

(b) whether that Receiver on their behalf has distributed to private entrepreneurs in the name of Managing Agency ;

(c) if so, how many private entrepreneurs have been allotted in those blocks ;

(d) whether this is in accordance with Industrial Policy Resolution of having mineral industry in Public Sector ; and

(e) whether similar efforts are being made by private parties to get other areas explored by N.C.D.C. released from Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (e). The National Coal Development Corporation prospected 3000 acres and 2160 acres in Kedla and Taping blocks respectively. The area is under notification under Coal Bearing

Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 for exploitation by N.C.D.C. The entire property is, however, in dispute between State Government of Bihar and M/s. Bokaro & Ramgarh Ltd. in the Court of sub-ordinate Judge, Hazaribagh in Title Suit No. 16 of 1961. The Court has appointed an officer of Bihar Government as Receiver for the property. As the matter is *sub-judice*, it will not be appropriate to furnish the other information asked for.

Scarcity Areas in Various States

4242. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various areas which the State Governments have declared as scarcity areas this year also ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to remove such shortage of food-grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) In Bihar State, an area covering 20 blocks in 8 districts has been declared famine affected area. Scarcity conditions have been reported by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan. A statement showing the details of prevalence of famine and scarcity conditions in the country is attached.

(b) It is the responsibility of the Government of the State concerned to meet the shortages of foodgrains in particular areas of the State. The distribution of foodgrains procured within the State as well as those received from the Central Pool and determination of the needs for such distribution in different areas of the State is the concern of the State Government. So far as the Central Government are concerned, allotment and supplies of foodgrains to different States from the Central Pool are made after taking into consideration the requirements of all the States requiring assistance and the over-all availability in the Central Pool.

Statement*Details of prevalence of famine and scarcity conditions in States.***FAMINE**

Name of the District	No. of blocks declared as Famine affected	Area in Sqr. Kilo Metre	Population in lakh
BIHAR			
1. Patna	1	185.6	1.15
2. Gaya	3	205.6	2.74
3. Monghyr	9	3216.4	7.97
4. Darbhanga	1	235.0	0.62
5. Champaran	1	120.3	0.67
6. Saharsa	2	452.1	1.64
7. Santhal Pargana	—	—	—
8. Hazaribagh	2	1186.9	1.50
9. Dhanbad	—	—	—
10. Shahabad	—	—	—
11. Muzaffarpur	1	233.0	1.54
12. Bhagalpur	—	—	—
Total—	20	6434.9	17.83

SCARCITY

State	No. of affected districts	No. of affected villages	Affected population (lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
2. Assam	2	N. A.	N. A.
3. Bihar	12	100 blocks	94.34
4. Jammu and Kashmir	3	N. A.	N. A.
5. Maharashtra	21	31,126	N. A.
6. Madhya Pradesh	2	380	N. A.
7. Mysore	12	6,625	45.60
8. Orissa	6	320*	N. A.
9. Rajasthan	8	503	3.03

N. A. = Not available.

* Gram Panchayats.

Workers' Participation in Management of Public and Private Undertakings

4243. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to include the workers' representatives in the management or Board of Directors of factories/undertakings both in the public sector or private sector ; and

(b) if so, what is the method of selecting such representatives ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR**) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to introduce a scheme for the appointment of a workers' representative on the Boards of Management of some appropriate public sector undertakings. The recognised union in the undertaking would be asked to submit a panel of three persons, from whom the Government would select one for nomination as Director. The person should have attained the age of 25 years and should have a minimum of five years service in the undertaking and would not attain the age of superannuation during the terms of appointment as Director.

A Fishing Harbour at Mattancherry, Cochin, Kerala State

4244. **SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 110 on the 30th July, 1970 and state ;

(a) the progress made in starting a fishing harbour at Mattancherry, Cochin, Kerala State ;

(b) whether the Project Report has been examined ;

(c) whether the Project has been sanctioned ; and

(d) If not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (**SHRI SHER SINGH**) : (a) to (d). The approval of

the Government of India to the construction of a fishing harbour at Mattancherry, Cochin, at an estimated cost of Rs. 272.40 lakhs has been issued on 15th June, 1971. The cost of the harbour will be met by the Government of India under the Fourth Plan Central Scheme for provision of fishing harbours at major ports.

Assistance to West Bengal for East Bengal Refugees

4245. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have urged the Centre to sanction Rs. 2.5 crores for relief to refugees from East Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the estimate of refugees forming the basis of this financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR**) : (a) A sum of Rs. 14.82 crores has already been made available to the Government of West Bengal as 'on account' advance for relief operation to refugees from East Bengal.

(b) As on 1st July, 1971, about 50.20 lakhs refugees had entered West Bengal of whom 33.26 lakhs were in camps.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa and Haryana

4246. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa and Haryana have expressed to the Central Government that the allocation of Rs. 50 crores for the Centrally financed crash programme for rural employment is insufficient ;

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

(c) the reasons put forward by the State Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). No State Government has expressed that the allocation of Rs. 50 crores for the Centrally financed crash programme for rural employment is insufficient. Some of the State Governments, including those of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Orissa and Haryana, have, however, suggested that allocations to the State Governments and Union Territories be made with reference to the number of blocks or in proportion to the rural population in the districts rather than on the basis of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district. It is felt by these State Governments that the allocation of funds in proportion to the rural population or with reference to the number of blocks will be more equitable. The Central Government are of the opinion that the allocation of funds to those States which have a larger rural population compared to others should be suitably enhanced. Action is being taken accordingly.

मध्य प्रदेश में अलोह धातुओं के लिए
बैधानिक सर्वेक्षण

4247. श्री गंगा चरण दी. त. क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अलोह धातुओं का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने हवाई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान ने राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना, छतरपुर और टीकमगढ़ जिलों के भागों को अन्तर्निहित करते हुए 16,000 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में हवाई चुम्बकीय और स्फुरणशीलीय सर्वेक्षण किया था। अब राज्य सरकार ने भी बिचमता वाले क्षेत्रों में, जो कि इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप अवस्थापित किए गए हैं, भूतल अनुवर्ती कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है।

यह भी प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि इस राज्य के जाबुआ, हारदा, स्लीमानाबाद-सिधी

और इस राज्य के मालजखण्ड क्षेत्रों को भागतः अन्तर्निहित करते हुए 17,400 वर्ग कि० मी० क्षेत्र में हवाई भूभौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण किया जाए। यह सर्वेक्षण उस सविदा के अधीन किया जाना है जो हाल ही में भारत सरकार ने फ्रांस सरकार के संगठन पेरिस क 'ब्यूरो डी रिचर्चेंस् जिओ-लोजिक्यूम एण्ड मिनरीज (बी० आर० जी० एम०)' के साथ हस्ताक्षरित की थी।

जिला गया (बिहार) में चट्टानों का
उड़ाया जाना

4248. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ाई जाने वाली चट्टान जिला गया (बिहार) में रामगौला पट्टाड़ी के आम-पाम के क्षेत्र से, जहाँ लोग बसे हुए हैं, 100 से 300 फुट की दूरी पर स्थित है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे विस्फोटों से जनता की सुरक्षा करने हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने सम्बद्ध ठेकेदारों के पट्टे की अवधि को रद्द करने की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) : (क) से (घ) : बिहार सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी की अपेक्षा की गई है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

Demand for Sheet Metal.

4249. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise demand for the sheet metal in the country in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the State-wise actual supply during the same period ;

(c) the controlled price of sheet metal at present ;

(d) the price at which it was sold to the consumers in each State during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(e) whether in a number of States, the consumers have to pay in some cases, more than double the controlled price ; and

(f) if so, the steps, being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) By "sheet metal", it is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to "steel sheets". The demand for sheets is not available statewide.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, to the extent available

(c) and (d) . There is no statutory price control on sheets ; however, the bulk of the production of the main steel plants is sold at prices fixed by Joint Plant Committee, which is given below :-

Joint Plant Committee Prices

(Rs. per tonne)

	1.4.69 to 31 12 69	1.1.1970 onwards
H R. Sheets Tested (14 G & thicker)	1074	1177
C. R. Sheets Tested (14 G & thicker)	1324	1427
Galvanised Plain Sheets.	1804	1866

Note : 1) The above are base prices
F. O. R. Rail head station.

2) There will be an extra of Rs.
175 per tonne in respect of
Galvanised sheets made out
of Cold Rolled base metal.

(e) and (f) . Government is aware that open market prices are higher than Joint Plant Committee's prices, due to acute shortage of steel. In order to ensure that consumers get steel at reasonable prices, the distribution procedure has been streamlined and tightened up. Sustained efforts are also being made to increase production from the main Steel Plants and import of steel has been liberalised.

Codification and Simplification of Labour Laws to Safeguard the Interests of Labour

4250. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour laws in India are numerous and confusing to be of utility in safeguarding the interests of labour ; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating any plan for proper codification and simplification of labour laws ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-
KAR) : (a) Government do not accept the view that the existing labour laws are too confusing to be utility in safeguarding the interests of labour.

(b) Government do not consider it practicable to integrate all the labour laws into a uniform code. However, the integration of a number of labour laws covering allied subjects is under contemplation.

बिशाखापत्तनम और होस्पेट इस्पात कारखानों को खूना पत्थरों की सप्लाई

4251. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : यह इस्पात
और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिशाखापत्तनम और होस्पेट
स्थिति नये इस्पात कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा
में खूना पत्थर सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चूना पत्थर कितना कम था ;

(ग) इन कारखानों के कार्यकरण पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) इन कारखानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में चूना पत्थर की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) : (क) से (घ). हास्येय तथा विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात प्रायोजनायें अभी योजनावस्था में हैं। जब ये दोनों कारखाने उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर देंगे उस समय इनको चूना पत्थर की कोई कमी होने की संभावना नहीं है।

Non-Implementation of Coal Mines Wage Board Recommendations by Coal Mines Selling Coal to Railways

4252. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Coal Mines which are selling coal to the Railways are not at all implementing the recommendation of the Coal Mines Wage Board ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Railways purchase coal from those collieries which have secured Certificates of implementing the Wage Board's recommendations, from the concerned Regional Labour Commissioners. This excludes the A. R. T. & Co., Assam with which the Railways have a long term agreement.

Food Target by 1981

4253. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's food needs by 1981 will reach 160 million tonnes ;

(b) whether Government will have assessed the additional revenue that will be required for creating more irrigation facilities for achieving the 160 million food production ; and

(c) if so, the additional amount to achieve the irrigation target and the different project which will be speeded up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. The Fourth Five Year plan gives a provisional projection of 167 million tonnes of food grain production by 1980-81

(b) It is provisionally estimated that in order to realise the target of agricultural production the gross irrigated area will need to increase to 58 m. hectares by 1980-81. The detailed programme for increasing the irrigated area in the above measure, the cost of the programme and the manner in which the resources will be mobilised have yet to be worked out in detail.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of Labour Laws as Reported by Railway Employees and Organisations

4254. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway employees and their organisations in Jaipur Division of Western Railway have reported any cases of violation of Labour Acts to the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in respect of Industrial Disputes Act, Payment of Wages Act and Minimum Wages Act ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(c) the action taken in regard to these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Erection of Tube-Wells in States by
Central Ground Water Board**

4255. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tube-wells erected
by the Central Ground-Water Board in
different States, State-wise ;

(b) the expenses incurred on erecting
these tube-wells ; State-wise ; and

(c) water resources available due to this
erection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). As per
statements 'A' and 'B' attached.

(c) The total area likely to be benefited
by these tubewells for irrigation is approxima-
tely 7 lakh acres.

Statement 'A'

Details of Exploratory Deposit wells Drilled from 1955 to March, 1971

S. No.	Name of State	Exploratory	Deposit	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68	—	68
2.	Assam	19	2	21
3.	Bihar	27	429	456
4.	Gujarat	106	175	281
5.	Haryana	107	9	116
6.	Punjab	18	—	18
7.	Kerala	5	—	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	67	22	89
9.	Tamil Nadu	85	4	89
10.	Maharashtra	32	23	55
11.	Mysore	4	—	4
12.	Rajasthan	192	316	508
13.	U. P.	78	326	404
14.	Orissa	33	—	33
15.	West Bengal	61	65	126
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	—	9
17.	Delhi	—	61	61
Total		911	1432	2343

*Statement 'B'**Expenditure on wells From 1954-55 to 1970-71. Constructed by Central Ground Water Board.*

Name of State	Expenditure on Exploratory wells.	Expenditure on Deposit wells	Total
Andhra Pradesh	24,35,016	—	24,35,016
Haryana	29,09,356	14,72,150	43,18,506
Jammu & Kashmir	11,31,617	6,03,838	17,35,455
Kerala	1,19,850	—	1,19,850
Uttar Pradesh	11,43,432	61,18,925	72,62,357
Delhi	—	44,697	44,697
Madhya Pradesh	4,69,675	20,102	4,89,777
Tamil Nadu	23,78,492	76,604	24,55,096
Maharashtra	6,60,800	5,67,889	12,21,689
Tripura	2,405	—	2,405
Orissa	15,14,700	—	15,14,700
Punjab	14,15,671	6,97,637	21,13,308
Gujarat	17,56,072	64,09,921	81,65,993
Bihar	5,87,978	61,69,454	67,57,432
West Bengal	7,28,787	37,74,473	45,03,260
Rajasthan	35,31,490	97,22,149	1,32,53,639
Mysore	81,300	—	81,300
Assam	3,77,493	87,845	4,65,338
	2,12,44,134	3,57,65,684	5,70,09,818

उत्तर प्रदेश गढ़वाल में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों
के प्रयोग के लिए नलकूपों का लगाया
जाना

4256. श्री प्रतापसिंह नेगी : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों विशेषकर गढ़वाल में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों की बहुलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो सरकार वहाँ अधिक

नलकूप लगाने की कौन सी योजना तैयार कर रही है जिससे भूमिगत जल संसाधन का उपयोग किया जा सके ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) अब तक किये गये अन्वेषणों से उत्तर प्रदेश के उप-पर्वतीय प्रदेश के कुछ सीमित क्षेत्रों में कुछ भूमिगत जल की निकासी की सम्भावना का पता चलता है। इस क्षेत्र के लिए अधिक अन्वेषण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) उन क्षेत्रों से जहाँ भूमिगत जल प्रचुर मात्रा में है, नलकूप लगाने की एक योजना राज्य सरकार के हाथ में है।

Workers Laid off in Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd., Delhi

4257. **SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd. Sabzi Mandi, Delhi had been laid off by its management since the 23rd March, 1971 and regular payments are not being made to the employees numbering about 600 ;

(b) whether the workers are sitting idle inside the Mill and waiting for the Mill to re-start ;

(c) whether Government have received and representation from the Mazdoor Union of the said Mill and whether the Management has also written to the Government of their intention to close down the Mill ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the said Mill and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, who are concerned, 250 workers were laid off by the management of Ganesh Flour Mill from March 22 to May 5, 1971. The workers are reported since to have been paid wages up to April 30, 1971. Wages for May 1971 are yet to be paid.

(a) .Yes.

(c) The Ganesh Flour Mill Mazdoor Sangh is reported to have demanded take over of the Mill by Government, the Delhi Administration has, however, not had any communication from the management indicating their intention to close down the Mill.

(d) There is no such present proposal.

Requirement of Insecticides for Agricultural and Horticultural Purposes in Uttar Pradesh

4258. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of insecticides estimated to be used on an average annually for agricultural and horticultural purposes in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : It is estimated by the State Government that about 3000 metric tonnes of pesticides in dust form and 90,000 litres in the form of liquid would be consumed annually for agricultural and horticultural purposes.

Requirement of Chemical Fertilisers in Uttar Pradesh for Agricultural Purpose

4259. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of chemical fertilizers, on an average, annually needed for agricultural purposes in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The average annual requirement of fertilisers (in terms of nutrients) by Uttar Pradesh, during the past three years has been 270000 tonnes of N, 82000 tonnes of P and about 47000 tonnes of K.

Investment in National Coal Development Corporation

4261. **SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made in National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., so far ;

(b) the total number of employees working in the said Corporation ; and

(c) the total profit or loss during the last three years and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The accounts for the year 1970-71 have not yet been finalised. The total investment up 31-3-1970 was about Rs. 189 crores.

(b) About 68,000 on 31-3-1971.

(c) The profit or loss during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Profit/Loss
(Rupees in lakhs)	
1968-69	(+) 121.70
1969-70	(+) 106.42
1970-71	(-) 42.00
	(Provisional estimate)

The main reasons for the likely loss in 1970-71 are :

- (i) Increase in variable dearness allowance to workers, power tariff and cost of machinery and equipment without corresponding increase in the selling price of coal ;
- (ii) Inadequate demand for coal in the first half of the year ; and
- (iii) Unsatisfactory transport position.

Labour Welfare Rights for Handloom Workers

4262. SHRI K. GOPAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of handloom workers plight in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Labour Welfare Rights for these workers ;

(c) if so, the rights proposed to be introduced : and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The conditions of work of such handloom weavers as are employed in establishments governed by the Factories Act, 1948, are regulated by the provisions of that Act. The object of the Act is to provide for the safety, health and welfare of the workers in factories and to regulate their hours of work. Similarly the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, regulates the payment of wages, hours of work, and grant of paid weekly holiday to workers governed by that Act. It is open to the state Governments to extend the coverage of the Act to Handloom industry. The State Governments of Kerala and Orissa have already done so.

Central Assistance for Dry Farming by Tribals in Madhya Pradesh

4263. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of financial help given by the Central Government to the Madhya Pradesh Government for dry farming by tribals ;

(b) whether the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh will be on the Advisory Board on Dry farming ; and

(c) the names of areas selected for dry farming ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Central assistance has been provided to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementing two Pilot Projects under Dry Farming. All participating farmers irrespective of tribals or non-tribals under these projects will be benefited. There is no scheme of dry farming for tribals specially.

(b) No, Sir. There is no advisory board with Members of Parliament as board members.

(c) The districts of Indore and Rewa have been selected for the implementation of the Pilot Projects under dry farming.

मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल घाटी की खादर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

4264. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चम्बल घाटी की खादर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए किसी योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकृति दी थी ; और

(ख) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से सरकार का विचार इस योजना पर कितना व्यय करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं। परन्तु भूमिगत जल के विकास, फार्मों के यन्त्रीकरण और भूमि विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक ऋण परियोजना प्रस्तावित की है। इस पर अनुमानतः 47.40 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होगा। इस प्रस्ताव में चम्बल क्षेत्र में भूमि का सुधारना भी सम्मिलित है। यह परियोजना प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि आदि के लिए ऊपयुक्त खादर भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ों में) और उनसे प्राप्त होने वाला अनुमानित राजस्व

4256. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उस खादर भूमि का क्षेत्रफल (एकड़ में) क्या है जिसका उपयोग

खेती, चरागाह तथा वनरोपण के लिए किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर ऐसी विशाल वन भूमि है जहाँ से इमारती लकड़ी गोंद तथा तेन्दु की पत्तियाँ आदि प्राप्त हो सकती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितना कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होता है ; और

(घ) इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का विचार कौन से कदम उठाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Fraud Unearthed by C. B. I. in Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur

4266. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3-4 months back, investigation was conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation on certain irregularities and fraud committed by some of the officials of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur and that as a result they could unearth a racket of false payments as wages to some persons enrolling them as regular employees of the Institute and loss of some valueable stores ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation conducted a preliminary fact finding enquiry at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur. The allegations are subject matter of further enquiry.

(b) The findings will be known only after the investigation referred to above has been concluded.

Dispersal of Bangla Desh Refugees

4267. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI BISHWANATH
JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR
PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken about sending the evacuees from Bangla Desh pouring into the border States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura to other States ;

(b) if so, which States have been selected for the purpose ;

(c) whether these States have agreed to take them in ; and

(d) whether any batch will shortly be transferred from West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that to relieve pressure in West Bengal and Tripura, some refugees should be moved to other States. Refugees from West Bengal would be moved to the adjoining States, namely, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and those from Tripura to Assam.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 75,639 refugees have already been moved to Mana Camp in Madhya Pradesh till 4th July, 1971. One tram load of refugees, carrying 1656 persons, has also moved from West Bengal to Panchanpur Camp near Gaya in Bihar on the 1st July, 1971. Programme for movement of further batches to these sites has also been drawn up.

Request from Andhra Pradesh for Aid from F.A.O for Deep-Sea Fishing Industry

4268. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :**
 Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from the Government of

Andhra Pradesh for the development of the deep-sea Fishing Industry and also some proposals to get the assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations ; and

(b) if so, the proposal made by them and the action taken by the Government there on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have drawn attention to the need for development of deep sea fishing in the State and have asked the Central Government to expedite survey of fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh by obtaining foreign and international assistance, and to conduct exploratory surveys of deep sea fishery resources. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have also proposed that a project on the Lines of the Indo-Norwegian Project at present functioning in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore should be established in the State with Norwegian assistance.

The Government of India have sanctioned funds for preparation of a project for a fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam. The Project Report is under preparation. On receipt of the project report from the Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, the question of sanctioning a fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam will be examined. The question of providing additional fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh has also been taken up for considerations. The UNDP assisted project for Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours has completed a survey of fishing harbour sites in Andhra Pradesh and three sites have been taken up for detailed consideration. In regard to the proposal for establishment of an Indo-Norwegian Project in Andhra Pradesh the position is that the recent agreement, the currency of which expires in March, 1972, does not provide for expansion of the project's activities. The further programme of Indo-Norwegian cooperation is, however, under consideration and the requirements of Andhra Pradesh are being kept in view in this context. The unit of the Central Deep Sea fishing Organisation at Visakhapatnam is being strengthened by addition of new vessels to take up more extensive charting of fishing grounds using modern techniques. The feasibility of establishing a survey project with assistance from the UNDP for survey

of pelagic fisheries resources on the East Coast is also under examination.

Setting up of Mechanised Large Scale Seed Farms in States

4269. SHRI H. H. MAHARAJA NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first mechanised large scale Seed Farm is to be set up in Tamil Nadu by the Centre ;

(b) if so, its capacity;

(c) whether this kind of farms are to be set up in other States ; and

(d) the States which have requested for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A proposal is under consideration to set up a Central State Farm in Tamil Nadu but no final decision has yet been taken.

(b) The farm is proposed to have an area of 10,000 acres.

(c) and (d). Such Central State Farm already exist in Rajasthan, Haryana, Orissa, Mysore, Kerala and Mizo Hills district of Assam. A farm is also being set up at Jullundur in Punjab.

There are proposal to set up such farms in Bihar and plains of Assam also. No final decision has yet been taken with regard to these proposals as well.

Review of Small Farmers' Development Agencies

4270. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Small Farmers' Development Agencies in the country has been reviewed since their inception ;

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

(c) if not, whether the review will be undertaken in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No sir ;

(b) does not arise ;

(c) A review is likely to be undertaken sometime towards the end of the year. However, the progress of the work is being continuously watched.

Hunger Strike by Employees of V.S.T. Group of Companies in Bangalore

4271. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the V.S.T. group of Companies in Bangalore have resorted to hunger strike ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to information made available by the Government of Mysore, there is no hunger strike by the employees at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan for Supply of Foodstuff to Evacuees of Bangla Desh by Central State Government

4272. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rice consumed by evacuees of Bangla Desh was entirely supplied by Central Government or partly by Central and partly by State Government ;

(b) the latest figure of total consumption ;

(c) whether other specific things for food, specially for the babies, were supplied by the Central Government ; and

(d) whether any uniform plan in regard to supply and consumption of food has been

proposed by Central Government to the State Government of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Rice is supplied from the Central pool to the State Government both for their normal requirement of public distribution and for East Bengal evacuees. Some rice is also supplied from the Central Pool to the Union Department of Rehabilitation for the East Bengal evacuees. The rice received by the State Government from the Central pool as also that procured by them within the State is utilised both for public distribution (which also covers the evacuees staying in the State outside the camps) and for the evacuee camps.

(b) The figures are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

(c) Apart from rice, wheat, mustard oil, pulses, sugar and salt, for babies in particular, milk powder and baby food is being supplied through voluntary organizations like Indian Red cross Society etc.

(b) Yes, Sir, The Central Government have intimated to West Bengal Government the scale of rations to be supplied to the evacuees in relief camps.

Research on Fisheries in Universities

4273. SHRI C JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted any subjects in Fisheries for proper research in any of the Indian Universities ; and

(b) the real contribution of the Indian Universities in the matter of developing fresh water or marine fisheries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Five research schemes in fisheries are already in operation at various Indian Universities.

(b) Many of the Indian Universities offer fish and fisheries as a special subject in M.Sc. and some of the universities in maritime States have M.Sc. courses in Marine Biology

and Oceanography. These universities also offer facilities for doing research leading to doctorate in the subject. In addition, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, and the Calicut University have started undergraduate level courses in fisheries. This helps in building up a band of qualified fishery scientists.

Fishing Co-operatives and Use of Fishing Boats and Gears Supplied to them

4274. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the maritime States in India, Fishing Co-operatives are often controlled by Fish Merchants ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that subsidised boats and fishing gear supplied to Co-operatives are often used for the profits of fishing middlemen and traders ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). A Study Group in Fishermen's Co-operatives set up by this Ministry in 1962 had analysed the factors contributing to the unsatisfactory progress in the co-operative movement among fishermen. One of the reasons mentioned was "infiltration of vested interests into co-operatives and diversion of funds only to selected influential members". The report was communicated to all the State Governments for suitable action.

Problems of co-operatives were discussed in a Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers of Cooperation in June 1968 and a number of measures for curbing the growth of vested interest was suggested. These recommendations were communicated to the States by the Ministry in July 1968. One important measure was to make suitable amendments in co-operative legislation to the effect that persons who carry on business of the type carried on by the society should not be permitted to become members of such co-operatives. Action in regard to this has already been taken by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.

Data on Fishing in Vessels of Merchant Navy and Indian Navy

4275. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any work is done in the matter of collecting necessary data for fishing in the vessels of the Merchant Navy and of the Indian Navy ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will give details of such work done so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Data for fishing is not collected by the vessels of the Merchant Navy and the Indian Navy.

(b) The question does not arise.

E.S.I. Benefits

4276. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the criticism made by the Indian Engineering Association about the benefits of Employees State Insurance being abused has been brought to the notice of the Government ;

(b) if so, whether it had been examined ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Indian Engineering Association had highlighted high incidence of absenteeism especially during the periods of strikes, lock-outs, etc., as the workers obtained medical leave from the Employees State Insurance Doctors. A special study of high incidence of sickness during such periods was conducted by the Corporation which has adopted all possible administrative remedial measures. Other legislative measures are under consideration of the Corporation.

Plan to help Agriculturists of Backward Areas of West Bengal

4278. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme and immediate plan to help agriculturists of backward areas of West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government have submitted any scheme to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to arrange for Power Generation in order to energise tube-wells or pumps for promotion of agricultural irrigation in the districts of Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Maldah, West Dinajpur and Darjeeling ; and

(c) if so, the broad features of such plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government have no special programmes to assist backward areas of West Bengal. Government have, however, two schemes, viz. Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

In West Bengal the Districts covered under the scheme Small Farmers Development Agency are (i) Darjeeling (ii) West Dinajpur and (iii) Hoogly. About 6,500 to 7,000 small farmers having holdings between 2.5 to 5 acres in Darjeeling and 50,000 such farmers, each in Hoogly and Dinajpur, would be assisted with credit and other facilities during the Fourth Plan period to develop their minor irrigation sources and poultry and animal husbandry activities.

The second scheme viz. M.F.A.L. is to help marginal farmers having generally holdings below 2.5 acres and agricultural labourers to take up animal husbandry, poultry and fishery activities etc. alongside agriculture to improve their income and to provide fuller employment. The scheme also provides for giving wage employment during the off season to agricultural labourers. This scheme covers two districts viz. Bankura and Purulia. A sum of Rs 16 lakh has been set apart for rural works programme in each of these projects to help provide additional wage employment.

(b) and (c). The Government of West Bengal have submitted a feasibility report for setting up a 240 MW Thermal Power Station in North Bengal at an estimated cost of about Rs. 45. crores, at any one of the alternate sites of Khejuriaghat old Malda.

The power station will comprise of installation of two sets of 120 MW each, annual salable energy being of the order of 1033 million kwh

The station is intended to cater to the load demands arising from general, industrial and agricultural consumers in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, West Dinajpur and Murshidabad; and to North Bihar with which grid it will be interconnected. Among other things, this will cater to the needs of the tubewells and pumps also.

Sending of Bangla Desh Displaced Persons to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4279. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come to a final decision to send 50,000 Bangla Desh displaced persons to Andaman and Nicobar group of islands as proposed earlier; and

(b) if so, how soon the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It is presumed that the question refers to the new migrants from East Pakistan who came during the period prior to 25.3.1971. It is estimated that in all about 6,000 families (about 30,000 persons) of East Pakistan migrants and repatriates from other countries can be settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands initially as the requisite land can be cleared.

(b) As soon as the requisite land is cleared and the infra-structure of the islands is strengthened the estimated number of families will be settled. No time schedule as such has been laid down for this purpose.

Complaints regarding supply of Bad Quality of Rice to Coochbehar

4280. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Food Corporation of India supplied rice to the people of Coochbehar in the month of March and April last, which were regarded as unfit for human consumption and serious complaints were lodged against Officers of the Food Corporation at Coochbehar;

(b) what steps have been taken against those Officers in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct large size F.C.I. godowns at Coochbehar and whether the office personnel will be increased to meet the local demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the West Bengal Government and the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rate of Interest on Employees Provident Fund

4281. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : SHRI R. P. YADAV :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a very low rate of interest (i.e. 5.8. per cent) has been allowed by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation on the Provident Funds accumulations of the subscribers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees'

Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under:-

(a) to (c). The rate of interest declared for credit to the accounts of the members of the Fund in unexempted establishments for the year 1971-72, is 5.8%. This rate cannot be regarded as a very low rate. The declaration of this rate has been made possible by the progressive liberalisation in the investment of Provident Fund accumulations over the past several years. It is proposed to keep the pattern of investment under continuous review with a view to its further liberalisation.

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों के लिए विकास योजनायें

4282. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या-क्या योजनाएँ लागू की हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त जिलों के विकास के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ योजनाएँ बनाई हैं ; और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त जिलों के विकास के लिए कुछ योजनाएँ बनाने का है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) से (ग). गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी के अनुसार लघु सिंचाई तथा जल उपयोग एवं नलकूपों के निर्माण की योजनाएँ होशंगाबाद जिले में ; कपास पैकेज योजना पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में तथा मृदा एवं जल संरक्षण, ट्रेक्टरकरण, वनस्पति रक्षण और अधिक उर्वरक संचन कृषि अन्न कार्यक्रम की योजनाएँ इन दोनों जिलों में क्रियान्वित की गई हैं। ताबा आयकट के लिए

प्रस्तावित नई योजनाओं तथा इन दोनों जिलों में संचन बहुफसली खेती ; होशंगाबाद जिले में कृषक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र ; एवं पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में नलकूप निर्माण तथा बहुदेशीय विकास के अतिरिक्त, ये योजनाएँ चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जारी रखी जा रही हैं।

वर्ष 1970 और 1971 में राज्यों को एलाट की गई तथा सप्लाई की गई चीनी और खाद्यान्न की मात्रा

4283. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार ने वर्ष 1970 और 1971 में राज्यों को चीनी, खाद्यान्न की कितनी-कितनी मात्रा अलाट की थी तथा वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा की सप्लाई की गई थी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : वर्ष, 1970 के दौरान तथा वर्ष, 1971 में अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों को निम्नलिखित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न तथा चीनी आवंटित तथा सप्लाई किया था :—

(लाख मी० टन में)

वर्ष	आवंटित मात्रा	सप्लाई की गई/भेजी गई मात्रा
(i) खाद्यान्न 1970	90.04	८६.82
1971	40.59	21.63 (मई, 1971 तक)
(ii) चीनी 1970		
लेबी	30.0	}
खुली बिक्री	15.3	
1971		
लेबी	9.7 ?	} ???
खुली बिक्री	14.8 ??	

? अप्रैल-मई, 1971 तक का कोटा।
25-5-71 से चीनी के मूल्यों, वितरण

तथा संकलन पर से नियंत्रण उठा लिया गया है और इसलिए अप्रैल-मई, 1971 के कोर्ट के बाद लेवी चीनी का कोई और आबंटन नहीं किया गया है

?? जून, 1971 तक।

??? सप्लाई के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि राज्य सरकारों को लेवी चीनी के कोटे आबंटित किए गए थे और आबंटित कोटे को उठाने का प्रबन्ध करना उनका कार्य था। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई सीधी सप्लाई नहीं की गई थी। खुले बाजार में बिज्जी के लिए निम्नवत की गई चीनी के बारे में कारखानों को देश में किसी भी स्थान में चीनी बेचने की स्वतन्त्रता है।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा घटिया किस्म के ज्वार के संकर बीजों की सप्लाई

4284. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1969-70 में राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम और अन्य एजेंसियों ने मध्य प्रदेश में किसानों को घटिया किस्म के ज्वार के संकर बीजों की सप्लाई की ;

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

(ग) घटिया किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई करके किसानों को घाटे में रखने के लिए कौन-कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को संकर ज्वार के घटिया बीज की सप्लाई नहीं की है। राज्य सरकार या कृषकों से ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Accumulation of Rock Phosphate at Jhamar Kotra Mines in Udaipur, Rajasthan

4285. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of Railway wagons has affected the production of rock phosphate at the Jhamar Kotra mines in Udaipur District in Rajasthan,

(b) whether large stocks of rock phosphate have accumulated at the railway stations as a result of the shortage of wagons ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to clear the accumulated stocks at the railway stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) It is reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, who are working the Jhamar Kotra rock phosphate mines, that owing to the shortage of railway wagons production in the mines has been affected and that about 20,000 tonnes of rock phosphate has accumulated at Udaipur.

(c) The Railway authorities have been approached for increasing the supply of wagons to a daily level of 50-60 as against the average daily supply of about 20 at present. The Railway authorities are also taking action to have transshipment of ore wagons from metre to broad gauge at Ratlam along the longer route with the approval of the consignor owing to limitation of haulage capacity on the Ghat Section in following the shorter route via Sabarmati. In addition, the State Government, are also arranging to transport part of the production by road to factories which are situated nearer Udaipur like those in Gujarat.

Development of Deep-sea Fishing

4286. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any schemes for developing deep-sea fishing ; and

(b) the annual catches, if any, of deep-sea fishing at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. Government have been implementing schemes for development of fishing harbours, survey of fishery resources, introduction of medium and large fishing vessels and provision of subsidy for construction of indigenous vessels.

Harbours : Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 13.50 crores for fishing harbours at major ports and Rs. 6.00 crores for fishing harbours at minor ports has been made. Under the first scheme, fishing harbours have been sanctioned at Madras (Rs. 388.50 lacs), Bombay (Rs. 474.00 lacs), Roychowk (Rs. 152 lacs) and Cochin (Rs. 272.40 lacs). Some of the fishing harbours at minor ports, e.g. the harbours sanctioned at Tuticorin (Rs. 208 lacs), Vizhinjam (Rs. 173 lacs) and Karwar (Rs. 23.82 lacs) will also be capable of handling deep sea fishing-vessels. Facilities for deep sea fishing vessels are already available at Kandla and a scheme for deepening the channel at Veraval to facilitate operation of larger vessels has recently been sanctioned.

Survey : Survey of deep sea fisheries resources is being conducted by the Deep Sea Fishing Organisation at Bombay with branches at Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam. Additional centres at Kandla, Veraval, Goa, Mangalore, Madras, Paradeep, Calcutta and Port Blair will be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The fleet of survey vessels, many of which have become old, is being supplemented/replaced by 20 indigenous vessels of 57-ft. length, and three larger vessels of which one has already been imported. In addition, 18 indigenous vessels of 57-ft. length being acquired by the State Governments will operate for survey and commercial fishing. The Indo Norwegian Project which operates four large vessels is actively engaged in survey of deep waters. All these vessels will cover deep sea areas ranging from about 26 fathoms to 200 fathoms.

Import of vessels : In order to accelerate the pace of exploitation of deep sea fisheries Government are implementing a scheme for import of 30 large vessels ranging from 67 ft. to 108 ft. As a condition of the scheme,

one vessel is required to be constructed indigenously for every two vessels is imported. Two vessels imported under the scheme have arrived in India, and orders have been placed by participants in the scheme for 11 vessels in indigenous ship building yards.

Proposals for establishment of deep sea fishing projects, using imported and indigenous vessels, in collaboration with foreign parties are also under consideration.

Subsidy for indigenous fishing trawlers : In order to promote the development of deep sea fishing with indigenously manufactured vessels, the Government of India have introduced a scheme for subsidizing the cost of indigenously manufactured steel deep sea fishing vessels upto a limit of 27½% of the c.i.f. cost of equivalent imported vessels.

(b) The landings by deep sea fishing vessels in the public and private sectors from 1968 to 1970 are as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Landings by deep sea fishing vessels</i>
1968	3645 tonnes
1969	4030 tonnes
1970	4300 tonnes (estimated)

Progress of Inland Fisheries

4287. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress the inland Fisheries in India have made since the end of the Second Plan ; and

(b) how much progress as reflected in terms of increase in annual catches in this sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the Second Plan, the expenditure on inland fisheries was of the order of Rs. 3.27 crores. In the Third Plan, an amount of Rs. 8.09 crores was spent

on scheme for development of inland fisheries. The amount earmarked for the development of inland fisheries in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 17.05 crores. The Scheme include development and exploitation of reservoirs, intensification of fish culture, reclamation of fallow waters, development of riverine fisheries, increase in fish seed production, construction of nursery farms etc. The target of annual inland fish production at the end of the Fourth Plan is 8 lakh tonnes.

The annual catches in the inland fisheries Sector have increased from 2.80 lakh tonnes in 1960 to 6.93 lakh tonnes in 1969. In 1970, it is estimated that the inland fish production will have reached a level of about 7 lakh tonnes.

The trend of annual inland fish production from 1960 to 1970 is as indicated below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in lakh tonnes)</i>
1960	2.80
1961	2.77
1962	3.30
1963	3.90
1964	4.60
1965	5.07
1966	4.77
1967	5.37
1968	6.22
1969	6.93
1970 (Estimated)	7.00

Pisciculture in Irrigation Tanks and Wells

4288. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to

state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to introduce pisciculture in irrigation tanks and wells throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no Central scheme under consideration for introduction of fish culture in irrigation tanks and wells. The programme of increasing inland fish production in the State plans includes pisciculture in irrigation tanks and wells. Most of the State Governments have formulated separate schemes for development of fish culture in irrigation tanks and reservoirs, the scale of operations depending on resources available. The main activity under the programme is, in essence, stocking of the irrigation tanks and reservoirs with quick growing fish seed. In some States large irrigation wells are similarly stocked. Special Nursery Centres to rear fish Seed are established for the purpose.

Non-Payment of Workers' Wages by Bokaro Colliery, Bihar

4289. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Bokaro Colliery, (Bihar) are refusing to pay workers' wages for the last so many weeks from the month of May ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to force the management of the Bokaro colliery to pay workers' wage dues ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) There are no such complaints.

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

Supply of Raw Materials by local petty contractors to H.E.C., Ranchi

4290. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state :

(a) whether at present raw materials are being supplied to the Moulding Shop of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi by local petty contractors ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Raw materials for Moulding Shop are being procured from twelve firms including two local ones. Orders for supplies have been given to the firms based on their capacity, suitability of delivery dates and competitive quotations.

Implementation of Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971

4291. SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Family Pension Scheme 1971 has been implemented in all States ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the names of the States who have not implemented the Scheme ; and

(d) the names of the Industries which have implemented the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The Employees' Family Pension Scheme, 1971 has been framed under Section 6(A) of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 which extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This Scheme has been brought into force from 1-3-71 and it is applicable to the employees of factories and other establishments to which the said Act applies, provided they are members of the Employees' Provident Fund or of Provident Funds exempted under Section 17 of the Act.

कोयला खानों के कर्मचारियों के लिए कल्याण कार्य

4292. श्री दामोदर पांडे : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खान कल्याण संगठन में वित्तीय संकट होने के कारण कोयला खानों के कर्मचारियों के लिए किए जा रहे कल्याण-कार्यों में काफी कटौती कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त संगठन की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि के सामान्य कल्याण लेखे में कमी के कारण, कुछ कल्याण योजनायें जो अधिक महत्वपूर्ण या अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं हैं, समाप्त कर दी गई हैं या इस समय कम कर दी गई हैं।

(ख) निधि की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्वायत के विभिन्न उपाय लागू किए जा रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, निधि के साधनों को बढ़ाने के उपायों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Transporting of Foodgrains by Road

4293. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the continued shortage of railway wagons for the last three years, the Government have considered the desirability of its own road transport arrangement for transporting foodgrains from Haryana and Punjab to U.P., Rajasthan and West Bengal ; and

(b) whether at present the road transport is being utilized for transporting foodgrains and if so, the total expenditure incurred on this account for the last three years,

year-wise, and the agency through which the transportation is effected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Movement of foodgrains by road is being done to supplement movement by rail during the peak procurement period to achieve maximum possible clearance. The Food Corporation of India, after examining the feasibility of having its own transport organisation has found that such an arrangement would not be financially viable. However, transporting of grains using the trucks of the Central Road Transport Corporation and the private operators from Haryana to Delhi in the first instance and to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan later, is under consideration. Movement of foodgrains by road to West Bengal does not appear feasible because of the long distance involved and the possible road hazards.

(b) Private road transport is being utilised for transporting foodgrains from Haryana to Delhi.

The trucks are being arranged by the Government of Haryana through the local truck unions. The total quantity transported and expenditure incurred year-wise is as under :—

Year	Qty. in MT	Total road transport charges (in Rs)
1968-69	23,881	2,46,896.00
1969-70	39,684	7,57,448.00
1970-71	57,225	10,50,680 00

Deposits of Sulphur Pyrites in Kerala

4294. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deposits of sulphur Pyrites occur in Vayanad area of Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any attempt to recover sulphur from this mineral ; and

(c) the estimated extent of such mineral in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) During investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India in the Wyanad area for gold, occurrence of pyrite (iron sulphide) was noticed mostly as disseminations and less commonly as veinlets and stringers in the Harewood and Alpha-Victoria Mines.

(b) Further investigations for pyrite were not undertaken in the Wyanad area as the sulphide mineralisation was sporadic and patchy in nature

(c) Does not arise.

Appointment of Consultancy Firms for the New Steel Plants

4295. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether consultancy firms have been appointed for (i) the proposed new steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Hospet and Salem ; (ii) Bhilai and Bokaro expansion projects, and (iii) Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant expansion project ;

(b) if so, the names of the firms concerned ; and

(c) what proportion of the consultancy work involved is going to be done by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Central Engineering and Design Bureau (CEDB) of Hindustan Steel Limited have been appointed as Consultants for the preparation of the Techno-economic Feasibility Report on the Hospet Steel Project. For the other two new steel projects at Visakhapatnam and Salem, M/S. M. N. Dastur & Co. (P) Ltd. (Dasturco) have been appointed as Consultants for preparation of the Techno-economic Feasibility Reports.

While the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd. have been appointed as Principal Consultants for the second stage of Bokaro, it is proposed to continue the association of M/S. Dastur and Co. in the second stage in regard to areas and responsibilities similar to those entrusted to them in the first stage.

For the expansion programmes of HSL Plants, viz., Bhilai Steel Plant and the Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur, the CEDB are the Consultants.

Charting and Mapping of Sea Bed Inwadge Bank and Pedro Bank

4296. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the charting and mapping of sea bottoms in the Wadge Bank and Pedro Bank ;

(b) whether in recent years any prawn rich fishing banks have been located in the Bay of Bengal off the Coast of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) the estimated landings from the Wadge and Pedro Banks during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Exploratory surveys of Wadge Bank and Pedro Bank have been conducted by several agencies. The earliest surveys were by the Government of Madras (1908, 1916, 1926, and 1927) and University of Travancore (1949-50). The Offshore Fishing Station of the Government of India and the Indo-Norwegian Project have conducted some surveys in recent years. It has not been possible to complete the charting of the entire banks so far.

(b) Prawn catches from the Andhra Coast have increased from 3871 tonnes in 1965 to 6881 tonnes in 1970, but grounds with a high percentage of prawn as on the South West Coast have not so far been located off the coast of Andhra Pradesh,

(c) Separate records of the landings from the Pedro and Wadge Banks are not available.

Construction of Godowns in Manipur

4297 SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire procured paddy in Manipur during the last harvest has been kept in Government godowns ;

(b) if so, whether the stocking capacities of the godowns are being exceeded or already exceeded ;

(c) the location of the godowns with their capacities and the dates of construction ;

(d) whether the Government of Manipur is considering construction of more godowns ; and

(e) if so, where and when such constructions are taking place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the location of the godowns with their capacities and year of construction is attached.

(d) and (e). Two godowns with a capacity of 500 M. T. and 5000 M. T. are already under construction by the Government of Manipur and Food Corporation of India at Tamenglong Headquarters and Sangaiprou (Imphal) respectively. Construction of more godowns with a total capacity of 4,600 M. T. at different places in the hill districts is under consideration of the Government of Manipur.

Statement

Location, capacity and year of construction of godowns in the Union Territory of Manipur

Location of Godowns	Capacity (in M. Tonnes)	Year of construction
1	2	3
Koirengel	7,500	1958

1	2	3
Sangaiprou	6,000	1967-68
Bishenpur	1,000	1970-71
Thoubal	1,000	1970-71
Churchandpur	500	1970
Jiribam	1,000	1971

Experiments in High Yielding Variety of Paddy in Manipur

4298. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the high-yielding varieties of paddy experimented in Manipur and the names of such varieties found suitable in Manipur ;

(b) whether Government have taken up steps to produce the suitable varieties in large quantities ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Both IR. 8 and 'Jaya' which were tried have been found suitable.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Against the anticipated coverage of 8,090 hectares under high-yielding varieties of rice during 1970-71, a target of 12,140 hectares has been fixed for 1971-72. Besides, arrangements have been made for seed multiplication and trials of newly released varieties like 'Pankaj', 'Jagannath', 'Bala', 'Jamuna' and Sabarmati at departmental farms/stations at different altitudes under different agro-climatic conditions.

Opening of Branches of Employment Exchanges in District Headquarters of Manipur

4299. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Manipur

have opened Branches of the Employment Exchange in all the District Headquarters of Manipur ;

(b) if so, when and the additional staff required as a result of the new step ;

(c) whether the opening of the new branches have shown better results in the field of employment ; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering steps for extension of registration facilities to the tribal areas of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Fish received from Norwegian Red Cross for Bangla Desh Refugees

4300. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 100 tonnes of cod fish has been received from the Norwegian Red Cross Society for Bangla Desh refugees ;

(b) whether Government have not been able to distribute this fish to the refugees in view of the prevailing cholera ;

(c) whether Government have intimated all foreign countries the nature of assistance that will be required ; and

(d) how Government have disposed of the 100 tonnes of cod fish ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The entire quantity was consigned to Indian Red Cross Society, West Bengal Branch, Calcutta.

(b) The entire consignment has been distributed in the States of Assam (except Cachar District), Meghalaya, Tripura and in the Cooch Behar District of West Bengal where there was no out-break of cholera or where there was no apprehension of cholera out-break.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As in (b) above.

Scheme for break through in Cotton Production as evolved by Indian Agriculture Research Institute

4301. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in implement a scheme evolved by the Director General, Indian Agriculture Research Institute to achieve a break-through in cotton production in the country ;

(b) whether plans for 1971-72 have been finalised under the above scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if no scheme has been finalised so far, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c).

1. *The Strategy :*

The strategy for increasing cotton production evolved by the Director, Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi consists of three parts ; (i) taking up of pilot studies, similar to the national demonstrations which were organised for the food crops, based on new findings in cotton, (ii) an intensive agricultural district programme to be taken up in important and selected districts in each of the principal cotton growing States as was done in the case of foodgrains, (iii) further strengthening of cotton research for working out agro and crop protection techniques for realising high yields from the newly developed varieties.

2. *Action taken :*

1. *Pilot Studies* :—Pilot Studies with promising high yielding, high spinning varieties of cotton have been taken up at twenty-six centres in the Northern, Central and Southern cotton growing zones of the country during the year 1971-72 under the All-India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project.

2. *Intensive Cotton District Programme :*

The Union Department of Agriculture has sanctioned a new scheme for intensive cotton district programme on the lines of the IADP programme with a total outlay of Rs. 14.74 crores during the Fourth Plan period. This programme would extend to 6 districts in the irrigated cotton belt in five States having compact and sizeable area. In these Districts every effort will be made to popularise package of practices already found useful for increasing cotton. A ramfed cotton area of 20,000 hectares will be taken up on a pilot basis in each of the seven districts selected under this programme. Suitable incentives like subsidy on certified seeds, pesticides and fertilizers have already been provided in this project.

3. *Strengthening of cotton research :*

Proposals for further strengthening the already existing All-India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project which have been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 18.75 lakhs during the periods from 1971-72 to 1973-74 are under consideration of the Council.

Authorisation by F.A.O. to obtain Food Supplies for Refugees of East Bengal

4302 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation has authorised India to obtain food supplies for distribution to the East Bengal refugees ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of food supplied by them ; and

(c) how far it will be sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Director General, Food and Agriculture Organisation has authorised the World Food Programme to supply 6250 MT Milk Powder, 1350 MT edible oils and 200 MT pulses from their emergence Budget for distribution among the East Bengal refugees.

- (b) (i) Milk powder ... 1750 MT
 (ii) Edible oils ... 811 MT
 (iii) Pulses ... 200 MT

(c) These quantities will meet only a fraction of our requirements for the refugees. The rest of our requirements are being met from indigenous stocks and assistance received from foreign Governments and other international organisations.

Implementation of D.A. linking of workers of HEC, Ranchi

4303. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi have not implemented the D. A. linking of the workers, which they had agreed to implement in an agreement in 1968 with the recognised union ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Presumably, this refers to the recent differences between the management and the recognised union of Heavy Engineering Corporation, regarding interpretation of the clause relating to payment of dearness allowances, in the Agreement reached in November, 1969. These differences have since been amicably settled through direct negotiations.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilization of Township maintenance Fund by Management of H E C, Ranchi

4304 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Township maintenance fund has not been spent by the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi during the last three years, on the welfare work of the employees ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Township maintenance funds are meant to be used for maintenance of assets in the township and cannot be used for welfare work of employees. Funds are separately allocated, from time to time, for welfare of employees. Both the funds have been adequately utilised in the past three years.

Registered Labour Unions in Tripura

4305. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Labour Department of Tripura Administration have got very small number of Registered Unions ;

(b) the number of Registered Unions in Tripura ; and

(c) the number of workers under these Unions, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). According to information made available by the Tripura Administration there are 39 registered trade unions in Tripura with reported membership as follows :

Industry	No of union members
1. Tea	5,516
2. Electricity	286
3. Transport	2,537
4. Commerce	692
5. Petroleum	224
6. Wood	316
7. Municipality	253
8. Others	1,334

झांसी जिले में तांबे के निक्षेप

4306. डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने झांसी जिले में सदावरा में तांबे के निक्षेपों के पता लगाने और वहां खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए कोई अध्ययन दल भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और नियमित आधार पर कब से तांबा निकालना आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने झांसी जिले के माडावारा में ताम्र निक्षेपों की सम्भाव्यता को समन्वित करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ किया है। अभी तक भूस्सायन अन्वेषणों के लिए उथले एक मीटर के छिद्रों को छोड़कर कोई खुदाई कार्य नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1960 भूस्सायन नमूनों को एकत्रित किया गया है और अग्रिम कार्य के लिए अध्ययनाधीन है। अभी तक किसी भी प्रकार की ताम्र विषमतायें ध्यान में नहीं आई हैं लेकिन कतिपय निकल विषमताओं का समागत हुआ है।

चूकि अन्वेषण अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, अतः अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि धातु का निष्कर्षण साध्य होगा अथवा नहीं और यदि साध्य भी हुआ तो यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि यह कब तक होगा।

Study of Cost of Production of Sugarcane
by Rajendra Agriculture University,
Bihar

4307. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to entrust Rajendra Agriculture University, Bihar to assess the cost of production of sugarcane per acre in Bihar as entrusted to other Universities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The Central Government have initiated a comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in different States in the country. The implementation of this scheme in Bihar has been entrusted to the Rajendra Agricultural University. Under this scheme, studies on the cost of production of different principal crops, including sugarcane, would be taken up in a phased manner.

नहरों तथा नदियों द्वारा न सिंचे जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई हेतु कुएं खोदने के लिए सर्वेक्षण करना

4308. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नहरों अथवा नदियों अथवा उप-नदियों द्वारा न सिंचे जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में पांच एकड़ भूमि के लिए 1 कुओं के हिसाब से भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए कुल कितने कुओं की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने हेतु अगले वर्ष तक अपेक्षित कुओं की खुदाई कराने की स्थिति में नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या ऐसा सर्वेक्षण अब तक नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या हाल ही में किये गये जनगणना कार्य की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) यदि प्रत्येक पांच एकड़ भूमि के लिए एक कुओं बनाना काफी है तो अब तक सिंचाई की सुविधाओं से वंचित क्षेत्रों को सिंचने के लिए लगभग 6 करोड़ कुओं की आवश्यकता होगी। वास्तव में देश में उपलब्ध भूमिगत जल के अनुमानित साधन देश के सिंचाई की सुविधाओं से रहित कुल क्षेत्र के केवल कुछ अंश (लगभग

8 प्रतिशत या इसके नजदीक) के लिए ही पर्याप्त है।

(ख) कुओ और नलकूपो के निर्माण की सम्भावना और गुंजाइश के अनुसार जैसा कि भूमिगत जल सर्वेक्षणों से ज्ञात हुआ है, और प्राप्त वित्तीय साधनों के अनुरूप, कुओ और नलकूपो के निर्माण के कार्यक्रम को बड़ावा देने के लिए अधिकतम प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस समय प्रति वर्ष लगभग 1.7 लाख कुएँ और 1 लाख नलकूपो का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। प्राप्त भूमिगत जल समाधनों का पूर्ण रूप से शोषण करने में अभी बहुत से वर्ष लगेंगे।

(ग) और (घ) भूमिगत जल की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण करने के प्रबन्ध और भूमिगत जल विकास योजनाओं के तकनीकी सर्वेक्षण और मूल्यांकन कार्य को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। भूमिगत जल विकास के लिए आवश्यक जल-भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण से जनगणना की रिपोर्टें बहुत कम सहायक होगी।

अम मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करना

4309 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में कुल कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारी स्थायी घोषित किए गये हैं ,

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी सेवा अवधि चार वर्ष से अधिक है परन्तु जिन्हें अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है , और

(घ) ऐसे कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के लिए सरकार के विचारार्थ योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनकी सेवा अवधि तीन वर्ष से अधिक चुकी है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० छाडिलकर) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी किया जाना

4310. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में इस समय अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने कर्मचारियों को स्थायी घोषित किया गया है ,

(ग) कितने कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं जो चार वर्ष से अधिक अवधि तक सेवा कर चुके हैं परन्तु अभी तक स्थायी घोषित नहीं किये गये हैं , और

(घ) जो कर्मचारी तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि तक सेवा कर चुके हैं उन्हें स्थायी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) अपेक्षित सूचना क्रमानुसार निम्नलिखित विवरण में दी गई है —

	इस्पात विभाग	खान विभाग
(क)	80	48
(ख)	41	18
(ग)	18	8

(घ) स्थायी पदों के उपलब्ध होते ही पात्र अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया जायेगा।

Plant Breeders to Raise Output of Cereals

4311. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have urged the plant breeders to raise cereal output ;

(b) if so, whether the material developed in India, particularly the composition of maize and hybrid of sorghum and pearl millet, had been framed to do very well in Latin America ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase its production so that foreign market is captured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has organised plant breeding programmes on a country-wide basis to raise the production of cereals. The research work has been planned in the form of All-India Coordinated Projects. Plant breeders employed in these projects, have been asked to develop high yielding varieties of various cereal crops.

(b) A number of hybrid and composite varieties have been developed in maize, millets and sorghum. Some of these varieties have done well in Latin American countries also. They are being tested further.

(c) The success of Indian varieties in other countries is not linked with the increase in the production of those varieties in India for foreign market. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research takes into consideration the requirement of foreign markets in organising its research programme.

Amendment of Minimum Wages Act to the benefit of Trade Employees Association of New Delhi

4312. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trade Employees Association of New Delhi has approached for amending the Minimum Wages Act so that the employees of the Association are benefited ; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The New Delhi Trade Employees' Association and some other unions had represented for an upward revision of the wage fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for employment in shops and commercial establishments. The Delhi Administration, who are concerned, have constituted an Advisory Committee for reviewing the whole matter.

Return of Refugees from Meghalaya to West Bengal

4313. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report published on the 11th June, 1971 in *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta in which it has been stated that 6,000 evacuees from relief camps in Balat area of Meghalaya returned to Sunamganj sub-division of Bangla Desh due to extremely hostile behaviour of the local people ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of Meghalaya have reported that upto 30th June, 1971, 1,205 evacuees had left Balat area for East Bengal voluntarily due to epidemic scare caused by gastro-enteritis. No instance of persons leaving on account of hostile attitude of local people has come to the notice of Government.

Camps set up for Bangla Desh Refugees in States

4314. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bangla Desh refugees

camps set up in West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura ;

(b) the number of camps constructed outside these States for giving temporary shelter to the refugees ;

(c) the number of refugees removed to Mana and other camps in the adjoining area ; and

(d) the places where these camps have been set up and the number of persons sheltered therein and the number of Government employees engaged for the purpose of administration of these camps ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) At present more than 1100 relief camps/reception centres are functioning and these are being increased in accordance with actual requirements.

(b) to (d). Apart from the new camps set up in the adjoining areas of Mana, another Central Camp has been set up at Panchanpur, near Gaya. Upto 4-7-1971, 75,639 persons were moved to the new camp, near Mana and one train load of refugees carrying 1656 persons was moved to Panchanpur from West Bengal on the 1st July, 1971.

Although staffing pattern for Central Camps has been approved, full complement of staff is not yet in position. Some are in the process of being posted.

Assignment of Fabrication and Designing Work to Contractors at Khetri Copper Project

4315. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether minor works like fabrication and designing at Khetri Copper Project have been given to contractors, though the project has got well-equipped fabrication and designing departments with competent young engineers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) To the extent Khetri Copper Project's Fabrication and Design Departments are equipped, works

pertaining to the mine are being executed departmentally. However, because of the limitations of the existing staff and in order to avoid additional recruitment of staff temporarily at the construction stage, which cannot be continued during the production stage, some of the works pertaining to the mine like fabrication and design at the Khetri Copper Project have been let out on contract, keeping in view the tight time schedule. The Project authorities are also ensuring that available departmental capacity is fully utilised.

Assignment of Mining Development and Shaft Sinking Works to Private Contractors at Khetri Copper Project

4316. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether mining development and shaft sinking works at Khetri Copper Project have been given to private contractors, while the departmental mining engineers are quite competent to do this work ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Mine development work at the Khetri Copper Project is being done departmentally. As regards shaft sinking, 4 shafts are currently being sunk at Khetri and Kolihan Mines. Out of these, 3 shafts are being sunk departmentally and available personnel and equipments are fully utilised for execution of this work. Sinking of one of the shafts has been given on contract because of the tight time schedule.

Export of Sugar During 1971

4317. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during the period from the 1st January to 30th June, 1971 and the names of the countries to which exported ;

(b) the foreign exchange earned ; and

(c) how the export of Indian sugar compares with other exporters and the prospects of future export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The information is as under :

Countries	Quantity exported from 1-1-1971 to 30-6-1971 (tonnes)
1. U K. (N.P.Q.)	19,912
2. U.S.A.	56,313
3. Canada	40,601
4. Ceylon	55,354
5. South Vietnam	19,661
	1,91,841

(b) The foreign exchange earnings on the export of the above quantity of 1,91,841 tonnes is estimated at about Rs. 19 crores.

(c) The quality of Indian sugar compares favourably with sugar of other exporting countries. As regards quantity, each exporting member country has to limit its exports each year to the quantity fixed by International Sugar Council, under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968. India's total export-entitlements for 1971 at present come to about 3.50 lakh tonnes and all this quantity is likely to be exported before the close of the year. In future also we are likely to retain our existing export quota.

Holiday Homes for Workers in Public Sector Undertakings

4318. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for setting up holiday homes for industrial workers of public sector undertakings ; and

(b) if so, when the scheme would be given a practical shape ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) There is no general scheme for setting up Holiday Homes for industrial workers in public sector undertakings. However, the Ministry of Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department have set up such Homes as a staff welfare measure for their employees. Holiday Homes have also been set up under the Coal and Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Funds.

(b) Does not arise.

सुपर फास्फेट के मूल्य में वृद्धि

4319. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में रासायनिक उर्वरक सुपरफास्फेट के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उक्त उर्वरक के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने से किसान इसका प्रयोग करने में निरुत्साहित हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। यथार्थ रूप में, रासायनिक उर्वरक सुपर फास्फेट का मूल्य हाल के कुछ महीनों में वास्तव में गिरा है। सुपर फास्फेट का मूल्य सूचकांक, जो कि जनवरी, 1971 के दूसरे सप्ताह में 159.8 था, जून, 1971 के तीसरे सप्ताह में घटकर 152.2 हो गया। सुपर फास्फेट के मूल्यों में 1 जुलाई, 1971 से और कमी हुई है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं होता।

राजस्थान में इस्पात का वितरण

4320. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में राजस्थान में गैर-

सरकारी क्षेत्र और सरकारी क्षेत्र में विभिन्न इस्पात उद्योगों को इस्पात का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया; और

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको सरकार द्वारा उक्त अवधि में इस्पात का कोटा मीमा दिया गया था ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खान) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में देश की किसी भी पार्टी को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई कोटा नहीं दिया गया। सभी वास्तविक औद्योगिक इकाइया बिना किसी कोटे के इस्पात कारखानों के पाम अपवे आर्डर भेजने के लिए स्वतंत्र थी।

1970-71 से राजस्थान की औद्योगिक इकाइयों की पेशना के लिए दी गई प्राथमिकता की जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

देश में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

4321. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितने कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हैं ;

(ख) ये विश्वविद्यालय किन किन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं तथा उनसे कितने कृषि कालेज सम्बद्ध हैं ;

(ग) छात्रों के लिये प्रवेश की दृष्टि से ऐसे कृषि कालेजों की क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में कृषि तकनीकी की दृष्टि में रखते हुये और अधिक ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (शेर सिंह)

(क) पन्द्रह।

(ख) कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के केवल सघटक कृषि महाविद्यालय कृषि संकाय हैं। पंजाबराज कृषि विद्यापीठ, अकोला (महाराष्ट्र) ही एक ऐसा विश्वविद्यालय है, जिसके तीन संघटक कृषि महाविद्यालयों के अतिरिक्त दो सम्बद्ध महाविद्यालय हैं।

जिन स्थानों पर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थित है तथा उनके सम्बद्ध कृषि महाविद्यालयों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

स्थान	संघटक कृषि महाविद्यालयों की संख्या
1	2
1. असम कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जोरहाट (असम)	1
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्दुश, हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश)	3
3. राजेन्द्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, 13-सर्कुलर रोड, पटना (बिहार)	3
4. जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर (म० प्रदेश)	6
5. महात्मा फुले कृषि विद्यापीठ, डाकखाना राहुरी, जिला अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र)	4

1	2
6. पंजाबराव कृषि विद्यापीठ, कृषि नगर, अकोला (महाराष्ट्र)	5 (2 सम्बद्धित)
7. कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, 9 बालासुन्दरम लेआउट, 11 मेन, साल्लेस्वरम, बगलौर-3 (मैसूर)	2
8. उड़ीसा कृषि तथा प्रौद्योगिक विश्वविद्यालय, भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)	1
9. पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना (पंजाब)	1
10. हरियाणा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, हिंसार (हरियाणा)	1
11. उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)	2
12. उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर, जिला नैनीताल (उत्तर प्रदेश)	1
13. कल्याणी विश्वविद्यालय, डा० साना कल्याणी, जिला नदिया (पश्चिम बंगाल)	1
14. तामिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोयम्बटूर (तामिलनाडु)	2
15. केरल विश्वविद्यालय, मुन्नुथी, जिला त्रिचूर (केरल)	1

(ग) इन महाविद्यालयों की वार्षिक प्रवेश क्षमता लगभग 3770 है।

(घ) इस बात को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अंग के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाये। देश में पहले

ही जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है 15 विश्व-विद्यालय स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। गुजरात सरकार ने राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये पहले ही एक अधिनियम पास कर दिया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय का कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के आधार पर अपना स्वायत्त कृषि पद्विहार है।

Steps to check Wasteful Fishing

4322. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether by using wrong kind of nets, considerable quantities of immature fish are loaded to the detriment of fishing in coming seasons ; and

(b) the steps proposed to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Varied types of gear, used both for inland and marine fishing, capture appreciable quantities of small sized fish in the process of fishing. Some of the small sized fish so caught are juveniles of species which would in the normal course have been available later in adult size.

(b) Regulation of mesh or prohibition of fishing is resorted to in case of apprehension of depletion of stocks. Many of the State Governments and Union Territories have enacted legislation empowering them to regulate mesh of nets and to prohibit fishing. Mesh size of nets permitted to be used is prescribed in detailed regulations covering specific areas. Destructive methods of fishing for example, fishing with explosives is prohibited. Some States have declared a closed season for fishing in the rivers and reservoirs during the breeding season.

Arrangement for despatch of Information about Fish Shoals, Tempest etc. to Fishing Vessels out in the Sea

4323. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any arrangement to pass on information about huge fish shoals to vessels already out in the sea to help them reach such shoals in time ; and

(b) whether Government have any arrangement to pass on meteorological data, especially relating to tempests, gales and typhoons, to fishing boats out in the Sea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) The Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation is making arrangements to relay information to the commercial fleet regarding grounds where large stocks of fish are located by exploratory vessels. A system of dissemination of information from ship to ship direct and also from ship to shore is being worked out. The present arrangement is to circulate information on the state of fishing grounds through periodical brochures.

(b) Coastal Radio Stations of A.I.R. at Kandla, Bombay, Ratnagiri on the West Coast and at Tuticorin, Madras, Vizag and Calcutta on the East Coast broadcast daily information on the weather and sea conditions. Post and Telegraphs Radio Stations broadcast this information six times every day in uncertain weather.

Exploitation of Sea-Weeds

4324. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of work, if any, done or being carried on in respect of exploitation of sea-weeds ;

(b) whether Government have made any detailed survey of the availability of useful sea weeds in Indian waters ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Surveys on availability of certain varieties of economic sea-weeds have been conducted by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute off the coasts of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The Government of Orissa have also surveyed the availability of agar-weed in the Chilka Lake. The surveys have brought out occurrence of the agar-weed in appreciable quantities in the Chilka Lake and off certain parts of Madras coast and Gujarat. Alginophytes were also located in goods quantities off the Mandapam area in Madras and Okha in Gujarat.

Sample surveys made during 1965 and 1966 on the Palk Bay side of the coastline near Mandapam in a 3.58 sq. km. area gave

the following results :

Sea-weed	Fresh weight in metric tons	
Agarophytes	1965	1966
Agarophytes	233.15	47.92
Alginophytes	161.83	173.43
Edible algae	188.84	245.91
Other algae	457.87	398.51
Total	1041.69	865.77

In the Surveys carried out on the Gujarat Coast 60 mt tons of fresh Sargassum have been estimated in 0015 sq. km. area of the Adatra reef near Okha. The presence of 18,765.5 mt. tons of fresh sea-weeds in the Gulf of Kutch in an area of 1065 sq km. has been revealed by recent surveys. It is estimated that about 4,000 mt. tons of fresh Sargassum weed can be harvested annually from the Gulf of Kutch.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has evolved techniques for manufacture of agar-agar, Alginic acid, and Alginates of Sodium and Calcium.

Research in sea-weeds is also being carried out by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has under active consideration a scheme for a comprehensive survey by the two Institutes of the sea-weed resources off the Tamil Nadu Coast. The main objective of this survey is to estimate the standing crop of agar and algin yielding sea-weeds and other sea-weeds of economic importance and for classifying the productive areas in relation to the density of the weed.

Some private firms in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have taken up commercial manufacture of agar-agar and alginic acid. Small quantities of agarophytes are also exported.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in West Bengal

4325. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been prepared under crash programme for the removal of rural unemployment in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have so far forwarded proposals under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment in respect of eight districts in the State. The proposals which include work projects for soil conservation, minor irrigation, roads, etc. with a cost of Rs. 62.70 lakhs have been removed by the Central Government.

The State Government have also formulated a self-employment scheme under which a mechanic and a fitter are to be employed in the Tubewells Divisions for carrying out repairs. Expenditure on this staff is proposed to be met out of the funds for the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment. It is contemplated that the staff will learn the job as they work and by the time the crash programme comes to an end they will have their skills to fall back upon for earning a living through self-employment. This scheme is under consideration of the Central Government.

Nationalisation of Wheat Trade

4326. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent decision of the Punjab Government to go in for complete nationalisation of wheat trade in the State ;

(b) If so, the details of that decision and his reaction to the same ;

(c) whether Government are considering to ask the State Governments to take steps for nationalisation of the wholesale Trade in foodgrains ; and

(d) if not, he reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Punjab Government have not taken any decision to completely nationalise wheat trade in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government are carrying on a considerable volume of wholesale trade in major foodgrains through public agencies. Complete take over of the wholesale trade of all foodgrains is not contemplated at present as the procurement and distribution carried out through public agencies have helped to stabilise the prices and regulate trade. Moreover complete take over of wholesale trade will require an elaborate organisation and huge finances.

Consumption of Sugar and Sugar Mills in Public/Private Sectors

4327. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of sugar mills in the Public Sector and Private Sector ; and

(b) the State-wise consumption of sugar at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Statement I giving the State-wise number of sugar mills in Public and Private sectors is attached.

(b) Precise information regarding the State-wise consumption of sugar is not available. Attached Statement II gives the State-wise quantity of sugar that had moved directly from sugar factories during the months of October 1970 to January 1971.

Statement I

S. No.	State	Total number of installed sugar factories	
		Public Sector State-owned/State-managed	Private Sector Joint Stock/Cooperative
1.	Uttar Pradesh	—	71
2.	Bihar	1	29
3.	Punjab	—	6
4.	Haryana	—	3
5.	West Bengal	—	2
6.	Assam	—	1
7.	Nagaland	—	—
8.	Rajasthan	1	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	5
10.	Orissa	—	2
11.	Maharashtra	—	42
12.	Gujarat	—	7
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	16
14.	Mysore	1	10
15.	Pondicherry	—	1
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1	18
17.	Kerala	—	3

Statement II

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	Oct. 70	Nov. 70	Dec. 70	Jan. 71
1. Andhra	17	19	18	15
2. Assam/NEFA	9	10	7	8
3. Bihar	22	18	15	14
4. Gujarat	29	22	25	25
5. Maharashtra	76	62	64	53
6. Kerala	7	9	7	9
7. Madhya Pradesh	14	13	13	13
8. Tamil Nadu	19	20	19	18
9. Mysore	15	16	19	17
10. Orissa	6	7	5	5
11. Punjab	24	20	20	21
12. Haryana	10	9	7	8
13. Rajasthan	14	13	12	9
14. U.P.	54	39	33	26
15. West Bengal	29	32	23	21
16. J and K.	1	1	3	3
17. Delhi	12	8	8	9
18. H.P.	2	1	2	1
19. Manipur	—	—	N	—
20. Tripura	N	1	N	1
21. Pondicherry	N	N	N	N
22. Goa, Daman and Diu	1	N	N	N N
23. Nagaland	N	N	N	
24. Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
25. Andaman	N	—	N	N
All India	362	321	301	277

N=Negligible (below 500 tonnes)

House rent Allowance for E.P.F.O. Employees at Delhi

4328. **SHRI R. P. YADAV** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are given House Rent allowance @ 20 per cent of their pay at Delhi, while other autonomous bodies like the State Trading Corporation are giving 30 per cent House Rent allowance to their employees ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to extend the same rate of house rent allowance to the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) Employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are given house rent allowance @ 20% of their pay at Delhi.

(b) In pursuance of the decision of the Central Board of Trustees in whom the Fund vests, the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are governed by the scales of pay, allowance and other concessions as are applicable to the employees of the administrative offices of the Central Government from time to time. In the circumstances, the question of comparison with the bodies like the State Trading Corporation does not arise. Owing the non-availability of the facility of Staff quarters at Delhi which facility is available by way of provision of general pool accommodation to the employees of the Central Government, the staff of the above Organisation posted at Delhi were granted an additional House Rent allowance of 5% over and above the rates of House Rent Allowance prescribed for corresponding categories employees of the Central Government.

Land ceiling (Amendment) Act of West Bengal as Model Law for other States

4329. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Land Ceiling (Amendment) Act promulgated in West Bengal during President's Rule by the Union Government is being recommended as a model to other States also ; and

(b) if so, the States reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHFR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No specific recommendation has been made to States to treat as a model the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1971 which provides for ceiling on agricultural holdings. The West Bengal Act was amended keeping in view the policy laid down in the Five Year Plans and the suggestions made in the Chief Ministers Conferences of 1969 and 1970. All States have been advised to bring their laws in line with the national policy.

Ragi Cultivation

4330. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any step to improve the conditions of Ragi growing in several States ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and the States growing Ragi in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(a) The steps taken include improvement of Ragi by breeding new varieties suitable to different argoclimatic conditions and developing new technology for maximising production per unit area.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are the major Ragi growing States.

Construction of Office Building and Staff Quarters for Regional Office of Employees Provident Fund Organisation Patna

4331. **SHRI R. P. YADAV** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-

TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of office building and residential quarters for the staff of the Regional Office at Patna of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation ;

(b) whether the above proposal has been pending for so many years ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the same and the time it would take to decide the issue of the purchase of land and construction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR): The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) to (c). There is a proposal for constructing an office building and staff quarters for the office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar at Patna ; but no appreciable progress has been made due to non-availability of suitable plots of land at reasonable rates. The State Government of Bihar have already been approached for allotting a suitable plot of land for the purpose.

Construction of buildings for Regional and Central Offices of E.P.F.O. at Delhi

4332. **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been allotted by the Delhi Development Authority for construction of buildings for offices of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Delhi ;

(b) if so, the time required for this completion and the progress made in the matter so far ; and

(c) the details of the building area, floor, storey and the estimated cost ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and it is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). The Central Government have allotted a plot of land to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for construction of an office building in New Delhi. Possession has already been taken and an idea as to the time required for completion cannot be given at this stage when even the preliminaries regarding preparation of the building plan and its approval by the New Delhi Municipal Committee have not been completed. The Organisation, however, are themselves anxious to have the building completed as early as possible.

Survey of Minerals in Gujarat

4333. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for surveying area of Gujarat for minerals ;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken ; and

(c) the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Geological and mineral surveys of Gujarat by the Geological Survey of India has been continuing since several decades and a general survey of the State has almost been completed. Geological mapping on modern maps and mineral investigations are in progress as per the Ten-Year Plan (1969-79) of the Geological Survey of India.

The Ten-Year Plan (1969-79) of Geological Survey of India for Gujarat envisages systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral assessment of an area of 8,500 sq. km. and regional mineral assessment which will include 23,000 metres of drilling, besides pitting, trenching, sampling etc. in the first phase (1969-74).

Tractor Training Centre in States

4334. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Tractor Training Centres in all the States;

(b) if so, the States where these Centres will be started; and

(c) the cost of these Centres, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). In addition to the existing Tractor Training Centres at Budni (near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh) and at Hissar (Haryana), a third Training Centre is being set up in Mysore for which a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan.

Iron ore deposits in Tamil Nadu

4335. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recent Survey, iron ore deposits have been found in the far-surrounding areas of Kanchimalai hills in Salem, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the places where these iron ore deposits have been found; and

(c) the action taken on the survey report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As a result of recent surveys a number of iron ore deposits have been located in the area around Kanjamalai Hills, Salem district as also the adjoining districts of Tamil Nadu. Prominent among these deposits are 35 crore tonnes in Tirthamalai Hill; 19 lakh tonnes in Tirthamalai North Extension; 37 lakh tonnes in Vadavattur; 6-7 crore tonnes in Godumalai, Salem District; 3.8 crore tonnes in Trichurapalli district; 18 crore tonnes in Kavathimalai Vendappan Malai, Uthchimalai, Chengam and Tirupattur, area west of Pudur and Kelur in North Arcot district. Most of the deposits

are of magnetite-quartzite type with iron content varying from 35 to 40%.

(c) A detailed project report has been prepared by M/s Dastur and Co. on the Kanchimalai Mining Plant for the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation. The Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. have taken up soil investigation work and have sent samples of iron ore to the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur for test, results of which are awaited.

Deposits of Gold and other rich minerals in Tamil Nadu

4336. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent survey there are rich deposits of gold and other rich minerals in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No rich deposits of gold or other rich minerals have recently been located in Tamil Nadu. Investigations conducted by the Geological Survey of India, during 1964-67 in the Wynad goldfield, generally revealed occurrences of poor gold values and pockety nature of mineralisation. A few precious/semi-precious minerals like Amethyst, Aquamarine, Chrysoberyl, Emerald in Coimbatore district; Garnet in the Nilgiris, Pamanathapuram, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts; rock crystal (Vellum Stone) in Tanjore; Ruby in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts and Zircon in Kanyakumari have been reported.

Besides, occurrences of Molybdenite in Madurai district, Moulding sands in Chingleput and South Arcot districts; Bauxite in Salem district and vermiculite in North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu have also been located during recent surveys. The investigations are still in progress.

Canadian Aid for Dry Land Research in States

4337. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme for

dry land research and development with Canadian aid;

(b) the amount of aid to be given by the Canadian Government for this purpose, and

(c) the centres selected for this programme in each State.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) An Indo-Canadian

agreement has been signed which provides Canadian assistance for dry land research.

(b) 15 lakh Canadian dollars i.e. Rs 113 crores.

(c) The ICAR All India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture in support of which Canadian assistance has been agreed to, has 24 centres as indicated in the attached statement

Statement

S.No	Name of State	Centre
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. (i) Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad)
		2. (ii) Amantpur
2.	Bihar	3. Ranchi
3	Gujarat	4. (i) Anand
		5. (ii) Rajkot
4.	Haryana	6. Hissar
5	Jammu and Kashmir	7. Jammu
6	Madhya Pradesh	8. (i) Indore
		9. (ii) Rewa
7	Maharashtra	10. (i) Akola
		11. (ii) Sholapur
8.	Mysore	12. (i) Hebbal
		13. (ii) Bellary
		14. (iii) Bijapur
9.	Punjab	15. Ludhiana
10.	Rajasthan	16. (i) Jodhpur
		17. (ii) Udaipur
11.	Tamil Nadu	18. Kovilpatti
12.	Uttar Pradesh	19. (i) Jhansi
		20. (ii) Varanasi
		21. (iii) Agra
		22. (iv) Dehradun
13.	Orissa	23. Bhubaneswar
14.	Delhi	24. I.A.R.I., New Delhi

Extension of Green Revolution to Live-stock

4338. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether without the full development of agricultural sector engaging 72 per cent of country's population the country as a whole cannot develop ;

(b) if so, whether new technology termed as Green Revolution is being fully exploited or not ; and

(c) whether it is in the programme-schedule to extend it to live-stock and allied fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is being exploited to the extent possible.

(c) Intensive programmes have been taken up for the development of livestock, poultry, piggy, fisheries etc.

Payment Structures in Salt and Ceramic Industries in States

4339. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are different pay structures in various States in Salt and Ceramic industries ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received representations and memoranda from the Workers and Unions of the said industries as well as from the former Gujarat Government to appoint a 'Pay Commission' to go into the details for Common Pay Scales throughout the country ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. There is no uniformity because the wages are fixed by

different agencies at different points of time and conditions differ from place to place.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Recommendations of All India Rural Credit Review Committee on Projects for Small Farmers

4340. **SHRI H. N. MAHARAJA NARENDRA SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of All India Rural Credit Review Committee regarding setting up of specific projects for the benefit of small farmers ; and

(b) the recommendations which were not accepted by the Government and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) A copy of the Report of the All India Rural Credit Review Committee which contains its recommendations has already been placed in the library of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The recommendations of this Committee relating to the setting up of the Small Farmers Development Agencies have been accepted by Government with the following modifications. Instead of Rs. 2 crores per project as suggested by the Committee, about Rs. 1.5 crores per agency has been earmarked but the number of agencies has been increased to 46 as against 30 recommended.

Fresh Assessment of Influx of Refugees From Bangla Desh

4341. **SHRI B. S. MURTHY** :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA .

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh assessment has been made as to the maximum number of evacuees expected from Bangla Desh ;

(b) the total number of camps to be established ;

(c) the amount in cash and kind India has to spend ; and

(d) the extent to which Fourth Plan would be effected because of this unexpected heavy expenditure and the proposed re-adjustments to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Judging from the existing trend the influx of refugees from East Bengal may soon reach the figure of 8 million or even more.

(b) At present more than 1100 relief camps/Reception Centres are functioning and these are being increased in accordance with actual requirements.

(c) The total cost of relief operation for 6 months is estimated at Rs. 300 crores on the basis of 6 million refugees in camps

(d) As the resources are limited, the expenditure on Plan items will necessarily have to be curtailed and the *inter se* priorities of Plan schemes refixed according to urgency and needs.

सहारनपुर उत्तर प्रदेश से गेहूँ की बसूली

4342 श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1 जून, 1971 तक कितना मी० टन गेहूँ वसूल किया और किस दर पर वसूल किया गया था ;

(ख) 1 जून 1971 तक सहारनपुर जिले में कितना गेहूँ वसूल किया गया और यह किस दर पर वसूल किया गया था ; और

(ग) सहारनपुर जिले की प्रत्येक मण्डी में वसूली एजेंटों की दुकान से 1 जून, 1971 तक कितना गेहूँ उठाना बाकी रह गया था ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने चालू रबी मौसम में पहली जून, 1971 तक 9, 68, 573 मी० टन गेहूँ अधिप्राप्त किया था । सरकार ने

देशी लाल गेहूँ को छोड़कर, गेहूँ की सभी किस्मों के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य निर्धारित किए हैं जोकि इस प्रकार हैं :—

उचित औसत किस्म 76 रु० प्रति क्विंटल

प्रथम ग्रेड से नीचे 75 " " "

द्वितीय ग्रेड से नीचे 74 " " "

इस वर्ष अप्रैल-मई में असामयिक वर्षा होने के बाद 'तृतीय ग्रेड से नीचे' की श्रेणी लागू कर निर्दिष्ट में अन्य ढील दी गई थी जिसका मूल्य 72 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया है । अनुमेय सीमा के अन्दर आने वाले स्टॉक के लिए जमका रंग बदल गया है, एक रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की और किस्म सम्बन्धी कटौती लागू की जानी है ।

सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित उचित औसत किस्म के लाल देशी गेहूँ का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य राजस्थान, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है जबकि बिहार और गुजरात के लिए क्रमशः 71 रुपये और 72 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है । लाल किस्म की गेहूँ के अलावा देशी गेहूँ के मामले में लागू और कटौतियाँ किस्म के अनुसार इन पर भी लागू है ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम इन मूल्यों पर गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति कर रहा है और किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिया जा रहा है ।

(ख) (मीटरी टन में)

उचित औसत किस्म 39, 900

प्रथम ग्रेड से नीचे 1,400

द्वितीय ग्रेड से नीचे 700

तृतीय ग्रेड से नीचे 100

जोड़ 42, 100

(ग) मंडी का नाम	उठाई जाने वाली मात्रा (मी० टन में)
सहारनपुर	3,000
रामपुर मनिहरन	266
ननुता	8
अम्भेता	400
नकूर	600
गंगोह	2,640
देवबंद	900
मंगलौर	500
रुड़की	310
ज्वालापुर	5
बहादुराबाद	21
पी० सी० एफ० बीज भंडार	50
जबरेरा	500

जुड़ 9, 200

Payment of Bonus to Employees of Public Undertakings

4343. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to bring forward a Bill providing for payment of bonus to workers of all public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to ensure payment of bonus when the public sector units have faced a sharp decline of 42 per cent in the net profits during the year 1969-70 ; and

(c) whether all the public sector units would be in a position to pay bonus to their workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The public sector undertakings are already required to pay Bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, unless they are exempted under Section 32 or Section 20. The establishments exempted under Section 20, however, are already paying *ex-gratia* bonus ; the proposal is to make the Act applicable to such establishments also.

Implementation of Recommendations of Wage Board on Iron Ore Mines, Goa

4344. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of iron ore mines in Goa which have fully implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron Ore Mining Industry and its percentage to total number of working mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Out of 94 working mines in Goa, 67 mines accounting for about 75% employment, are reported to have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Allocation for Paddy Cultivation in Kerala during Fourth Plan

4345. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cultivation of paddy has given top priority in the State of Kerala during the Fourth Five Years Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the total allocations under this head, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rupees 3.42 crores.

Loans given by Land Development Banks in Kerala

4346. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the Land Development Banks in the State of Kerala during the last three years indicating the development works for which loans were given, year-wise ;

(b) the total number of persons in Kerala who have been given loans by the said banks ; and

(c) how it compares with the loans given by the Land Development Banks in other States during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA), (a) and (b). The long-term loans advanced by the land development banks in Kerala during the last three years as also the number of persons (members) who were advanced loans and the purposes of loans were as under :—

Coop, Year	No. of members who were advanced loans	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount of loans advanced to individuals
1967-68	2,452	76.37
1968-69	2,902	106.00
1969-70 (Provisional)	3,121	118.00

The Land Development Banks in Kerala provided long-term developmental finance mainly for the purposes and to the extent noted below :—

Purposes	Cooperative Years		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1) Land Improve- ment	94%	99%	23%
(2) Sinking & repair of wells	3%	—	70%
(3) Purchase of farm machinery	2%	—	5%
(4) Other purposes	1%	1%	2%

(c) A statement showing the position in other States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—628/70]

सहकारी समितियों को केन्द्रीय विषय बनाने सम्बन्धी विधान

4347. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहकारी समितियाँ राज्य के विषय के अन्तर्गत आती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श कर केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई विधान बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी हाँ। संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 32 के अनुसार "सहकारी समितियाँ" राज्य विषय हैं।

(ख) और (ग). संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में राज्य सूची की प्रविष्टि 32 के अन्तर्गत आने वाली "सहकारी समितियाँ" के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय विधान बनाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में संघ सूची की प्रविष्टि 44 के अन्तर्गत सहकारी समितियों का एक वर्ग आता है, जिसके उद्देश्य एक राज्य तक सीमित नहीं हैं। इस वर्ग की सहकारी समितियों का नियमन, विनियमन तथा परिसमापन एक केन्द्रीय अधिनियम, अर्थात्, मल्टी-यूनिट कोऑ-परेटिव सोसाइटीज एक्ट, 1942 द्वारा शासित होता है। यह एक सार्वकारी स्वरूप की संक्षिप्त अधिनियमिति है और, पंजीकरण नियंत्रण तथा बिश्टन के प्रयोजन के लिए बहु-एकक सहकारी समिति उस राज्य में प्रवृत्त सहकारी विधि द्वारा शासित होती है जहाँ वह पंजीकृत है। इस प्रकार विभिन्न बहु-एकक सहकारी समितियों को विभिन्न विधियाँ लागू होती हैं। यह अवश्य हो सकता है,

कि संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में संघ सूची की प्रविष्टि 44 के अन्तर्गत जाने वाली इस प्रकार की सहकारी समितियों के लिए एक व्यापक तथा एकरूपात्मक केन्द्रीय विधान हो। इस प्रकार के विधान की रूपरेखा इस बारे में हाल ही में गठित की गई समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने तथा उन पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किए जाने के उपरान्त तैयार की जाएगी।

Agreement with USSR on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Agriculture

4348. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the protocol signed between India and USSR on the 18th June, 1971 in Moscow on scientific and technical cooperation for a period of five years in the field of Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : A copy of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 428A/71].

Deposits of Bauxite and Lignite in Kutch

4349. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether bauxite and lignite deposits have been found in huge quantity in Kutch District of Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether Government purpose to set up a plant to manufacture alumina and aluminium from bauxite ; and

(c) the location of the proposed plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India about 1.4 crore tonnes of proved reserve of bauxite and 19.5 crore tonnes of lignite have been estimated in the Kutch district of Gujarat. Out of 1.4 crore tonnes of bauxite about 80 lakh tonnes is of high grade and 60 lakh tonnes is of low grade. The workable reserves of lignite are of the order of 13.3 crore tonnes.

(b) and (c). The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. submitted a feasibility study on the Gujarat bauxite deposits. Based on this study, Central Government in consultation with Government of Gujarat, is considering a proposal to set up an export oriented Alumina plant in Gujarat. Decision regarding the exact location of the proposed plant is also under consideration of the Government.

Relief Work for Scarcity Tribal Belts of Tripura

4350. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any relief work has been started in the scarcity-ridden Tribal belts of Tripura ;

(b) if so, the names of "maugas" where such works have been started ; and

(c) the nature of relief works undertaken by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No area in Tripura has been declared as scarcity affected,

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

Location of Head Office of Food Corporation of India

4351. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the Head Office of the Food Corporation of India has been located at Madras, which is a deficit State in foodgrains production ;

(b) the difficulties experienced by the Corporation in controlling its activities in the surplus foodgrains producing State ; and

(c) whether Government purpose to shift the Head Office of the Corporation to some surplus foodgrains producing State as to facilitate its activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The head office of the Food Corporation of India is now located at Delhi.

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

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MALPRACTICES AND IRREGULARITIES BY SHIPPING COMPANIES IN IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported malpractices and irregularities by certain shipping companies in the import of newsprint through the State Trading Corporation resulting in loss of crores of rupees of foreign exchange to the country.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The hon. Member is presumably referring to the newspaper reports on the subject that have been appearing in the press recently

I do not think it is correct to say that there has been malpractice and irregularities depriving Indian Shipping Companies of foreign exchange in crores of rupees in the import of newsprint through the State Trading Corporation resulting in loss of crores of rupees of foreign exchange to the country. If the member will let me know specific instances, I shall have the matter investigated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On the 2nd of July, that is, this month, the President of the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation, Shri S. R. Ku'karni, addressed a press conference in which he had referred to the malpractices and irregularities to which I have referred here. If the Government had responded and given its reaction and issued the necessary clarifications, I would not have come forward in the House and drawn the attention of the Minister concerned to these irregularities. Since he himself in his statement has almost provoked me

to give further details which he would like to investigate, I would like to place before him for his information and necessary action elaborate details with all the documentary evidence that is at my disposal. Sir, as far back as four to five years, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the shipping companies which are members of the Karmahom Conference Lines had given a very important concession to the governments of developing countries. The concession is that if some companies want to export materials which are to be used for the proprietary purposes by Government either Central or State Governments or by autonomous bodies or local bodies in that case on the freight charges there would be 25% rebate. It is made explicitly clear that this rebate would not be admissible in case the goods are to be sent for being utilised for commercial purposes and, therefore, this particular rebate is not to be made available if at all the goods exported are meant for commercial purposes.

Now, Sir, here I want to point out that there are a number of cases in which certain companies have exported newsprint giving wrong declaration that those newsprints are not meant for commercial purpose but they are to be utilised by the Government either at the State level or Central level or by some autonomous body. Here, for instance, I would like to point out that certain unscrupulous shippers made wrong statements that newsprint that is being despatched by them through a particular ship is meant for governmental purpose and 25% rebate should be available. Letters were addressed. For instance, last year the State Trading Corporation entered into an agreement with a Canadian firm, M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd., Vancouver, Canada for the supply of newsprint. As far as the clause regarding rebate is concerned it is to be made available if the newsprint is to be used for government purposes. A categorical declaration was made by the representative of this Organisation that it is meant for governmental agencies and allied agencies and after making this statement the amount of rebate to the tune of 500 U. S. dollars was obtained and to this extent we had lost the foreign exchange. Here again the matter was pointed out by certain officers of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. They detected the irregularity. They found this rebate is not permissible at all. They had actually written a letter in which this irregularity and malpractice has been pointed

(Shri Madhu Dandavate)

out. Sir, I seek your permission to *table all those photostat copies of the documents available with me and in case, Mr. Speaker, Sir, you do not permit me to table these documents I am prepared to hand-over these documents to you and when you scrutinise these documents and feel it would be worthwhile to pass on these documents, I would like you to pass on those photostat copies to the Minister because in his investigation those will be useful. The estimated loss of foreign exchange is to the tune of Rs 7.5 crores

Here in this connection I would like to pose certain questions—pointed questions—and I am sure if the Minister tries to investigate the matter these questions will be of great use :

1. The main purpose of allowing the State Trading Corporation of India to control the import of newsprint was to eliminate the middlemen who were exploiting the users of newsprint. The State Trading Corporation was also required to purchase the material at the source. Why did the STC enter into contract with M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd., Canada, who were not at all the manufacturers of newsprint ?
2. The financial viability of M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd., Canada, was not known and four leading Banks in Canada could not give the financial status of this company. It is understood that this company was floated by three monopolistic paper manufacturers in Canada and has no capital as such. Further, the agreement entered into with this company by the State Trading Corporation does not provide for Performance Guarantee and Penalty Clauses. Why these Clauses which are included in normal agreements were not included in the agreement which was entered into by the State Trading Corporation ?
3. It was understood that M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd., Canada, have M/s. D. S. S. I. Industries Ltd., Greater Kailash, New Delhi, as their agents in India. The partners of this Company are Major Vinod Khanna

and Mr. Vipin Khanna. These partners, it is said, were involved in the famous sulphur scandal which occurred a few years back and our country had lost nearly Rs. 50 crores in the deal. How these persons were allowed to operate under a different title and to conduct business with the State Trading Corporation of India on behalf of their principals ?

4. The Bill of Lading of any consignment is prepared by the Shipping Company or their Agents. How the Agents of M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., in Canada admitted the declaration made by M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd. ? What sort of verification they conducted before admitting the declaration by the Shippers ?
5. It is understood that in accordance with the Agreement between the State Trading Corporation and M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd., Canada, the total CIF value of paper was 170 U.S. dollars per M. Ton. The same quality of paper was available at a cheaper rate than quoted by M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd. Why did the State Trading Corporation purchase the newsprint from M/s. Export Sales Co. Ltd. when the other manufacturers were prepared to sell the newsprint at a lower rate ? The total value of the newsprint imported to India during the last year was about Rs. 20 crores out of which the freight charge element was about Rs. 6½ crores. On this basis, the Shipping Companies have been cheated in the freight rate to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores in the last year only.

I may just make a passing reference for a proper investigation to another shady deal which has come to light and that pertains to the rice export by the State Trading Corporation to the Middle East countries. As per the terms of contract, the importers of rice in the Middle East have to pay the F. O. B. value whereas it is understood that the freight charges are being paid to the Indian Shipping Company in Indian currency. It is suspected that the country is also losing foreign exchange in this deal.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the Table.

Having posed all these questions, I would like to repeat the suggestions already made by the President of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation. Here is a question of sharpening the image of the public sector. As a socialist primary concern is of sharpening the image of the public sector. I have a commitment to the public sector and, therefore, as an interested party, I would request the hon. Minister, if the image of the public sector is to be improved, sharpened and brightened, it is quite necessary that a proper investigation should be undertaken and that the matter should be properly gone into through a Parliamentary Committee. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will be willing to undertake a probe through a Parliamentary Committee so that the people will be convinced that there is an effort on the part of the Government not to bring the public sector into disrepute and that, if there are any cases of corruption, nepotism, high-handedness, irregularities and malpractices, they are going to get rid of those things so that the image of the public sector is improved.

In conclusion, with your permission, Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from you in connection with Calling Attention Notices. On some other occasion, during the Calling Attention Motion, it was pointed out by the External Affairs Minister that no Member in this House should table a Calling Attention Notice on the basis of press reports. Yesterday, I went through all the reports and I found that 99 per cent of the Calling Attention Notices for the last several years were given on the basis of press reports. We have no governmental agency through which we can get information. Of course, those people who have links with foreign countries and foreign Embassies can get a different information. But we have to rely on press reports.

Here, I may point out that the very fact of the first Chinese aggression on India was brought to light by the press reports and only on relying the press reports some alert Members of this House had brought the fact of Chinese aggression through Questions and Call Attention motions before this House. Even the fact of aggression had to be extracted from an adamant government and the Defence Ministry on the basis of the reports that have

appeared in the Press. Therefore, I would like to know from you—as a new Member, I would like to know—whether it is against the best traditions and convention of this House to depend upon the reports appearing in the Press while tabling a call attention motion? If in the discussion of the call attention, it turns out that the press report is wrong, we are very happy and if the press report turns out to be correct, then the country stands to benefit. Therefore, I think it will be quite right for us to base our call attention motions on press reports. I am only seeking clarification from you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. These are the questions that I have posed and I hope the Minister will not evade the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : When I choose any call attention motion, it does not matter from what source it comes. But, if I am convinced that some substance is there in it, I do admit it. But don't make me commit myself for the future, I myself read the news in the Press and I know the Press in this country is quite responsible.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have very carefully gone through the press report. The Press report, for the sake of clarification if I may be permitted to quote, reads as follows :

"The false declaration by a Canadian firm selling newsprint to India has deprived Indian ship-owners of foreign exchange worth Rs. 7.5 crores."

The allegation is that Indian ship-owners have been deprived of Rs. 7.5 crores in foreign exchange. May I say, Sir that it was due to the efforts of our Department that some time ago rather some years ago, that a special concession was secured from the American Lines operating from the East Coast of USA which was also followed later on by shipping companies operating from the West Coast of Canada coming to our country. It was for our cargoes coming from those countries that, a freight concession was given, to the extent of 25%. The shipping companies because of the nature of our developing economy have allowed us this particular facility of concession that the freight charges have been reduced.

So, it was a sort of an agreement between the Shipping Lines and between ourselves and

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

naturally, the STC has got a large share in our trade. So, I would say that so far as we are concerned, there is no question of our country losing foreign exchange. Much of the cargo comes in foreign vessels also. There are some Indian Shipping companies also in the trade. Therefore, I asked as to which of the Indian Shipping companies have suffered a loss so that we may make an inquiry.

Now, only one instance has come to our notice. Since it has come to our notice not with all the facts and figures, therefore, I said that if facts are given to me, I will have it investigated. The hon. Member has given certain facts and figures. We are always prepared to investigate these. We shall try to do whatever we can. The only case that has come to our notice is that of a shipment that came after December, 1970. I must also clarify this thing too. This concession of 25% obtained upto December 1970 for all cargoes. After December 1970 the Shipping Companies raised the point, that all cargoes are not essentially development cargoes or are not meant for development projects, therefore, this concession will be available only for such cargoes as are used or utilised for developmental projects. Therefore, they excluded the private cargoes from this concession. This rule came into operation from 1st January 1971. A particular consignment, after this change, perhaps because of lack of knowledge or otherwise, was, of course, shipped through M/s Exports & Sales Co. Ltd, Vancouver on CIF basis per S S Jalgal in April last. It appears that notwithstanding the change in the regulations that 25% will not be allowed for newsprint imported for resale by the STC—STC brings newsprint and sells it to governmental agencies as well as non-governmental agencies—the American agents of M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co apparently allowed the discount of 25% on this cargo amounting to 9067 dollars equal to Rs. 66,567 only. However, no concession on this basis could be allowed. They took up the point with us when they came to know of it. Our reply could only be one and it was that this was a contract on CIF terms between the shippers in Canada, namely, the Exports Sales Company and the Scindias, and the Government of India did not come into the picture. If they had a claim they will have to vindicate that claim against Export Sales Company Limited.

The rest of the questions put by the member do not arise. He referred to certain specific points and I may only say a few words about them. He asked: why are the Export Sales Company Limited used for the purpose of import of newsprint. This question essentially goes to the jurisdiction of the Foreign Trade Ministry,—they may have some reasons,—and I would really not like to say anything which I do not know, on behalf of that Ministry. He asked about the capital assets of the company and I may say I have no information about this too. In regard to the penalty clause, I may say that such a clause which could have been included in the contract between the shippers and the shipping company. The Government does not come into the picture. The question why there was no penalty clause, is one which should be settled between the shipping company and the shippers. About Major Khanna and others, I don't know how far it is correct, but I may say, any company may appoint anybody here. If a company is black listed the Government do not deal with it. But this is again a matter relating to Foreign Trade Ministry.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): There is the report of the Public Undertakings Committee about the sulphur deal.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not saying anything about that. He asked about a foreign company and so I said that the question has to be addressed to another Ministry. Another point that he raised was about the value of the newsprint. If Rs 20 crores is the total value of the newsprint Rs. 7.5 crores could not have been the loss on freight. Then he said about middle-east, about which I have no information. He said about improving the image of the public sector. I certainly join hands with him in doing that. Then he asked for a Parliamentary Commission to go into it. I think there was hardly any case made out for that and I could hold out no assurance on that. About press reports, Sir, you have dealt with that question, but I would add that what matters is the correctness of a report. If they are truthful, they could be acted upon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He said if the newsprint comes through foreign vessel the question of our suffering foreign exchange loss does not arise. Scindia Navigation Co. has a vessel 'Jalgal' and if

newsprint comes through that there will be loss of foreign exchange.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I have already said about this.

Re. LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Since the proclamation of President's rule, so many incidents of murders and killings are reported from Calcutta. On the 2nd of this month Sri Mahadev Banerjee, a CPI (M) leader, got down at Kalna station platform at 11 at night several assailants-known Goondas jumped upon him with deadly weapons. Sri Banerjee rushed into the Asstt. Station Master's room. The Goondas chased him there and killed him most heinously. Every day you will find that so many persons are being killed and especially the CPI(M) workers and leaders are the targets and no step is taken from the Government quarter. The Prime Minister said that she has not sent Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray with any special mission : but this gentleman is occupying a room in the Writers' building and doing all things as if he is the ruler of West Bengal. I want that the Home Minister must make a statement here and now. Further by order of Sri Ray military is being sent everywhere. Indiscriminately, they are firing and killing persons. People are asking for protection, but nothing is being done. There is no Assembly there. We are the elected representatives of the people here, and we want to draw the attention of the House as to how serious and horrible situation is prevailing in West Bengal. What right has Shrimati Indira Gandhi to employ the military indiscriminately in the districts and use the military and the CRP to kill persons like cats and dogs ? This kind of thing must be stopped, and the hon Minister must make a statement thereon.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : The hon. Minister must make a statement.

12.26 hrs.

RE. SUPPLY OF DEFECTIVE BREAD IN DELHI

श्री अम्बेश (फिरोजाबाद) : मैं लोक महत्व का एक प्रश्न आपके सामने उपस्थित करना

चाहता हूँ। ब्रिटेनिया की डबल रोटी मैंने खरीदी। उसके अन्दर आप देखें कि यह कपड़ा निकला है। यह बड़ी संगीन बात है। खाद्य मंत्रालय या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिए। इस में कपड़ा है और कुछ भी नहीं है... (इण्डरप्रांज)...

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : कम्पनी की बनी ब्रिटेनिया डबल रोटी जो इनको सप्लाई की गई है, उस में गन्दा कपड़ा निकला है।

MR. SPEAKER : May I make a request to all hon. Members ? These matters normally concern the local government or the NDMC or the Metropolitan Council, and should be raised there. But this is a national Parliament in which only the question of that bread which goes into the stomachs of MPs can be raised. But I may tell the hon. Member that I was also myself surprised over it. But this is not the proper forum for raising this matter. I would advise the hon. Member to send it to the hon. Minister so that he may see it and take some action on it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Do you approve of such displays in the House ? May I know whether you approve or disapprove of such displays in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that this is not the proper forum for that display. He may send it to the hon. Minister...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Tomorrow, I might bring *rasagullas*...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : *Rasagullas* are not available because there is no milk available and there is a ban on milk products till the 15th of this month.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में कानून से रसगुल्ला बनाना मना है। लेकिन रसगुल्ले बन रहे हैं और खोरी से बिक रहे हैं। आप इजाजत दें तो मैं ला कर दिखा दूँ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him lay it on the Table and circulate it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी हमदर्दी इसके साथ है। लेकिन पार्लियामेंट इसके लिए प्रापर फोरम नहीं है। आप इसको दिल्ली की सरकार को भेज दीजिए, लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर साहब को भेज दीजिए, मिनिस्टर को भेज दीजिए, किसी को भी भेज दीजिए। हम जगह इसको न करिये। रमगुल्ले का या गुलाब जामन का झगडा नहीं है। बाजपेयी जी को तकलीफ करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): We are grateful to you, Sir that you have asked Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee to send *rasagullas* to us.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गब से पहले तो मेरे पास आने चाहिए।

12.29½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF PYRITIS, PHOSPHATIS AND CHEMICALS LTD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): On behalf of Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1969-70
- (2) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—626/71]

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS *FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The hon. Minister may now reply to the debate.

May I say one thing ? We have been following the allotment of time given by the Business advisory Committee. But that time has been extended. It has always been the practice in this House that if we decide to extend the time, then it should go back to the Committee, because we are now short of so many hours because of these extensions ; the result will be that the Demands at the tail end will go without being discussed. We had expressed our hope that these Demands would be considered, but looking to the rate at which we have been proceeding, it looks that some Demands will go undiscussed.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO (Chattrapur) : May I put a question to the hon. Minister so that she can reply to it during her speech ?

The Press Commission reported in 1954. 17 years have passed since. All these years Government had not considered the Report. It is only since the last two years that it seems to be under the active consideration of Government. Shri Satyanarayan Sinha and Shri Gujral had said that they were actively considering the Report. During these 17 years, so much water has flowed down the Yamuna. Whatever observations, remarks and recommendation they have made, are not valid today. Even in respect of PTI, the only reason given was that because of financial difficulties they would persuade the shareholders to convert it into a corporation. It is up to the PTI to say that they are not in financial difficulties. Since the country has been undergoing a social transformation and since it is our policy to curb monopolistic tendencies in the newspaper and other industries, and since nothing has been done in that regard, will Government consider the need to appoint a Second Press

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Commission to go into the entire gamut of the newspaper industry including news agencies?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : My party was not given time during this debate. So let me put a question in a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaganatha Rao had written to me.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : I will take not more than a minute.

I am told by Shri Shashi Bhushan, when he was making a speech, that the Minister happens to be a great socialist. I may tell you that the All India Radio has become a monopoly of only a few members here. Whenever members like me participate in the debate, our speeches are not reported in AIR. I know there are some limitations of time and they cannot cover everything. But there is a Today in Parliament programme in which they can at least mention the names of all the participants if they cannot give coverage to the speeches of all the participants. The script prepared by the correspondent is, I think, done according to his whims and fancies. I have received dozens of letters from by constituents asking me why I am not participating in the debates in the House and why I am not doing anything here. This is the complaint I have received and I cannot face my people. May I request the Ministry to see to it that if the AIR cannot give coverage to all the speeches, at least they should mention by name the members who participated in particular debates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : To continue from what I was saying last evening, I would like to state once again how grateful I am to hon. members who participated in the debate yesterday and for the interest they have shown, the understanding they have shown and the suggestions they have made about the functioning of this Ministry. My colleague, Shri Dharam Bir Sinha, has referred to many of the points mentioned during the debate yesterday and I shall, therefore, not go over them again.

Within the comparatively short time at my disposal, I shall, however, try to refer to some

of the general points which have been made by hon. members and try to give an account of the more important activities of this Ministry and also give an indication of our problems and how we propose to tackle them.

Let me first deal with the broadcasting side including TV. Reference was made by several hon. members to the recommendation of the Chanda Committee that the AIR should be reorganised as a Corporation. The statement of the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, has also been quoted in support of this view. I can assure his hon. House that we have given anxious consideration to this matter. We agree that a large and growing organisation like the AIR, which must necessarily be dynamic in order to keep pace with the developing society, cannot be managed by a Government Department. It must have considerable administrative and managerial autonomy. Similarly, within itself it must ensure sufficient decentralisation to enable its far-flung units to function freely and in the context of their local circumstances. Administrative autonomy of the organisation and a substantial measure of decentralisation within, are the two allied subjects which Government accept. Government, however, do not agree that the AIR should be organised as an autonomous corporation. Unlike the press, whether different views are expressed by different newspapers, the All India Radio is necessarily regarded as the voice of the country. It has an important role.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Government?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Government is the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has formed a new theory. Next he will say that the Congress is the country.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : In a democratic society, it is right and logical that the elected representatives of the people in Government, rather than a Board of Directors however carefully selected but responsible to no one, should ensure that this role is properly played by the all India Radio. Government cannot, therefore, accept the proposal that even apart from administrative and managerial autonomy, autonomy in matters of policy should be ensured by making All India Radio an autonomous corporation. While, therefore, Government cannot accept the proposal made

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by the Chanda Committee, they are considering proposals to devise a form of organisation for the All India Radio which would provide both for managerial autonomy and for decentralisation within.

Some Members are not in favour of expansion of TV. Probably they think that TV is a luxury for a country like India, but I should like to mention here that only those who have got vision, people who can think ahead by at least 20 years, can think of the expansion of TV in this country. I would like to mention here that with the expansion of TV, we can have enough scope for the expansion of education ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . टी० वी० नो अच्छा है, लेकिन प्रोग्राम बहुत ही खराब है ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : लेकिन शीत से देखते यही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि हम में विज्ञान है । प्रोग्राम के स्तर को सुधारने की बहुत गुंजायश है ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The criticism made by Mr. Vajpayee is noted. Of course, there is enough scope for improvement of the TV programme and we will try to improve the programme no doubt, but I would like to mention here that the expansion of TV and having community receiving sets in villages and programmes on agriculture, education etc., will go a long way in the development of this country.

Now, in the field of television we have made only a beginning, and that to a very slow beginning. There is at present only one television centre, that is in Delhi, but in the course of 1972, however, we hope to have two other stations, one at Bombay, with an auxiliary at Poona, and another at Srinagar. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, i.e., March, 1974, a station in Calcutta, one in Madras, and a third one in Lucknow, with an auxiliary at Kanpur are expected to start functioning.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Not at Patna ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It will come later on. For a large country like India, these few stations are certainly not enough, but they will not only form the base but will give us valuable experience especially in the matter of programme production.

We have also ventured into the field of satellites, and arrangements have been made for an experimental satellite being put into space with foreign collaboration for a period of one year. On the results of this experiment will depend the future of satellite TV and to the extent to which future TV development should depend, on satellite or terrestrial station or on a mixture of both.

I would like, however, to remove certain misconception which seem to exist in certain quarters in this connection. A TV programme with the help of the satellite does not mean that the entire country will be immediately covered. Also it does not mean that the TV programme of other countries will automatically be viewed by the Indian people.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : What a shame ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not a shame. By this method we cannot view the foreign TV automatically. The only advantage of a satellite is that it becomes unnecessary to have a chain of terrestrial stations for a revision arrangement. In its place, stations for transmitting programmes to the satellite and reviewing them back from the satellite have to be arranged. Which of these two stations will be more economic can only be decided after this is examined.

A lone Member from Shri Biju Patnaik's party in Orissa, Shri Mohanty, has referred to the broadcasting from Cuttack being restricted to 20 kw transmitter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He is from the Utkal Congress ; not Biju Patnaik's party.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : He does not object ; why do you object ? So far as the immediate present is concerned, this 20 kw station is now there at Cuttack. I am happy to inform this hon. House that the fourth Plan provides for a 100 kw transmitter for Cuttack. We expect that a 100 kw transmitter will come into operation during 1972-73.

There are similar plants for augmenting and extending the broadcasting from other stations also. But in this connection, I would like to appeal for the fullest co-operation from all the State Governments. In Orissa itself, unfortunately, the progress of our development plans has been held up on account of the unresponsive attitude of the State Government. For instance, the State Government have not given us the possession of the land at Cuttack which we need for constructing the radio station building. The price of this land as demanded by the State Government was paid as long back as February this year. But for one reason or the other, the possession of the land has not been given to us as yet. I hope the hon. Member, Shri Mohanty, will use his considerable influence with the State Government to extend their co-operation so that we can serve the State better.

The development of broadcasting, as indeed all developmental projects, need the fullest co-operation between the States and the Centre, and I hope this co-operation will be forthcoming from all States including Orissa.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why do you specify Orissa ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Because it was stated that there is discrimination and Orissa is not getting full consideration.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The Minister has been visiting Orissa off and on. She could use her good offices with Utkal Congress.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is a statement which the hon. Member has made earlier also. I do not visit Orissa every week ; not even every month.

Then a reference has been made by an hon. Member to what he regards as neglect of Hindi by the All India Radio. I would like to assure the hon. Members that within the framework of the policy of the Government of India in regard to Hindi every effort has been made to give Hindi its due place in our system of broadcasting.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : Overdue.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Apart from the broadcasting of news and

other programmes in Hindi and other regional languages, arrangements have in fact been made for the teaching of Hindi and some of the regional languages through the All India Radio. This programme of teaching will be extended further.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : All the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule are national languages ; not regional languages.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The programme of teaching will be extended further to cover languages which have not yet been covered.

The hon. Member, Shri Basumatari, referred to the distinctive culture of the tribal people and the need to reflect and preserve this culture in All India Radio broadcasts. I fully agree with him. It is the accepted policy of the Government to extend the broadcasting hours to tribal areas in the country and this has been one of the main considerations when the Fourth Plan was formulated. Many of our existing stations covering tribal and non-tribal areas broadcast special programmes for listeners in tribal areas. We are also setting up a number of stations in the tribal areas in the Fourth Plan. For instance, stations are being set up at Jagadapur and Ambikapur in Madhya Pradesh. The station at Visakhapatnam is being strengthened to cover the tribal area in coastal Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : What about Jeypore station ? Originally, it was designed for 20 KW ; now it is only 20 KW and it is so feeble that it could not be heard even at district headquarters.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Then, stations are being set up at Aijal in Assam and NEFA area. This process will undoubtedly continue in the subsequent plan. I may assure the hon. Members that it will be our endeavour to cover all tribal areas in the country as speedily as possible.

An hon. Member referred to the Yuv Vani programme of the All India Radio and expressed the view that much of it was western oriented. While we shall certainly take note of this criticism, I would like to inform the hon. House that the Yuv Vani programme from different stations of the All India Radio

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take fully into account not only the local context but also the difference in outlook and taste of different sections of the youth in the same area. A variety of tastes has to be provided for and, as the hon. Member himself said, western music is only one of the items catering to this diversity of tastes.

I now turn to the information side of this Ministry. Hon. Members have expressed the anxiety felt by different sections in our country about the growth of the monopoly press. Government also share this anxiety and it has now been taking steps to encourage the growth of small and medium newspapers. These steps have already found expression in several directions. The supply of newsprint, for instance, has been more liberal to the small and medium newspapers. Similarly, the provision of foreign exchange for the import of printing machinery has favoured small and medium newspapers. In the matter of government advertisements also special consideration has been given to the small and medium newspapers.

Government are also aware that the problem created by the large newspapers is not fully solved by measures already taken. This problem can broadly be analysed into two aspects. One is the influence and indeed connection which has developed between large business houses and newspaper groups. The other is the fact that large newspapers with their large resources are in a position to deny fair competition to the small and medium newspapers. I need hardly assure this House what has been repeatedly said on behalf of the Government, namely, that Government believe in complete and full freedom of the press. This freedom to be real, however, should mean not only freedom from Government control but also freedom from the control of small groups of persons however high and well-placed. It should mean that the small man should have as much freedom of expression as persons or a group of persons with larger resources. It is, therefore, to this end that Government bent its efforts to make the freedom of press a reality.

There are a number of measures which Government are contemplating in this regard. One such measure would be to provide by suitable legislation that all newspapers having circu-

lation over a specific minimum should be broadly based, that is, owned by a comparatively large number of persons. This has indeed been recommended by the Press Commission more than 15 years ago. It may also be necessary to provide by legislation for full disclosure of all financial interests and transactions of the larger newspapers. The reliance of the newspapers on advertisement revenue also needs to be discouraged as it not only impinges on the news value of a paper but also tends to develop monopolies in the Press. Government advertisement as well as those of the public sector can also be canalised further to encourage the small and medium newspapers. With measures like this which are under contemplation Government hope on the one hand to ensure freer and fairer competition amongst newspapers and on the other to remove the unhealthy reliance of some of the larger newspapers or big business houses.

Another step which Government have in mind is the constitution of a newspaper finance Corporation to assist small and medium newspapers. For this a provision of Rs 1 crore has been made in the current budget. Government hope to introduce a Bill for the constitution of this Body in the course of this year.

Before I go to the other point, I would like to refer to the views expressed by the hon'ble Member, Shri C. C. Desai. He referred to the proposal made by the Press Commission that the PTI should be turned into a public corporation as a mere suggestion and not a recommendation and quoted one of the Members of the Press Commission in support of his view. Whatever be the view of a specific Member I quote from the summary of recommendations as contained in the Report of the Press Commission itself. It says:

"We are convinced that it is essential especially in the present international and national circumstances that the news agencies should work at the maximum efficiency and integrity and for this purpose we recommend the setting up of the public corporation to take over the running of the PTI."

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabar Kantha)
Recommendation is intended for the shareholders of the company.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is undoubtedly a recommendation which the Press Commission expected would be voluntarily accepted by the PTI. The Press Commission, however, further suggested that a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs should be advanced to the PTI and that a pre-condition of this loan should be acceptance by the PTI that it should be a proposal to convert it to a Corporation. That interest free loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has not been advanced yet. But even a larger loan of Rs. 55 lakhs has been given to the PTI for the construction of their multi-storied building. And yet the PTI have not responded to the recommendation made by the Press Commission.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : That condition was not incorporated in the Agreement.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I did not say that it was a condition made in the Agreement. It is, therefore, for the Government to consider now how this recommendation should be implemented.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : What about "price-page schedule?" You can amend the Constitution and bring that Bill also.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : These points were made yesterday and certain suggestions were made. The hon. Members know that when we are going to do something, probably, we will have to amend the Constitution and take up certain measures.

The hon. Members of this House have from time to time expressed their anxiety about the international news agencies being the sole purveyor of foreign news in the country. We also share this anxiety and it is the policy of the Government to encourage the development of an Indian international news agency. We are in broad agreement with the suggestion made by the hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee, that one of the existing news agencies or a consortium of these news agencies should be developed in to an international news agency, instead of starting a fresh news agency for the purpose. Before this is done, however, it is necessary to ensure that our news agencies are constituted on a broad basis so that they cease to be under the control of small groups of persons.

One hon. Member mentioned about Urdu newspapers and their editorial policy. I am glad to inform the House that a vast majority of Urdu newspapers, barring a few exceptions, are supporting the national policy with regard to Bangla Desh that was voiced in the unanimous resolution adopted by this House. At the recent seminar held in New Delhi, practically, all the 65 editors of Urdu newspapers who participated fully endorsed the national policy with regard to Bangla Desh. A few of the Urdu newspapers have, however, been following an anti-national policy in the matter...*(Interruptions)* I hope the hon. Members will have a little patience and allow me to complete my sentence. A few of the Urdu newspapers have, however, been following an anti-national policy in the matter and the Government are keeping a close watch over them and appropriate action will be taken against them in accordance with the law unless they change their policy.

I would now turn to another important medium of communication, that is, the film. I am fully conscious of the fact that India has one of the largest film production industries in the world. I also appreciate that the potentialities of this country are great and, if properly developed, the film industry can be a great force for public good within the country and also project the image of India effectively abroad. There are certain ills which this industry suffers from and unless these ills are tackled, the film industry will not fulfil its expectations.

13. hrs.

The high and almost the usurious rate of interest prevalent in the industry, the star system and the unconscionably high fees charged openly and sometimes under cover, the control exercised by a small group of distributors and exhibitors in the context of a general shortage of cinema houses in the country have led to unhealthy practices of a commercial nature in an industry which should not only provide good and healthy entertainment but be a source of education and motivation to the public. It has naturally led to a tendency which is apparent, even if it is not widespread at present that films cater to the baser instincts of the people. I do not wish to name any particular picture in this connection. But the Board of Film Censors has been asked to keep a more vigilant eye on the films.

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A step which the Government contemplate is to provide a substantially larger capital to the Film Finance Corporation in order to enable the Corporation to advance loans to deserving pictures and in a much larger number. We also visualise that the Films Finance Corporation will construct or lease cinema houses and enter directly in the business of exhibition and distribution. I would in this connection seek the co-operation of all State Governments within whose jurisdiction the exhibitors' function falls that they should exercise a healthy control on the exhibitors. I would also request the State Governments to consider what steps can be taken to substantially increase the number of cinema houses so that the producers do not have to depend on the exhibitors helplessly.

My friend from Calcutta, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, complained about the film processing facilities in Calcutta not being sufficiently utilised and also the documentary film producers of West Bengal not being assigned a reasonably proportionate number of documentary films of the Films Division. I have noted this complaint and we recognise the fact that the Films Division being centralised at Bombay gives an advantage to Bombay over other centres like Madras and Calcutta.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the Film Council ? Has the proposal been dropped ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am coming to some of the measures that we propose to take to remove the ills afflicting the film industry. The Government have decided to decentralise the Films Division and have units of this Division at Calcutta and Madras. A unit of the Films Division is in fact already functioning in Delhi and it is our intention to have the units each at Calcutta and Madras start functioning within the Fourth Plan period. With these decentralised units, the imbalances which Mr. Munsi referred to, will, I hope, be rectified.

There have also been complaints that the newsreels released by the Films Division do not adequately cover regional news. We have decided in view of this complaint to have a regional component of the weekly newsreel separately from what may be called as news of national and international importance. It has

been decided to provide separately regional news coverage. In fact, a beginning has already been made and we hope to make this a more regular feature in future.

Two other media functioning in this Ministry are the Directorate of Field Publicity and the Song and Drama Division. Field Publicity Units are located in different parts of the country including outlying areas like the Mizo Hills, Andaman and Nicobar islands, NEFA, Nagaland, Ladakh, etc. There are at present 177 Field Publicity Units functioning under this Directorate and it is proposed to add ten more units every year during the Fourth Plan period.

One of the functions of this Directorate is to arrange Bharat Darshan tours, especially, for people in outlying areas. Several such tours have been conducted. These tours are intended not only to help the people to understand the country better and to know about it more but also to bring people of one part closer to another. The Song and Drama Division has also been functioning in different parts of this country and its outstanding success has been the new medium it has developed in the shape of Son-et-lumière with live action on a natural stage and it is proposed to extend it to some other areas. We are aware of some of the deficiencies and complaints which have been voiced against the Division and this matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

Before coming to the end, I hope, the House will permit me to express my gratification at some of the observations made, particularly by Shri Samar Guha, regarding the campaign which has been conducted by the various media of this Ministry, particularly by the All India Radio Station in Calcutta regarding Bangla Desh. We are aware of the onerous responsibility which the problem of Bangla Desh has placed on us. We shall certainly try with all means at our disposal to support the heroic struggle of the people of Bangla Desh until they achieve their objective and until the large number of refugees who have sought in India shelter find their way back home with dignity and honour.

I may be permitted to join with the Members of this House in expressing my appreciation of the work done by the All India Radio in Calcutta and I would assure hon. Members that other stations of the AIR broadcasting in other languages such as

English and Urdu as also the External Services of the AIR are not lagging behind.

I think I have replied to the main points raised...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about curbing monopoly ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have already said about that. I said about the measures contemplated by the Government to have legislation in this matter regarding newsprint regarding advertisements and so on and so forth.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Mr. Gujral, when he was Minister of this Ministry, assured that Government were thinking about the matter of appointment of another commission, the second Press Commission. What is the present position in this regard ? Are you still considering that ? What is the reaction to that ? What is the reaction to the censorship laws in the light of the strictures passed by the Supreme Court ? What about the Khosla Committee report ? You have not said anything about all these matters.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Regarding Second Press Commission, I replied when a question was raised by an hon. Member. I said, it is not necessary to appoint another Press Commission at this moment.

Another hon. Member said that names are not mentioned in the A.I.R. news. A.I.R. tries to give as much as possible, the names of the Members of Parliament. I do not intend to show any disrespect to the Members, but, I would appeal to hon. Members to realise that it is not always possible for All-India Radio to give the names of all the Members who participated.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Names may be mentioned ; it takes just a few seconds. You cannot cover the speeches of all ; I know it.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Last night's news bulletin did not mention the name of any M.P. It said : The Minister of State had just begun, she will continue tomorrow ; the Deputy Minister made a brief intervention and replied to the points raised by

Members. No names of Members were mentioned.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Some Members asked, are we following socialism, when names of Members are not given. I think that these are absolutely irrelevant. In taking names, the question of socialism does not arise.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Since we are against monopolies, there should not be any monopoly about this also. At present, in A.I.R. news we find a monopoly of a few Members only on this side or that side. I do not understand why only a few Members should monopolise it. That should not be so. After all, we are also answerable to the people.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Shri Shashi Bhushan mentioned about an inquiry against the alleged misappropriation of funds by the P.T.I. management. Earlier on some other occasion I had said that it had been referred to the Department of Company Affairs and they were looking into it...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How does the Department of Company Affairs come into the picture ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : They have to look into it.

श्री शशि भूषण : सी० बी० आई० से जांच करवाइये ।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : If they find it necessary to send it to the C.B.I., they will do it.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : I also want a C.B.I. inquiry.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is for the Department of Company Affairs to decide to whom they should send it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The matter can be referred to the Comptroller and Auditor-General. He will be the proper person to look into it.

श्री शशि भूषण : वह ऑडिटर जनरल श्री रंगनाथन पी० टी० आई० के जनरल मैनेजर

[श्री शशि भूषण]

की मदद करता है, उस के पास जायेगा तो कुछ नहीं होगा।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I hope we shall get something from the Department of Company Affairs shortly

श्री शशि भूषण : प्रेम काउन्सिल के बारे में आप ने नहीं कुछ कहा। मैंने उसमें प्रोपर रिप्रेजेंटेशन के बारे में कहा था।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Let the Minister say something about a broadcasting station at Madurai. Please say at least that you will consider

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : मैंने हिन्दी के बारे में जो कहा था कि एक ऐडिशनल डायरेक्टर वहाँ पर नियुक्त करके हिन्दी की डिपेंडेंट युनिट तैयार की जाय और न्यूज प्रसारण में हिन्दी 'की कापी' बननी चाहिए। इस के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप को समय नहीं दिया। आप अपनी बात खत्म कर के फिर मेरी बात सुनते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीमन्, फ़िल्म काउन्सिल के बारे में मुझे कहना है।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का तो चेहरा टेलीविजन में इतना खूबसूरत दिखाई देता है कि सारी दुनिया देखती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी तक चेहरा दिखाया नहीं है।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : May I just ask one question ?...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member had been asking a number of questions during the hon. Minister's speech...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If you permit him, you may kindly allow me also to ask a question. कमजोर मੈम्बर को सभी दबा लेते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसे 5, 7 कमजोर मੈम्बर आ जायें तो फिर क्या कहने।

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : When Mr. Abbas challenged the very basis of the censorship law, the Supreme Court passed certain structures on it. At that time, the Attorney-General, on behalf of the Government of India, gave an assurance that Government would bring forward suitable legislation incorporating the judgment and also the Government's decision on the Khosla Committee's report. I want to know the reaction of Government. When are they going to bring forward such legislation to change or to reorient the censorship laws.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, एक फ़िल्म काउन्सिल बनाने का सुझाव था। इस के बारे में सदन में आश्वासन भी दिया गया था। उस सुझाव का क्या हुआ ? क्या सरकार ने फ़िल्म काउन्सिल बनाने का विचार त्याग दिया है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It is not a question of dropping the idea. We are still considering in what form we can do it. It is under consideration.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : There are some countries where the entire proceedings of their Parliaments are broadcast to the nation. So the indignation of members that enough publicity is not given to parliamentary proceedings in this country is justified. Will Government consider extending the time of Today in Parliament so as to give more and adequate coverage for parliamentary proceedings ?

Shri Maran mentioned yesterday that there was an ugly film depicting the Prime Minister in a bad light. What has been done about that portion ? Has the censor been asked to excise that portion ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yesterday, the hon. member mentioned something like that. I tried to find whether there is any such film, but to my knowledge, there is no such film. If he could kindly indicate to me which is the film and which is the scene considered objectionable, I will definitely look into it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : What about censorship law ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any further questions. As far the Jan Sangh, their leader has already asked a question.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : I am the leader of my Party.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a party by himself.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I belong to the Independent Party.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : आल इंडिया रेडियो में हिन्दी की जो बुनेटिन नथ्र होती है वह हाइली मंस्कुराइज्ड हिन्दी में नथ्र होती है, और हिन्दी जानने वालों की भी शिकायत है कि वह जबान उन की समझ में नहीं आती। क्या मंत्री जी उस हिन्दी को जरा सरल बनाने के लिए डायरेक्शनम इगू करेंगे ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उन खबरों को समझ सकें ?

श्री कमल विश्व मधुकर (केसरिया) : मैंने पूछा था कि बिहार से एक साप्ताहिक पत्र 'जन शक्ति' निकलता है उस के बारे में बिहार सरकार से 1961 में एक आवेदन पत्र आया था कि उस को ऐप्रूव्ड लिस्ट में लिया जाय लेकिन 1961 में एक आवेदन पत्र आया था कि उसको ऐप्रूव्ड लिस्ट में लिया जाय लेकिन 1961 से लेकर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। क्या आप बता सकती हैं कि इस बारे में कौन सी कार्यवाही होने जा रही है। जब बिहार सरकार ने ऐप्रूव कर दिया है तो आप को ऐप्रूव करने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any further questions. Kindly do not make everything into a debating hour.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : One hon. member mentioned about the language of Hindi news bulletins. I can say this much that the language of the Hindi

news bulletins is constantly under review and we are trying to make the language as far as possible understandable to the people.

An hon. member asked about a paper from Bihar. It is not possible for me to give a replay off hand about any particular paper here.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : 'संसद समीक्षा' और 'टुडे इन पार्लियामेंट' ये दोनों आइटम्स एक साथ चलाये जाते हैं। उन को अलग अलग कर देने में क्या दिक्कत है ? अलग अलग दोनों को समय दे दिया जाय तो दोनों सुने जा सकते हैं।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : मैंने कहा था कि हिन्दी को स्वतंत्र यूनिट बनाने के लिए एक ऐडीशनल डायरेक्टर नियुक्त किया जाय और उस के अधीन डिप्टी डायरेक्टर नियुक्त किया जाय तथा जो भी कोपी बनती है न्यूज की वह हिन्दी में ही बने। इस बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री नन्दिनी सत्यपथी : डायरेक्टर और ऐडीशनल डायरेक्टर बनाने से कैसे स्पेशल मान्यता दी जाती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। हिन्दी को जितनी मान्यता देनी चाहिए Under the circumstances we are giving it. I do not think it will add if we appoint a special Additional Director.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of the heads of demands entered in second column thereof against Demands

[Mr. Speaker]

Nos 57, 58, 59 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting"

The Motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok-Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND NO 57—MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21,57,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' "

DEMAND NO 58—BROADCASTING

That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,96,61,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Broadcasting' "

DEMAND NO 59 —OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY
OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,74,14,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' "

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,13,64,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of

March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' "

13.21 hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos 1 to 5, 111 and 112 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted

Hon Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move

DEMAND NO 1—MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE

MR SPEAKER . Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 81,19,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence',"

DEMAND NO. 2—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs, 5,42,50,67,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 3—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—NAVY

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,52,67,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

**DEMAND NO. 4—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,30,00,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,53,33,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

**DEMAND NO. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,85,33,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 112—OTHER OUT-
LAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
DEFENCE**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,67,000/- be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence'."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) :
The time at my disposal is not enough to deal with the various aspects of the defence set-up such as the planning of strategy, equipment and armaments of the three services. Mainly I will deal with some of the basic aspects of the defence set-up.

The present defence set-up is inherited by the Government of India from the British on the basis of compromise, and after 24 years of Congress regime, if we analyse the policy in regard to defence, we see that there has been gradual mounting of expenditure year after year. But there is no basic change in the policy on the defence set up. The British developed this set-up to keep India under slavery, to suppress the national movement; so, the entire set-up was engaged in the suppression of people's freedom struggle. And you know British imperialism was a big colonial power and the defence forces were used to maintain its colonies. So, the entire set-up was reactionary from top to bottom. As the inheritors of that reactionary set-up, even today we see that this defence set-up is being used even under the Congress regime to suppress the people's democratic movement.

It is true that the expenditure has increased. Even from the published figures, it is found that in 1968-69, the amount spent was Rs. 1,051 crores; 1969-70 Rs. 1,110 crores; 1970-71, Rs. 1,150 crores; 1971-72, Rs. 1,241 66 crores. On the average, Rs. 50 crores has been the increase each year. When the country is faced with a serious economic crisis, when unemployment is spreading throughout the country, when factories are being closed, when agriculture is suffering from want of sufficient irrigation facilities, when the Minister has said here that for paucity of funds rural electrification is not extended to the extent necessary, the defence expenditure is increasing. When this heavy burden is placed on the economy of the country in the name of strengthening the defence set-up, when the people are suffering from hunger, starvation, unemployment, price inflation, etc., our entire defence set-up, as it is today, still remains as a machinery to defend the state of exploitation and the vested interests and to suppress the democratic forces of the country.

If we look at the other aspects regarding the products, even after 24 years, our defence production has made India self-sufficient only in the case of small arms, guns and ammunition. As regards heavy arms, it is still

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

dependent on foreign imperialism and foreign aid. The defence five year plan is not based on making India independent in heavy industries, in heavy equipment. All our electronic instruments for modern warfare, almost all our aircraft and heavy warships are American products. The Americans have downed on us their obsolete war equipment which in terms of money has cost us Rs 7,000 million. What is the purpose of the American aid? There was a recent article by Mr Chester Bowles which has appeared in *The Statesman* where he has stated.

"Since World War II our military assistance outside Europe I felt had been given on the alleged purpose of defence but in fact as a bribe to persuade the recipient governments to support US foreign policy."

In the case of economy India Government is depending on American aid. Similarly, in the case of defence this dependence on American imperialism means that India Government is not completely free to pursue its foreign and home policy in an independent way.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Not only are we depending on imperialists and their aid for our defence but collaboration agreements have been entered into with foreign countries in the case of Praga Tools, Hindustan Aeronautics, Bharat Electronics, Goa Docks, Mazagon Docks and so many other projects. Even private companies are amassing huge profits through large contracts for production of equipments.

When we see that surplus staff is declared in defence industry on the one side, at the same time we see that contractors are getting orders from the defence departments and they are making huge profits. The Comptroller and Auditor-General had stated in his report for the year 1969-70 that 3,000 workers in the defence industries had to be retained without any work with them from June 1969 onwards. The idle time wages paid to these workers from June 1969 to February 1970 was Rs. 30 lakhs. So, while on the one side there is idle workers, on the other side we see contractors amassing

huge profits. Our defence is being used for making profits for both foreign and Indian monopolists.

When crores of rupees are being allowed to the monopolists, the employees are not getting adequate wages. Their demands are not fulfilled and the amenities demanded by them are not provided to them. So many demands have been raised by the workers, employees and even the trainees like interim relief to casual workers in MES, the canteen employees should be treated as government servants (which status is denied to them), construction of quarters for civilian employees in defence, improved pay and allowances for army men, abolition of contract system in MES, conversion of army workshops into production units, removal of discrimination between industrial and non-industrial workers, reinstatement of workers, absorption of trade apprentices and so on. These are long-standing demands which are not being fulfilled whereas monopoly profiteers are being allowed to amass huge profits from the defence department. So, the dependence on both foreign and Indian monopoly is still there on a big scale.

Then, the policy inherited from the British to use the army against the people is heavily telling not only on the economy but also on the morale and the strength of our defence forces. Sir, how a small country like Vietnam is fighting the American Imperialism is a clear example before us. That is the new policy which only can defend independence, democracy and the basic rights of the people. It can safeguard the security and sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. That requires the basic change in the policy. Instead of relying on the people, getting the masses associated in case of national defence and for the freedom of the country the Government is pursuing the old policy of keeping the defence forces completely isolated from the masses and deploying them to suppress the democratic movements. You know the example of Korea. It is a small country but it defeated American imperialism in 1950 and 1953. Why was it possible? Because the entire people took part in the defence of the country. I had the privilege of visiting that country and there I have seen that not only every worker but the students—both boys and girls—are being given training, military training, and peoples' militia have

been developed apart from the standing army. In those countries armies are called peoples' armies. Only two years back an American warship, Pueblo, was seized by Korean forces. These are the glorious examples which we must follow. So, if the Indian people are armed and given training and peoples' militia are formed then Indian defence forces will be tremendously strengthened. But why is it not taking place? Because the government is fearful of people being in arms. They are defending exploitation, helping monopoly capital to grow in India and factories are being closed and a large number of people have become unemployed. That is why discontent is growing and the entire State machinery is being used to suppress the movement of common man. The policy is to deprive the common people of arms while the big money lenders and capitalists have licences of arms to be used against the poor peasantry and common masses. This was the policy pursued by British imperialism and you are still carrying forward the heritage of that policy.

Sir, our national tasks and national responsibilities can be fulfilled if the entire defence services are imbued with the outlook of patriotism and imbued with the spirit of democracy but the defence forces are always prevented to have political literature for their study. What does it mean? It was the old British policy that army men should be absolutely free from politics

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : I will request you not to cast any aspersion on the troops. They have got a very brilliant record during the Chinese and Pakistani aggression.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am simply criticising the policy of the Government. We want that our entire country's defence forces should be tremendously strengthened. That is why I am citing examples of Vietnam and Korea. They are brilliant examples...

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : There are brilliant examples here also as to how our jawans fought with Chinese and Pakistanis.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The hangover is there and you are pursuing an old policy. That is our main attack against the Government.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Can you even now name the Chinese as an aggressor at this late stage? (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The basic difference is that you are calling American imperialists as your friend whereas the people of South Vietnam are fighting against the biggest enemy, that is American imperialists. This is, the difference in approach. The American imperialists are your friend whereas they are the bitterest enemy to South Vietnam people.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : U. S. S. R. is not an imperialist country.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That is a socialist country. But your dependence is more on American imperialists. U. S. S. R. calls American imperialists as enemy No. 1 of the world. You don't call them so. You call American imperialists as your friend.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Can you describe what China is?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Regarding China, China is our neighbour...

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : That is all? And then what?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Government should be aware of it; even they have accepted that some signs in the change of attitude of China have been observed. You see all other countries are eager to extend their trade relations with China. There is a conflict between USSR and USA. But you see they are having their trade agreements and they are trying to extend the relationship with China and improve the relations. You see, in today's papers, even Japan Government are extending their hand of trade relations with China. Yugoslavia have entered into a trade agreement with China. Even Canada have got agreements with China. But our country takes no initiative because of the anti-Chinese prejudice and it is fostered by American imperialism because you are heavily dependent on America. That is why, to satisfy America, your stand on China has not changed.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Why don't you mention China as a supporter of Yahya Khan?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In our State policy, we must try to develop better relations with neighbours and India Government must take the initiative.

There is a big disparity in the scales of pay in the Defence Departments. I may cite some examples here. The officers are highly paid where the lower ranks are comparatively very low paid. The salary paid per annum to army officers amounts to Rs 420 crores and odd and the total salary annually disbursed to about 8½ lakh soldiers is about Rs. 290 crores. There is a great disparity. In the Navy, the officers get Rs. 4 crores and 62 lakhs, while all the naval cadets put together get only Rs. 9 crores and 96 lakhs, that is, 50 per cent of officers' salary.

Regarding the Navy, the salaries paid to the officers is 15 times that of the Class IV employees. A Second Lt. in the Combatant Corps starts with a salary of Rs. 400/- as basic salary. He, compulsorily, through a process of time promotion rules, reaches a grade of Rs. 1400 as basic pay minus DA. If selected for higher promotion, he would reach a grade of Rs. 3000/- as basic pay. On the other hand, the ranks of Grade A start at Rs. 109 and reached a grade of Rs. 127/- before retirement. This is how the disparity is there. The Grade E rank starts with a salary of Rs. 50/- and reaches the grade of Rs. 70. Then the DA of the JCO is only 80% and not even full as in the case of civilian government servants. Thus a sepoy gets a salary much less than a Police Constable in Delhi, which is less than a *chappiassi* in a commercial firm or a class IV employee in the service of the Central Government. This is the disparity and if it is allowed to continue, discontent is bound to grow and the morale of the entire Defence Forces is bound to be affected. That is why my point is that Army should not be employed to suppress the democratic movements and inside the Army there is no democracy. There is the bureaucratic discipline. There is the court martial and field punishment. Even the Army men do not get the protection of the court... (*Interruptions*) This is against the Fundamental Rights. This is entirely different from other democratic countries like Vietnam, Korea etc. where the entire people take part in the massive struggle. That is the outlook. We are totally against this. Here, inside our Armed Forces when there is no democracy, how can they defend the democratic character

of the country? That is why my suggestion that a radical change in the defence policy must be introduced. Improve our relations with our neighbours. Prune the defence budget by improving our relations with our neighbours. Remove the foreign monopoly in the defence industries and formulate a policy of not using the armed forces for suppressing the people and involve the young people in the defence of the country by training and arming them and by promoting a new outlook in the Armed Forces and by changing the composition of the various units which are to-day based on religion or caste. Sir, still there are units in our country based on caste and religion. This is the heritage of the British. Improve the living conditions of the defence personnel. It is only through these measures that we can increase the defence potential of the country and not by increasing the defence budget every year.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : I propose that the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry should be sanctioned by the House. Some of the suggestions I have to make in my speech could have been formulated as token cut motions by others, but, I have desisted from doing so myself because in effect it would amount to dropping a paltry penny in a beggar's bowl and asking him to return the change as punishment for not looking after himself too well.

Sir, if we compare our budgetary outlay for defence with that of not so-well-meaning opposing neighbours on our borders, you will see that our provision is a very small flash in the pan. China spent over 80 billion dollars on defence and Pakistan has allocated this year more than half of its budgetary outlay for defence. Thus to want to deduct even a single token rupee from the Defence budget on any pretext whatsoever is surely an exercise in cruelty. In effect, we are asking our Defence Minister to cure our evils without using expensive medicines and we are not prepared to pay for the protracted treatment either.

This does not mean we should not make suggestions—if they are valuable ones, of course.

I am for instance dissatisfied with the contention made by the Minister for Defence Production that we are self-sufficient in small

arms. It is very difficult to say in a defence matter what we are self-sufficient, unless we know definitely what we have got to face. Even a matter of small arms becomes a very important aspect if for instance a nation like ours is suddenly faced with the entire world. Are we self-sufficient in facing Pakistan? Are we self-sufficient in facing China and Pakistan together? Are our small arms sufficient for the purpose? So, I think, when we talk of self-sufficiency the Defence Minister should be little more careful, not only because, it does not really mean anything, but also it tends to make the nation a little lax in its attitude towards defence and we don't want that.

This matter of self-sufficiency for defence has come about ever since the war with China, or a little before that. Self-sufficiency for defence has meant for the Defence people that they want to produce their arms themselves with the aid of the auxiliary factories. Suppose an enemy wants to crush our defence effort. There are 8 points on the map of India. If these points would be destroyed, then our defence would come to a standstill. This is what we are producing. Our defence equipments mainly are in the public sector—mostly, I may say. They are not, I think, involving the private sector sufficiently. Of course, we are a socialist country and we stand for socialism. But the point is this. When we accept a mixed economy, it is important that we train in defence production not only our public sector but also our private sector. In the event of a war, the entire nation has to develop and has to fight that war. If we do not train private sector which is a part of our economy, the result will be, when a war is on us, the private sector will not be able to help us at all. That is like wanting to fight when both your hands are tied to your back. The idea of defence is to involve as many in the country as possible in defence production. This is also good in peace-time, because, it would ensure, as far as the industries are concerned, quality, because, we know that defence production items and ordnance items have to be precision instruments. If you take it from the private sector or small scale sector, their quality should be such as to come up to the standards of defence. That is the point. In this way you help those industries not only for defence supply, but also for supply of quality goods to other sectors also.

There have been complaints coming from outside that some of the items which we export to foreign countries are below standard. Therefore, Defence may try to help the industry in raising their standards.

I think Mr. Mukerjee dealt with this point. In times of war, we should get the entire nation to help in defence matters and if that is to be so, we must take certain steps to reach the people, to bring it to them that defence is a very important part of our country's structure. In fact, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia during his visit to China himself said that defence today does not mean the forces, it means every individual in the country, it means the entire industry of the country and in the event of a war, one must be able to mobilise the entire industry and the entire nation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): But he is talking about a country where there is no private sector.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: That is why I have said that the private sector should also be included.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let him not quote him in defence of his argument.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: As long as the private sector exists and is there, we must mobilise it.

One of the cut motions that have been tabled is in regard to the pay scales of our jawans. I think that it is very important that the Defence Minister should be kind enough to go into this matter and revise the pay scales of the jawans. I think that our jawans are the lowest paid jawans in the whole world, and I think that our officers also...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): How does he say that they are the lowest paid in the whole world?

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): They get less than the police constable.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: I have got the figures here with me for other countries, and

[Shri Nimbalkar]

I have made the comparison and then I have said this. My contention after such comparison is that our jawans are very low paid; even our officers are very low paid. But in actual fact, they are facing a bigger task than many soldiers anywhere else in the world, because our soldiers have to be trained not only to fight in the icy heights of the Himalayas but also in the deserts and they have to be much more an all round sort of force than any other force perhaps anywhere else in the world. As such, they are doing a splendid job for us, and it is only our duty that we should go into this matter. I would request the kind hon. Minister to look into this matter. If he proves me to be wrong, I do not mind, but I have looked into the figures and I have compared the figures, and I have a feeling that the soldiers in other countries are better paid than our jawans. In fact, with the budget that we have here, I cannot imagine that our jawans could be paid more. I would suggest that our budget should be much more than what it is now. We should give much more money for our jawans than we are giving at present. This is where I do not agree with the hon. Member who spoke before me. He says that every year we have been raising the budget spending by Rs. 50 crores. At the same time, he says that the entire country should be drilled for war. How are we going to drill the entire country for defence with this amount? And yet he complains that we are raising the defence allotment by Rs. 50 crores. We have to spend at least a hundred times more than what we are doing today if we are going to drill the whole country for defence. It is hardly possible to do so with the present allotment. But with the means that we have at our command, I think that our jawans are making a good job of it. I would, however, suggest that our jawans should be paid more. I also suggest that a commission should be set up, and that commission should go into the pay scales of jawans...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : A pay commission is looking into the matter.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : They should be asked to give their report early enough. I would also say that the Finance Minister should make provision for the jawans and officers of our Defence Forces so that they could be paid more, because, as I have said

before, they have a bigger task before them and they have to do bigger jobs for our country. So, even if we were to pay them a little more than for others, I could understand it, because they are doing a better job.

Apart from this commission, there should also be a commission to look into the living conditions of our jawans, not only on the plains but also in the Himalayan regions, and suggest improvements to the Ministry of Defence.

In conclusion, I would submit that we are concerned always about what is going on for the jawans; we are concerned with their welfare and we are proud that they are doing a splendid job for us,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move their cut motions,

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of using military for the maintenance of internal peace and security of the country (1)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of using military to kill our own people and to crush democratic movements (2)].

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mand-saur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demand of the countrymen to manufacture atom-bomb (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in equipping the army with most modern and sophisticated arms & ammunition & war equipments(4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective-Navy be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to equip Indian Navy with the most modern sophisticated armaments (5)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Services, Effective-Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to strengthen the Air Force (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the production of defence material (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in starting the manufacture of various defence equipments (8)].

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR
(Quilon) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Double police verification for recruits from Kerala (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Giving contracts to the most corrupt bidder in general, with special reference to trucks worth several crores of rupees rusting for two years due to non-finalisation of contract for body-building (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination shown to Kerala State by not setting up a single unit of ammunition or armament factories in that State (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up recruitment centres in the three wings of the Defence Forces (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Corruption and nepotism in the recruitments (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shunting the Explosive Berth to Cochin when all the other ports rejected it, thereby endangering the safety of the harbour, the oil refinery and the people in that area (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Poor quality of armaments, medical and other stores purchased from outside (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination shown to Jawans in the matter of food, clothing, allowances and pay scales (16)].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-payment of interim relief to casual workers in M. E. S. (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to treat canteen employees as Government servants (18)].

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-utilisation of full manufacturing capacity of ordnance factories (19)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of quarters for civilian employees in Defence (20)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for further improvement in the pay and allowances of Jawans (21)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for abolition of contract system in Military Engineering Service (22)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for restoration of permanent negotiating machinery for civilian employees (23)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for conversion of army workshops into production units (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to remove discrimination in the service conditions of industrial and non-industrial workers (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for re-instatement of workers after 1960 strike (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-absorption of trade apprentices in ordnance factories after completion of training (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Denial of trade union right to civilian defence employees of Jammu and Kashmir (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Shortage of work in ordnance factories (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Non-inclusion of workers' representative on the Ordnance Production Board (30)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arm the forces with nuclear weapons (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase defence expenditure and equipping our forces to keep them fit for fighting Pakistan and China together (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to improve service conditions of armed forces personnel and civilians in Defence establishment (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

{Failure to make the country self-sufficient in Defence production (34)}.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Cut motions are also before the House.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This is a vast subject and the time is limited. I can only dwell on certain aspects of this very important part of our national policy. I am rather sorry that few members seem to be interested in this at a time like this.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Including the Minister of Defence Production.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know where he is: may be he will turn up after he has had his lunch.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : He is coming.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I was hoping that the Minister might take the opportunity provided by this debate to take this House into some confidence or at least throw some light on the general defence policy Government to pursue at this particular juncture when we are facing an extremely critical situation on our borders. But perhaps in the national interest the Minister will not tell us anything. However, I only want to point out to him that provocations of various kinds are definitely going on, perhaps with the aim of stampeding us into some kind of military action. Just now I saw the news which has come in the afternoon that today also, for the third day in succession, Pakistani artillery has been shelling the Petrapole area on our side of the border. This kind of incidents is multiplying and will ; I feel that behind it there is a calculated move of provocation by the Pakistani side to try and embroil or stampede us into some kind of military action.

I want to say on behalf of my party that we are not in favour of military action or military intervention from our side. Of course, if we are attacked, that is a different matter. That does not require any argument. If there is aggression against the country, we must be fully prepared to meet it and we should not be afraid to meet it also. But short of that, simply because somebody is trying to provoke us and behind the provocator there is also the hand of imperialism ; we see

it now emerging more and clearly everyday ; attempts are being made to create tension in this whole area—we should not fall a prey to that provocation. Of course I admit some sort of aggression is already being committed against our borders, though it is a new type of aggression, a novel aggression, aggression not directly by the army but by driving by force 10 million people, an entire nation, across the borders of a neighbouring country.

I do not know what is in the Government's mind because they are very very recitent about these things. The country feels we are drifting towards some situation which may land us in a bigger crisis—I do not know. But we feel very strongly that the cause of Bangla Desh, which has been unanimously supported by a resolution of Parliament calls upon us not to go in for uncalled-for military intervention on our own, but to give every possible support and massive support, and much more support than we are giving today. The *Mukti Foj* of the Bangla Desh fighters is the real liberation army which will one day—I have no doubt in my mind about it—march victorious back into Dacca and Chittagong and liberate that country. It is our responsibility to do so. We need not play hide and seek about it, because the Pakistanis also have no business whatsoever to try to solve their internal problem, if it is their internal problem, at our expense on our territory, which is what they are trying to do. Therefore, we have to do something, and the only thing we can do at the moment—it is an important thing and a very urgent thing—is to see that the *Mukti Foj* is given massive support of all kinds necessary—I do not wish to spell it out here—so that they are able increasingly to wage that liberation war against Yahya Khan's military hordes. I feel that enough is not being done, and I must mention once again that we feel, and many people in this House feel even on that side, that an essential part of that aid to the *Mukti Foj* is the question of recognition of Bangla Desh. Though it does not fall strictly within the defence Ministry, I feel that the two cannot be artificially separated from each other. And if the *Mukti Foj* is really to be given the wherewithal to liberate its own country, then recognition of Bangla Desh is an absolutely integral political counterpart of that. Some day or other we will have to stand before the world and say whether we choose between the Banga Bandhu on the one side and the Butcher of Dacca, Tika Khan, on the other. You have to decide which authority is ruling in East

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Pakistan. So, I feel that recognition must come, and along with recognition, the *Mukti Fauj* must be given all possible help to perform its historic role of liberating its own homeland.

But our own armed forces have to be in state of the utmost readiness because we do not know what the other side will do. All provocations and tensions are being created, and even a stage may come when aggression is launched against us. So, at this moment certain things are of the topmost importance if we are to keep in a state of preparedness.

The first one I would like to deal with is the question of the morale of the armed forces. My hon. friend Shri Samar Mukherjee has dealt with it from a certain aspect. I do not agree entirely with the way he put it, but there is some truth in what he said. I think there is a slow creeping process going on for some time in our country, and it is being accelerated, of exposing the armed forces personnel, physically exposing them, to certain political influences, which I consider to be undesirable for the morale of the Army. This is contrary to all our past traditions. I am not referring to pre-independence traditions, I am referring to the traditions during the last 24 years, where we were proud of the fact that our Army is the one organised force in this country which is not subject to political pulls and pressures. But what is happening now, increasingly in the name of aid to the civil power, is something which is very disturbing. The Minister may say "What can we do when in some parts of the country there is such a situation that the police cannot tackle it and the local Government says that it wants the help of the army? We have to send the army". But please see the thing in its totality. With its traditional training to fight a war, the Army is being increasingly asked to play the role of a glorified policeman. It is playing the role of a glorified policeman, and is at the same time bound hand and foot by its own doctrine of "minimum force". They have their own rules and regulations. This is bound to have a demoralizing effect without achieving the desired ends, because recent experience shows us that problems of what are called law and order—I would of course, make an exception in the case of communal riots—as they are manifesting themselves in

various parts of our country today have much more deep-rooted political, social and economic motivations which cannot be solved simply by a show of force by the Army. They have to be solved by political and economic measures, and by making the police administration do the job for which it is paid, which it is not doing in many places. The Army is not the substitute, the Army is not meant for this job. The Jawans are not used to this job, and the Army should not be made to start thinking that it alone can sustain the civil power in this country against internal strains and stresses. It is a very dangerous thing. We should learn from the experience of many neighbouring countries. We do not want the Army to be put in a position where it starts to think that the civil power cannot be maintained except with the help of the Army.

Just another aspect of this is the use of the Territorial Army to break strikes, especially of Government employees. There have been many recent examples in the posts and telegraphs, railways, ports and docks and so on. I may say that strictly speaking, this particular use of the Territorial Army Act which lays down quite clearly what the declared purposes of Territorial Army are, and what kind of national emergency alone justifies its use in aid of the civil power. No such emergency has been declared. But the Territorial Army is being used repeatedly against normal strikes. I am afraid this will bring the army more and more into disrepute in the eyes of the general public. It is not a good thing at all.

Then there is a very anomalous situation into which the soldier is put who also happens to be a worker, that is to say, a worker who has enrolled himself in the Territorial Army. He is put in a position where he has to choose between his loyalty to his fellow-workers and his obedience to the Territorial Army rules. If he refuses to go and break a strike, then he is subject to court-martial. And if he goes and performs the Territorial Army duty to break a railway strike or a post and telegraph strike, then how do you think his fellow-workers who are not in the Territorial Army will regard him? This is really an indirect form of coercion. What I am concerned with is that it is producing a demoralising influence both on the army and among the public who come to regard the army in a way which is not desirable at all.

Then, thirdly, I would just like to mention one thing. I do not want to develop it in detail, because I do not know what the Government's view point was; they have not told us anything yet about it. Was it absolutely essential—I do not know—to send our people again to assist the Government of Ceylon in crushing an internal insurgency in that country? We saw a very curious spectacle in Ceylon; we saw a peaceful co-existence of Indian arms, Pakistan arms, Soviet arms, the United States arms, and the United Kingdom arms,—all going there at the call of the Ceylon Government—

AN HON. MEMBER : Chinese army.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Chinese were on the other side; not according to the Ceylon Government. The Government of Ceylon had gone out of its way to make a statement that the Chinese had nothing to do with all this, and not a single foreign weapon has been found. Otherwise, there would have been a lot of *hullabaloo* about it.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : The Chinese have denounced that movement in Ceylon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes; the Chinese have openly denounced that movement also. I am not going into that. I do not want to go into that. The theme that I am developing is that we should be cautious in exposing our army, our armed forces, to such type of political influence, whether inside our country or outside, which may have a tendency to demoralise them. This is something which is new. Our army was insulated against all such things in the past. I know our army went abroad several times to buttress the prestige and the reputation of the United Nations. We are proud of the fact. Mr. U Thant should remember it today, that the prestige and the reputation of the United Nations was upheld in the Congo, in the Gaza strip and in North Korea, by the contingents of the Indian army, and, if they had not been sent, the United Nations would have been put in a difficult position. But we do not find the United Nations and its Secretary General regarding our problems and our crisis today in a reciprocal light. As far as Ceylon is concerned, my reports are—I do not know how far they are true—that the public of Ceylon were not very happy to see Indian troops stationed around the airport in

Colombo. According to my reports, Indian airmen who were sent with helicopters and so on were not very happy also to having to operate against those half-starved unemployed youngmen who were hiding in the jungles belonging to a different country. We should be very careful about these things.

Then I come to the service conditions of the personnel in the defence services. Of course, several speakers have mentioned it. So, I do not want to go into the details. A very vital thing for improving and maintaining the morale of the army, particularly at this stage, would be to improve the service conditions, especially of pay and allowances. The Minister will tell us that the matter is before the Pay Commission. Well, that may be the procedure. But I am only curious to know whether there is anything in the present law or set up which makes it essential that the cause of the jawans for better pay and allowances can be argued before the Pay Commission only by General Manekshaw. General Manekshaw has come out with a big statement, or at least that was his memorandum to the Pay Commission which came out in the press in a summarised form, where the Army Commander is pleading for better pay and allowances for all the army ranks from the jawans right up to the top where he has suggested certain scales, this, that and so on. But I would like to know what is the procedure. If the Pay Commission is to be the final arbiter, then is the case of the jawans, or in the case of the navy or the air force the cause of the other ranks allowed to be pleaded before the Pay Commission only by the respective commander, namely, the Chief of Naval Staff or Chief of Air Staff? I am asking this question because there is a big gap in the thinking on the subject between that of the jawan and of the higher officers. I do not think this is a satisfactory way of doing things.

I now come to the question of defence production, being inspired by the presence of the new Minister after his lunch which I hope he has enjoyed. I can only rapidly go through a few of the important points. A lot has been said in this little book about defence research and development, the importance of which cannot be denied by anybody. I know the Research and Development Wing in defence has done very good work. But out of a total budget of Rs. 1,200 crores the amount

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allotted for research and development in 1971-72 is less than Rs 19 crores. I think this is not a very good indication of the urge to move faster towards self-reliance in defence matters.

Self reliance is the key of our defence. I want to put the record straight because I happened to mention here the other day, two days ago, in some other connection that our armed forces are largely supplied with Soviet equipment at the moment and my hon friend, Shri Samar Guha, was very excited that I was gloating over that fact. But I was only stating a fact. I would like to add here that I would be very happy if we could really say that we can stand on our own feet, we are self-reliant and we need not depend on any foreign power, whether it is Soviet Russia, America or anybody. But if research and development in our defence structure is not expanded considerably strengthened considerably, if we provide in our budget only at this rate of less than Rs 19 crores out of a total budget of Rs 1,200 crores, I think our progress is not going to be very rapid.

Some things which I find disquieting on the production front I may just mention, one after the other. I am not developing them in detail because of lack of time. One question to which no answers are found in this book is that sufficient information is not given on many aspects of defence. This is an old complaint in this House voiced in this House for the last ten years but it does not seem to have had any effect on the government, unfortunately.

The older ordnance factories—I am not referring to the newer units which have been set up, specialized modern types of factories, I am referring to the classical old ordnance factories—so far as I know, they still do not have any design engineering organisation of their own. The design engineering for the production in the old ordnance factories has to be done somewhere else. This leads to delays, bottlenecks, production difficulties and under-utilisation of capacity. If I may give you an example—I do not know whether this is classified information, if I am wrong you will please tell me—the Ishapur Semi-automatic Rifle factory, which by all accounts is producing excellent weapons, does not have a design organisation of its own, the

designs are prepared in Roorki or somewhere. The product is designed somewhere and on the production line at Ishapur it has to be translated and I am told that 2,000 modifications had to be made in the design, shuttling back and forth between Ishapur and Roorki before the production difficulties could be sorted out, and that is how the semi-automatic rifles come off the assembly line. So, I request you to look into this matter. If these Ordnance factories at Cossipore, Ishapur are to play such a vital role in our defence production it is high time they have their own design facilities.

Secondly Ambazari factory to which you have made some reference in this Report and said that it has already gone into production, I do not know what does it mean saying that it has already gone into production. It is going into production too late. It should have gone into production many years ago and you should tell us why this delay took place. How it was sabotaged by the technical know-how that never came from the United States which was promised and the Ambazari factory was standing there, the buildings, but could not be put into production for years and years. Now, I am glad it has gone into production minus that technical know-how which was withdrawn ultimately and not given to us but even now I suspect from what is written in this book that that factory is having to produce such items which may be necessary but which are not the items for which the factory was originally intended.

Thirdly, the Vijayanta tank. I would like to know what is the present position of indigenous manufacture of the components. We were worried about it. It was asked several times in this House. Is the gun now completely made by us—the gun of that tank? And what about the armour plate? For years this was a big bottleneck. Only Rourkela plant was supposed to put up a plan to provide us with armour plate which we would not have to import from abroad. I would like to be reassured otherwise there is no use talking about the progress in this direction. If we are still dependant on foreign sources.

The anti-tank missile. Sir, my young friend over there was very anxious that the private sector should be associated more and

more with defence production but from what little knowledge that I have the private sector has let us down very badly on this anti-tank missile. The armour piercing core, I know, where it was attempted to be made and ultimately the things became so difficult that perhaps the Government was forced to take the decision that we cannot wait any longer and started a new factory at Hyderabad to develop this anti-tank missile. But now again we have to depend on foreign collaboration in order to do it.

There is a peculiar statement made here at page 48 of this Report for which I would like some clarification. This is about the first MiG-21. The statement is made :

"An important event during the year was the delivery by the Nasik Division of HAL of the first MiG-21 aircraft produced from raw materials"

That is a very big step. That means not produced from sub-assembly, not produced from imported components but made directly from the raw-material in our own country. Is it a fact? Because a little lower down in the paragraph it says the Koraput Division which is making engines has also commenced the manufacture of engines from raw-materials and the testing of the first engine so made is scheduled to commence in the beginning of 1971. Obviously, the first MiG could not be produced without the engine. The engine has to be in the frame. If it was only the first frame that was produced entirely indigenously you should say so. The book is so confusing. It is full of printing mistakes—almost impossible to read.

Then, Sir, you have mentioned, as far as the Air Force is concerned, the primary necessity is for developing our first strike aircraft. Of course, the main reason for this is that we have fallen down flat ultimately on that HF-24 which we tried for so many years to develop to supersonic capacity but were not able to do it for many reasons. Naturally, we need a strike aircraft. I only want to ask whether the designing of that aircraft is going to be done only by Hindustan Aeronautics or whether the CSIR laboratory situated next to HAL, that is, National Aeronautical Laboratory which I have seen and whose engineers complain that they are not given enough

work, whether the capacity and talent of that national laboratory is going to be harnessed for the job of designing this first Indian strike aircraft.

Coming to the Bharat Electronics, it is a good factory and it has done quite a lot also. I have been there several times. But I must say one thing which has struck us, whenever we have gone there, their liaison with our indigenous research in electronics at Pilani, in the Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute is very poor. There is no liaison at all. If I had the time, I would have told you of several things developed in Pilani which are not taken up by the Bharat Electronics which continues to make the same things under foreign licence, under foreign collaboration. Why should these things be permitted to continue?

Then, about the Leander Class Frigate at Mazagon Docks, here again, I find at p. 54 of the Report—we are very proud of it—that the first Indian Leander Class Frigate is expected to go out for sea trials in 1971. When was it launched? On 23rd October, 1968. So, between the launching and the fitting out and commissioning of the Frigate, if three years are going to be taken, how many years we are going to take to produce half a dozen Frigates I cannot understand. I want to know what is the bottle-neck. Is it again the foreign collaborator who is causing difficulties? Surely, it is not a huge battleship. It is only a Frigate. If between its launching from the Docks and its fitting out and commissioning more than three years are going to elapse, for one Frigate, I do not know at what rate we are advancing in strengthening our naval forces.

That is all I want to say for the present about production except that I am not in favour of giving the private sector a bigger and bigger share. I think, they have got quite enough share. They better do a good job of it before they ask for anything more. We cannot tolerate a situation where idle capacity exists in the ordnance factories and workers sit idle in the ordnance factories while defence items are being given out to the private sector to manufacture. This anomaly, this contradiction, must be overcome.

Finally, I would like to say a few words about wasteful expenditure, I do not know

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how much this defence expenditure will ultimately go up to because if the Pay Commission and I hope it does, agree to increase the pay and allowances, etc. of our armed forces, there is going to be a very big increase. Even now, perhaps, 50 per cent of our total defence expenditure goes to salaries and allowances, as far as I can see. Now, particularly, in defence matters, because the whole nation's security depends on it, every single *naya paisa* which is spent counts. And it is criminal, I will say, for wasteful expenditure and for avoidable losses to be incurred and to continue to be incurred in this sector.

Where are you going to get so much money from? There is a limit to our resources. By the taxation effort, you cannot go on increasing and increasing, from Rs. 1200 crores to perhaps Rs. 2500 crores of defence expenditure. If we do it, we will have to undergo some more severe privations on other things.

What I mean to say is this. We have to provide better pay and allowances for the jawans. Therefore, you will have less money left with to do other work. Every single *naya paisa* must be properly husbanded and spent to see that maximum possible utilisation is got out of it.

Sir, if you go through this Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, you will find so many disquieting things. It is like reading the PAC Report about the Hindustan Steel or the Heavy Electricals or something like that. It should not be like that. This is a matter of defence for which the nation has been asked since 1963 to gird up its loins and pay the maximum and sacrifice the most, because the nation's security is at stake.

But what do you find here? I have not much time at my disposal. I will just refer to one or two things. I am not referring to small matters. Here, they talk of machines lying idle for four years or over in Factory "A" costing Rs. 87 lakhs and in another factory there are machines lying idle for four years. The result is that because these machines could not be put into use, the things which could have been manufactured by these machines are being imported from abroad. The value of imports during that period was Rs. 179.70 lakhs. Whereas, if these machines had been put into use, after being installed, we

could have saved all this money. This is also a criminal matter—some new type of food ration which has been developed for our Jawans probably at high altitude, some kind of thing which is called soft bar. This is supplied by private sector. I don't know whether that gentleman has gone who was championing the private sector. You see here how many lakhs of rupees worth of this type of ration have been found to be of a bad quality, sub-standard and of deteriorating quality. This is the stuff which our Jawans are supposed to eat when they are manning our forward posts at high altitudes and lakhs of rupees have been lost. This stuff could neither be used or given back and any compensation got. This is all Audi or-General's comments.

Then there is the transport aircraft which were modified with the help of foreign experts. The sanctioned amount by the Government was £ 454,000 and ultimately we had to pay them £ 910,000 and for what? For modifying some aircraft for very very important persons' use—VVIPs' use. Some transport aircraft have to be converted so that they could be used by Ministers and other very important persons. For that this expenditure was incurred—double that of what was sanctioned was ultimately paid to these foreigners. After conversion each has 22 seats and a sofa. These aircraft are meant for journeys by senior officers apart from the Ministers. But a sample study of the use of these aircraft shows that on the average each flight carried 4 to 5 passengers only. This is the stuff for which the Defence Budget had to pay 900,000 pounds to some foreigner? To provide a few aircraft to carry very important persons with a sofa set when only 3 or 4 people are travelling in that aircraft? Such kinds of things cannot be allowed to go on.

Similarly, you find so many things here. I would also in conclusion say that we do not want our Army officers also to behave like officers of Railways or Government officers. Please look into the question of the misuse of staff cars which is going on on a huge scale just like in many other Government Departments. Military staff cars being used for private and personal purposes. Then, military orderlies who are allotted to the officers, just like Railway Officers, the Army officers employ them as worker in their houses to take the children out and to do the wife's shopping in the bazaar. Something is going on with the military orderlies attached with the

military officers, not perhaps in every case, but in so many cases. These things are all inherited from the British days. Sir. We cannot go on like this when we are facing such a critical situation. Therefore, I would request you to go into all these matters because I feel that the Defence Budget has to be cut down and pruned as far as possible because it is going to increase from the other end. Pay and allowances are going to increase. So, we have to cut our coat according to the cloth. Please take some energetic steps and also inform us kindly at the end of this debate as to what sort of defence policy you are contemplating at this moment when this type of situation exists on our borders. I would say even a threat of aggression or war is before us. The House wants to be reassured that you are treating this on a really emergency footing and when the need comes and when the time comes, then our Defence Forces will be able to play the part for which we have paid.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, I rise to support the demand of the Ministry. In regard to the points made by the previous speakers, I would say that I would not like to dwell upon them. I feel that in spite of all that was said till now, as far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned, there cannot be in existence a defence policy as such, because I feel that the Ministry of Defence has to function in the capacity of action system or a weapon system. The policies that are framed by other Ministries will have to be implemented by this Ministry. It depends upon our country's external policy. It depends also upon country home policy, namely the maintenance of internal peace or law and order and particularly communal harmony.

While I would not completely subscribe to certain point of view expressed by Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I would like to point out that so far as communal outbreaks are concerned, there should be absolutely no qualms on our conscience that the army is used wherever it is necessary for the suppression of these communal riots. In a state of emergency such as the present time, any outbreak of communal tension or act of provocation will itself weaken our country much more than even an external aggression. We should, therefore, be cautious about this enemy within ourselves. This enemy is within our system, within our body-politic, in our political thinking ; we classify people into belonging to this religion or that religion,

this class or that class, this caste or that caste and there are a thousand divisions into which Indian society is divided.

The first responsibility of the Government is to see that this communal viru, is eradicated. It is only thereafter after we can see, that we are working on safe grounds, in respect of our national security, in defending the borders of our country.

A new generation has grown up in this country. They want to participate in the national affairs and we have to recognise this fact. For 23 years we have followed more or less a sort of isolationist policy and in the course of the last 4 or 5 years we have had comparative political instability. We have pledged a socialist transformation of society. We have pledged ourselves for the upliftment of the common man. We should now have an evaluation of our isolationist policy. This is necessary either in respect of Bangla Desh or eastern border or northern border or western border or for safeguarding the national honour.

I now come to the armed forces, the navy and the airforce. Their task depends on the question, "Are we going to follow isolationist policy?" This House has to know about it. The various Ministries connected with Defence have to provide a positive answer. The question is this, "What is the flexibility and mobility of the armed forces and the three wings of defence apparatus, in the case of limited war, medium war, and unlimited war? I think that was the question asked by Mr. Nimbalkar. As for the limited one, we have been prepared, and our credibility has been established and there is a considerable sense of security. But in regard to the unlimited wars, I do not know because there have been no antecedents. In these circumstances, it will be necessary for us to plan ourselves, because we are a fantastically large country, second only to our north-eastern neighbour. We shall have to see how we fit in this global pattern of armament of disarmament.

You will agree with me, Sir, that approximately two-thirds of the world's population of, let us say, roughly about 300 crores of people or 3000 million people, about 200 crores of them, have been adequately covered up by what we can call as nuclear umbrella or nuclear deterrent or nuclear weapons system or what-

[Shri B. V. Nayak]

ever we may call it, or by the power of the atoms. But it is the unfortunate one-third who need protection. I would give account for this two-thirds. If we take the whole of the USA and the USSR, which only accounts for about 40 crores of population; if we take the whole of Western Europe which has been covered by the NATO, if we take the various multilateral agreements between the countries and then if we take China with its 70 crores of people we shall find that in the nuclear arsenal or nuclear cover for this world, there is a big gap and a substantial portion of this big gap is occupied by this country and that about 50 to 55 crores of the world's population representing nearly one-sixth live without any sort of protection in the form of a deterrent or a retaliation for their own self-protection. I am, therefore, saying, as representing perhaps the new breed that is trying to step into the public life of this country that the policies that we have inherited from our elders and which were basically pacifist and which have stood the test of time and which were positive in their own way may need some re-examination. I wonder, though I would not stress my point to the point of extreme, whether the time has perhaps not come for us to re-examine certain fundamental precepts that have guided our actions in the course of the last 23 or 25 years, because besides our idealism, we shall have to face certain amount of realities and the hard facts of life.

I would say that the answer to the first two questions, namely whether we are going to remain isolationist or we are not going to remain isolationist, and whether we are prepared for a limited war - I am sure the answer to these is 'Yes' - and whether on the other hand we are prepared for an unlimited war, for which there is still a big question-mark, because, we see the emerging patterns of the world friction...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : No war; all peace.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I wish we could say so, and we could pray for peace, but then there is no guarantee for peace.

When we see the Sino-Russian border, the Sino-Indian border or the Indo-Pakistan border or if we see Western Asia, we find that these are some of the areas of friction, but it is no

use our covering ourselves with blinkers when we deal with a hard reality of national security as well as national honour.

On the immediate question, much has been said, and many wise words have already been spoken.

I would now come only to the question of our civilian control of the Army. There has been recently and very justifiably a considerable amount of argument in favour of the committed services. I am all for the committed services. But I would say this; If the Indian Army or our Defence Force people are not committed, then who else are? I would not put them in the same category as civilian services. These people in the defence forces have pledged their lives. It is not the same case with the people working in the civilian services in this country.

In these circumstances, whether it is a question of the recommendation of the Pay Commission or whether it is a recommendation that has been made to the Ministry of Defence by the Chief of our army, some re-examination does seem to be necessary, for these are people who have pledged their lives and have committed themselves to a very great extent for defending the nation at the cost of their lives. The so-called old British concept of the superiority of the civilian services over the armed services was maintained and was necessary perhaps in the good old days for the maintenance of the supremacy of the *babu*; the *babu's* concept of the Government; that has today been taken over by the elected ruler, namely the Minister of Defence and the Minister of State for Defence Production.

Under these circumstances, a re-evaluation will have to be made of this concept and a square and fair deal for these committed and valiant sons of our country will have to be given.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Before sanctioning more than Rs. 1200 crores to the Defence Ministry for this year, let us see how they have spent, or wasted, money in the past. From the appropriation accounts of the Defence Services for 1969-70, I find that the number of audit objections outstanding on 30-9-70 is 1,20,000; the number of cases of losses awaiting regularisation for more than one year is 304 amounting to Rs. 4.54 crores, outstanding dues to the

Defence services for stores supplied and services rendered is Rs. 5.81 crores and outstanding dues to ordnance factories is Rs. 3.71 crores. The total amount of losses on account of cash vouchers, overpayments and irrecoverable claims due to thefts, fraud and other things which have been written off come to Rs. 1.85 crores. If this is the result of a random sampling audit, we can imagine the totality of losses in the Ministry. For a loss of Rs. 23 lakhs, not even the holding of a court of inquiry is considered essential and no individual was held responsible. These losses show how reckless and irresponsible the Ministry is in spending the taxpayers' hard-earned money.

The Report says that China maintains about one lakh troops in Tibet and that this strength can be substantially increased at short notice by the induction of additional troops, and about 50 per cent of the total troops are deployed on our borders. Referring to the Chinese nuclear strength, the Report says that China has been laying considerable emphasis on the production of ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads. According to an estimate, China is capable of producing 40 nuclear bombs every year of 20 kiloton capacity. She may now have a stockpile of about 150 nuclear bombs and a smaller number of thermonuclear bombs.

No doubt, Government admit that this poses a threat to our national security, but they believe China will not use it for political blackmail. I do not know how the Ministry states it. The nuclear bombs may not give China any decisive advantage in its strategic position, but our Government cannot deny the fact that it has helped her to secure immunity from aggression. The power gap between India and China is widening. What have we done in this regard? Have we any deterrents which would discourage our enemies from attacking us and also lessen the possibility of our involvement in small wars? Certainly not. Hence I want to rethinking of our nuclear policy.

The Report mentions about the manufacture of missiles by Bharat Dynamics Ltd., Hyderabad, but we do not know what kind of missiles are going to be produced. Our Minister of Defence Production may not disclose the range of those missiles etc. Let us hope that these missiles would not compete with the Thumba rockets!

The strength of our Army is maintained within the ceiling of 8,28,000. Doubts have already been expressed whether we can afford to stick to this ceiling. We have to reconsider this issue in the light of the news that Pakistan is now raising two divisions, some reports say it is five divisions, with the help of the Chinese. If at all there is a war, it is not going to be in one sector. Peking and Islamabad will compel us to fight a war on many fronts. I am glad that the teeth to tail ratio is being continuously increased through restructuring within the Army.

Pakistan is acquiring military equipments from all directions and those countries are encouraging indirectly Pakistan's aggressive policies against India. The recent decision of the U.S.A. to supply arms to Pakistan is a stab in the back of India.

During the last six or seven weeks at least three Pakistan ships have sailed from New York carrying military supplies even though the U.S. ban on such shipments has supposedly been in effect since March 25 when the civil war broke out in Bangla Desh. On 29th June a fourth Pakistani freighter was located in New York harbour to carry arms and the reports say that within the next five or six weeks, four more ships may carry similar loads to Pakistan.

At first we thought that shipment was only due to bureaucratic blunder. But thanks to Senator Edward Kennedy, we found out that it was a deliberate decision by the Nixon Administration. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Christopher Von Hollen, stated before the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees that the U.S. had not imposed a formal embargo on either military supplies or economic aid to Pakistan because that would be an unwarranted intrusion in the internal affairs of Pakistan and would hamper the U.S. ability to carry on productive political relationship with Pakistan and thus persuade it to mend its ways.

Despite the unwise and irresponsible decision of the Government of the U.S.A., public opinion, and particularly the opinion of the Senate, is in favour of India. We have to thank Senator Kennedy, Mr. Chester Bowles and some leading newspapers for their sympathy to Bangla Desh. I hope wisdom will dawn on the U.S. Administration also.

[Shri G Viswanathan]

Keeping the Indian Ocean as a free zone has been proved to be a pious wish. The Super Powers are there already. Chinese and Pakistani presence in the Indian Ocean is increasing. Let me remind you that once it was a Chola lake.

Both Pakistan and China are building up their naval strength. China has given priority to its navy next only to nuclear weapons, and she is going to have submarines with nuclear engines.

Our destroyers and frigates are old and obsolete. When Mr. P. C. Sethi was the Minister of Defence Production, he made a statement that the Government planned to manufacture a naval submarine in the country. But I do not know what happened to that.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar) : It has gone under the water.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN : I do not find any reference to it in the Report. It must have gone along with Mr. Sethi.

It is time to plan the future of our navy both for offence and defence. I am glad that the Southern Naval Area at Cochin has been upgraded. I request the Minister to develop Tuticorin as a naval base which will be of vital importance to the defence of the southern part of our country.

Again, the Defence Ministry should press for the Sethusamudram Project which will help our ships to go from the western coast to the eastern coast and vice versa without entering foreign or international waters.

I take this opportunity to request the Defence Ministry not to build any multi-storied buildings in the Island Grounds in Madras because it is the only ground available in that city. This request has been made by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the alite of the city. I hope the Ministry will shelve that proposal.

We are told that the trainer version of the HF-24 aircraft is going to be manufactured. We know the story of it. Agreements were signed between the Government of India and France to manufacture SA-315 helicopters at Bangalore and a modified version of MIG-21 known as MIG-21M by HAL. It is

also being considered to manufacture a military freighter version of HF-748. Compared to the air strength of Pakistan, ours may seem to be adequate but if the Chinese Air Force is involved in a war we shall definitely be in a desperate position. Even now Pakistan after its purchase of aircraft from the United States and France has more modern aircraft than ours. No doubt we are taking steps to modernise our Air Force but that is not sufficient.

The Nasik division of the HAL has just produced the first MIG 21, to which Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred. We have to speed up the production in our MIG plant if we want to achieve modernisation.

Our strength is very poor in maritime reconnaissance aircraft. If the waters around our shores are to be kept under constant watch and surveillance we need long range reconnaissance aircraft.

The Defence Ministry's report for 1965-66 stated that a factory would be set up to manufacture radar and microwave equipment. After five long years, now we are told that the second factory of BEL at Ghaziabad would manufacture radar and microwave equipment. It will take another three years. The country cannot tolerate such delays in a Ministry which is responsible for the security of the nation.

Let me now turn to the question of Bangla Desh which is inextricably mixed with the problem of the defence of our country. We are facing a formidable problem which is deplorable that the annual report of the Defence Ministry keeps mum on the subject. I do not find anything about Bangla Desh except one sentence in the report : "With the recent developments in East Pakistan, hopes that a democratic Government responsible to the people and responsive to their wishes would emerge in Pakistan and that such a Government would adopt a less aggressive posture *vis-a-vis* India have receded."

The Pakistani army cracked down on the freedom fighters under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibbur Rahman on 25 March. Since then the world has been witness to the atrocities of the Pakistani armed forces, the genocide that is going on in Bangla Desh. More than sixty lakhs of people have been driven out to India as refugees and their

number is swelling day by day. India's border is often violated and a number of our border security forces were either killed or kidnapped.

Naturally there is complete unanimity of public opinion regarding the issue of recognition; if there is any difference of opinion it is only in regard to the timing of the recognition. Surprising I find only one dissenting voice in this country, that of the former Chief of Staff General Cariappa. Thank God, he is only the former Chief of Staff. I have much regard for the General and his services to the nation. He has stated in Coimbatore that 'it is neither morally nor legally proper to give recognition to Bangla Desh; giving recognition is against the policy of Panch Sheel.' When public opinion in this country and other countries including Britain, USSR and even the USA is against the cold blooded murder by the Pakistani forces, Gen. Cariappa says that Pakistani forces had to take action to maintain the nation's integrity. I never expected such an unwise statement from the General.

It is ironical that when Jayaprakash-narain who has been preaching peace for decades says that the country, the Government and the people are 'unworthy if they are not prepared for a war', General Cariappa who had war as his career puts it philosophically and refers to the utter futility of war as a solution in human affairs. But in the next sentence he justifies the blockade of ships carrying arms to Pakistan. I do not know if there is a peaceful blockade, a blockade which would not result in war.

15. hrs.

It is unfortunate that the Government of India is still labouring under the policy of indecision regarding the recognition of Bangla Desh. I thought that the Government would be compelled to give recognition in view of the unanimity of opinion among all parties, including the ruling party. But I am surprised the Congress Parliamentary Party has changed its position. A fortnight back, there was a demand by the Congress MPs for immediate recognition, now they have changed their attitude. What has brought about this change, I do not know. Nothing has happened in these days except a resolution passed by the Jan Sangh to demonstrate before Parliament House for demanding immediate recog-

nition of Bangla Desh. If the Congress MPs have changed their mind as a reaction to the Jan Sangh, let me request our Jan Sangh friends to agitate for non-recognition so that the Congress Party would agitate for recognition.

The armed forces are there to defend the country, but are we really defending the interests of national security, when Pakistan is driving millions of people into India? Are we defending the nation when Pakistan is openly committing a demographic aggression against India? The Defence Minister has to answer the question.

None of us are here for jumping into a war. We would like to arrive at a political settlement on Bangla Desh problem. But is it possible and practicable under the present conditions? Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and other leaders of the Awami League are either imprisoned, killed or driven out. On top of this comes the broadcast of President Yahya Khan on the 28th of June, where he stated that he will not accept the Awami League as a political party.

The Government expect that the refugees will go back in six months, and we are requesting the super-powers and the world community to bring pressure on the military leaders of Islamabad. I do not share the optimism of the Government that the military junta in Pakistan will agree for a negotiation with the leaders of Bangla Desh unless we force them to come to the table.

There are some people in this country who would prefer to absorb the 60 lakhs of refugees and obtain aid from the world community rather than resort to any action which would escalate a war. It is not a question of absorbing the refugees. But it is also a question of having a dominant military on our borders. We will have to choose between these two even though both of them are unpleasant.

The Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis Mr. Subramanian, has gone into the implications, consequences and repercussions of a war in his interesting and instructive paper on Bangla Desh and India's national security. According to the pamphlet published by the Department of Rehabilitation, we will have to find Rs. 600 crores per annum for six million refugees. The

[Shri G Viswanathan]

refugees are not definitely going back in six months. It is only a pious wish. In that case, we will have to spend on refugees for years together. Apart from the recurring expenditure on refugees, on action no Bangla Desh will result in increased communal tension in Bengal and others parts of the country, continuous animosity between India and Pakistan erosion on the credibility of the Indian Government, especially in Bangla Desh and West Bengal, a further sharply deteriorated security situation in eastern India and the likelihood of Pakistan creating troubles in Kashmir border.

Those who advocate 'no action' offer no solution to the problem except quoting Mahatma Gandhi and non violence. Let me remind them it is the same Mahatma Gandhi who said "If I have to choose between violence and cowardice, I will choose violence." Many of us are still haunted by the horrors of the second world war and the present war which is going on in Viet Nam. According to experts, India and Pakistan cannot fight a conventional war of unlimited duration, and the war will come to an end in a short period of not more than three months unless the super powers intervene. China cannot become a steady and basic source of supply of arms to Pakistan so long as Pakistan is having U's equipment. China, with its more than one lakh troops in Tibet, or even double that number, if it chooses to intervene, could push through our northern borders. But it will be difficult for the Chinese to stay longer on this side of the Himalayas. In the 1962 war, when there was only a limited resistance from our side, it took the Chinese one month to reach the foothills of Thagla ridge. Moreover, it will be very difficult for the Chinese to bring heavy equipment to our side.

The report says that the 1965 war cost Rs. 50 crores. Now even if it costs ten times that amount or more, the country must be prepared to spend it. The people must be prepared to sacrifice and the country must be ready to face any eventuality. Let me assure the Government that all of us will solidly stand behind them in their effort to reach an honourable and just settlement on Bangla-desh.

Let me conclude with the words of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

"The defeat of the people of Bangladesh will be the defeat of India. Either we will emerge as a strong nation from the present crisis or we will disintegrate."

SHRI INDER J MALHOTRA (Jammu)

Sir, today we are faced with a very difficult situation not only in the eastern side due to the influx of refugees from Bangladesh, but even on the northern borders of our Jammu and Kashmir State with Pakistan, we are faced with a new threat of border violation from Pakistan. Yesterday in this House there was a calling attention motion and the Home Minister said that no infiltration has taken place there. A similar assurance was given in 1965 also. I know we are in a better position today than we were in 1965. There is no doubt about it, but at the same time, I would urge upon the Government to be more vigilant. As I come from that area, I know that infiltration has never stopped in Jammu and Kashmir. It has been going on continuously. It is a different matter that at certain times, the number of infiltrators has decreased and at certain times it has increased. I know the practical difficulties in stopping infiltration completely. It is not possible. But I would humbly urge upon the Government to be more vigilant and make all the agencies—whether they are security forces or the CRF or BSP or any other force stationed all along the border of Jammu and Kashmir—to be more vigilant.

There is another very important aspect in safeguarding our borders. While it is necessary for our armed forces to be in a high state of morale and well-equipped, it is also important that priority should be given to looking after the needs of the civilian population who live all along the border. I would mainly talk about the Rajouri-Poonch area, which is a very sensitive area. Not only two wars with Pakistan have been fought there, but there the actual infiltration took place from Pakistan in 1965 and for 25 days, the infiltrators were virtually in physical control of that area. Large sections of the population who live in this area have sometimes crossed over to the Pakistan occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir, and they have come back to our area and rehabilitated and settled in our area. Considering the difficulties that these people are facing today and their developmental needs, I would urge upon the Central Government that the betterment

of those areas should not be left only to the State Governments and that the Central Government should take the initiative for the development of those areas. If we have a satisfied civilian population of high morale, if we have a civilian population of good economic conditions living on the border then it will make our problem easier and we can function in a better way. Therefore, I would urge upon the Defence Minister that in consultation with the State Government some schemes should be undertaken and wherever fallow or unoccupied land is available along the border, ex-army personnel should be given facilities for rehabilitation so that both our agricultural production and defence of the border could be achieved by the same policy.

My two Communist friends spoke about the morale of the army. I agree with them that the morale of the army should be high and good. They also talked about political influence in the army. I do not know what they mean by political influence in the army. If they are referring to communist ideology I would say that our army should be kept away from those influences. At the same time, in a democratic socialist country like ours, the people cannot be kept in isolation from the political, economic and social changes which are taking place in the country, even if they happen to be in the defence services. There has got to be some kind of healthy political influence in the army because those who are serving in the armed forces to be brought up under Indian conditions and their thinking has to be in tune with the changes that are taking place in the country.

Those hon. Members also talked about the relationship of the army personnel with the civilians. Here I would again refer to Rajouri and Poonch in Kashmir State. I know from personal knowledge that the relations between the civilian population and the army personnel in that area are excellent. I am aware of the fact that there have been some incidents where people have some grievances against the way of functioning of the army personnel. But these incidents are very small and insignificant.

Here I would like to congratulate the Minister and I would request him to convey feelings of this House to the personnel of the armed forces about the excellent work that they have been doing in the defence of our

borders and in creating healthy public relations with the civilian population all along the border. I know the difficulties which these people have to face. I am aware that whenever such problems have come up the local army commander saw to it that no time was lost in going deeply into the matter and settling the matter. So, I would like the hon. Minister to convey the feelings of this House and our congratulations to the local army commander functioning in that area.

Let me say a few words about the problem of Bangladesh. Today we are at war with Pakistan I would say, though it is an undeclared war. Pakistan has committed invasion, though it is a civilian invasion. Sir, if we had calculated the expenditure we are incurring daily whether for rehabilitating the refugees who came from East Bengal area before 1954 or the refugees who have come during the last three months—the amount we are spending for making improvised tents, for providing them food and shelter—I think, Sir, if we had been actually at war with Pakistan our expenditure would have been less.

Now, Sir, I am one who come from the area and continuously seen for the last 24 years that what a war is, its repercussions and its effect on the people and its effect on the economic development of the country. But, Sir, at the same time I do not know that how much time more this Government will take to take a decision that what immediate steps they are going to take to solve this problem of Bangla Desh. Sir, it would have been much better as one of my friend suggested that right from the very beginning this country should have been bold enough to come forward and said that we will give all kind of help to Mukti Fauj and all kind of help to freedom fighters. The money we are spending today on those lakhs of people which have come into our country this very money could have been provided to them to fight the war of liberation, to fight for their liberation right on their soil. I do not know whether this kind of situation can again be created. But as time and again Government says that the refugees who have come from East Bengal they will have to go back, if that is the determined attitude and decision of the Government, then let us take steps to create conditions for their going back. The first steps which the Government can take is to give them assurance that as long as their war

[Shri Indrajit Malhotra]

of liberation goes on, as long as these freedom fighters go on fighting for their freedom in Bangla Desh this country, this Government and the Indian people would always come forward to give them any kind of help, whatever kind of help they require and ask. Unless, Sir, Government tries to create such a situation, such an atmosphere, I am afraid, this will become such a difficult problem that it will go out of control from the Government and then it will be difficult to control these people who have come into India from East Bengal and also to control our own people. People will take this problem into their own hand and they will solve it.

Reference was also made to the Pay Commission and the remunerations of the Army personnel. I would also like to join these friends and urge upon the Government to lose no time to take a decision in this case.

Sir, in the times of today it is very necessary and it becomes more necessary in the Armed Forces that the gap between the higher salary and the minimum salary should be as low as it can be made. Now, Sir, since a new structure is to be evolved regarding the wages and salaries of the Army personnel I would urge upon the Government that is a good opportunity for them to revise all the scales of pay in the Armed Forces and see that the lower level jawans get higher percentage than the officers who get already the higher pay.

In the end, once again, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and convey the feelings of the House about the excellent relations which exist in the Indian Army between jawans and officers and I would urge upon the Government to try to create a better atmosphere so that these relations can still be made much better and the Army works as one united army to defend the country as they have been doing in the past

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Report of the Ministry of Defence conceals much more than what it reveals. It was published, I think, and given to us about a week back. But there is no mention of some of the problems like Bangla Desh or the Indian Army's role in Ceylon.

I shall only mention about Bangla Desh as little as possible because a lot of people before me have spoken on it. But this problem which started off in March has gone out of all proportions and we are now faced with one of the most complex problems that India has ever faced.

I hear and I am distressed to hear that there is a silent sinister campaign going on in certain parts of Parliamentary corridors amongst certain Ministers and I heard it myself—that they are now trying to put the blame of our inaction in Bangla Desh or the heads of the Service Chiefs. I think, this is a very malicious propaganda and this should stop.

AN HON. MEMBER : Name the Ministers.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : I shall not do that. But whatever be the cause, there should be no aspersion cast on the Army or the armed forces which affects their morale. It is obviously the political solution that ultimately will have to be found.

What we are debating today is the nation's defence, its course to combat the Challenges of '70s. Defence and development, to some extent, not compete with each other for the limited national resources. But they are not completely incompatible. Security is essential for a climate of development but defence production also stimulates economic growth. A careful study and correct assessment of various threats posed to our national security in the ever fast changing context of the world situation and the balance of power is most elementary and very necessary. Thereafter, a correct balance in the allocation of priorities and their fullest use is what is absolutely needed. Proper vigilance has to be taken to see that these resources and priorities which are fixed are absolutely followed.

This calls for a coordinated policy taking into account the foreign policy and the policies of the countries that order us.

What are the threat that face us ? I would prefer to call them as Challenges of the '70s. We are now very happy to say that our Defence Plan with its rolling concept and the current percentage of the defence burden on the gross national product is going down

progressively. But still we are spending a big amount and this is to meet, as far as I can see, the conventional threats posed by China or Pakistan or both of them, perhaps, in collusion. If things go on in such a large-scale armament programme, we have to see that we continue to maintain parity with these two neighbours. This is so far simple and correct. But this cannot by itself be called the challenges of '70s.

Such developments by themselves will not tax our ingenuity nor will they call for a fresh appraisal of our postures and most probably will not also find us lacking, as we did in 1962, in our capacity and determination to meet the consequent enlarged threats to our national security. If such conventional threats to our national security are enlarged by our neighbours, we shall also be forced to do so. But a completely new situation is slowly but strongly emerging in the Asian continent which calls for and demands a fresh appraisal of our policy as it poses grave threats to our present concepts, policies and postures.

Let us look at these new strategic environs of Asia and try to visualise, to put the pieces together of this jig saw puzzle, the outlines of which are now becoming visible.

The first thing that emerges looming large on the horizon of Indian security is China with its vast nuclear potential. It is now in the area where it cannot be called a super-power but I think before the decade is out, it shall be a near-super-power and the only limitation it shall have perhaps that is that it may not be able to project its military power too far from its borders.

The second thing that arises is Japan which is already the third highest economically advanced country to-day and its defence postures are undergoing certain but sure changes. She has the finest technology and know-how and has produced rockets having thrust equal to an ICBM and is planning to establish satellite also in the near future. She has developed a marine nuclear power engine and she may soon start manufacturing nuclear submarines also. This also has to be taken into account. The possibility of Japan taking a more demanding role and changing its policy qualitatively is not to be forgotten.

The third thing is Russia. Russia, as we all know, has a very dominant role and very crucial role to play in the Asian continent. Its Asian population will outstrip its European population soon. Most of the Arab countries are receiving great aid from it. It has extended its presence in the Indian Ocean and we hear reports of so many things every day about a Russian flotilla cruising up and down the Indian Ocean. She is giving fair assistance to Pakistan in military hardware in an attempt to keep her not going too close to China an attempt that we watch with growing scepticism.

Similarly, she has been wooing the uncommitted nations of South East Asia like Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore.

The last thing that comes out of the new strategic environs that are slowly changing is the withdrawal of the United States from the Asian continent. The ping-pong diplomacy and the position relegated to America from Public Enemy No. 1 to No. 2 by Mao Tse-tung has to be viewed with a greater amount of scrutiny. America is slowly changing from her 'flexible response policy' to something else. What is not clear is what is ultimately her objective? Is it going to leave Asia for Nationalism to survive or is it going to leave Asia or the South East Asian countries to fall under the hegemony of either Russia or China?

Thus, this shows that strategic conditions they exist now are quite different to those that have existed so far. By the end of this decade there will probably be four nuclear powers dominating the scene. Of these two are entirely Asians—China and USSR and Japan is the potential third. The fourth obviously is the USA. I say, Sir, what about India?

The last remnant of White colonialism will disappear after the liquidation of the US commitment in Vietnam. A new era—after Vasco-da-Gama this will be the new era—will dawn after this. What are we going to do about it? To-day we are prepared for conventional warfare on a large scale. But will this be the only threat? Thus we have to define our security objectives. National security, to my mind does not mean only the defence of our territorial integrity. But what happens if neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan and others are under hostile influence? Will it not have an adverse effect on our sovereignty?

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

nty? Our entire effort in the fifties was to restrict China's influence north of the Himalayas and keep the Asian States away from western dominance. In other words, keep the bordering States away and independent of any external foreign dominance. That was how it served our sovereignty, in the last decade.

After 1962 we were busy with reequipment and gathering strength for our Armed Forces and so we took a narrow limited view of our Security objectives. We were too much embroiled in reequipping ourselves to present a better posture of our defence forces. But now with the decline of US power in these parts and fresh alignments beginning to take shape, what will happen? Anything can happen.

India was not powerful till today and whatever we said lacked credibility. The world in which we are living today is a world of power, that is, nuclear power which is vastly superior to any other power available earlier as yet. It is wrong to imagine that power will not be used. Power has always been used, is being used and shall continue to be used. Without power nothing goes. We have to distinguish between actual use of power and the exploitation of its potential use. The latter is also called deterrence. If world peace has been kept since 1945, it is largely due to this fact, call it what you may.

Power by itself is neither good nor evil. It all depends on for what purpose it is used and by whom.

India has used its power for legitimate use, whatever others may think. Again we have built up a large military force equipped with fairly sophisticated arms, but it is wholly a conventional one, to serve as a deterrent and if it fails this force or power will be used for our defence. We have thus outlined our needs for the seventies. But what will be the impact of the nuclear powers, that is, USA, USSR and China, on countries bordering India? We don't have to go back very far to see how these very powers, the Big-five, became the five members of the Nuclear Club. It was because they wanted their status and role as great powers. If we continue as we are, our role in world affairs will be relegated to that of Indonesia or Pakistan. Is this our destiny of a proud and big country, a great nation of

550 millions? Have we forsaken all that our illustrious leaders of yore from Chanakya, Pratap and Shivaji, to the lion down, have preached us?

Even now, though it is not true, our military power is poo-hooed around the world and why? With 4 nuclear powers dominating the scene it is not difficult to imagine why. If our credibility drops our problems will amount. Meddling in our internal affairs and sowing seeds for balkanisation of our land will not be far off in following. This is borne out by China's hand in creating turmoil in the land of Nagas, Mizos and with the Naxalites. Now Bangla Desh gives them vast opportunity of creating untold troubles.

Any nation State which does not develop its national power in proportion to or commensurate with its size and population has never been nor is likely to be permitted to continue that way for long. Such are the lessons of history.

Coming to nuclear weapons, I wish to say this. Government's thinking lies in the belief that they are not usable nor can they be used for defence. The report says that it does not see a credible Chinese nuclear threat to India. It further draws on the conclusion and I quote —

"The belief that nuclear weapons are an effective means of political blackmail does not at present appear well founded."

What an appreciation!

It seems that the Government still think that the threat from China is still a conventional one. And, they believe that the rockets the Chinese are experimenting and perfecting, are the types that we all burst with glee on Diwali day.

I am not advocating the use of nuclear weapons for a purely military role. No one who has seriously studied the role of the nuclear weapons and their characteristics will ever say that. These weapons have an enormous political role which has been outlined previously and they form the best known deterrent today in this world. We are faced with a threat of a nuclear power against a non-nuclear one. Once the chips are down, who is going to pull our chestnuts out of the fire?

We can do so only with our own strength, and if we have that power. That is the lesson that has to be learnt and learnt well.

In India's case, the need to Develop nuclear power and build it to a credible level does not arise out of a desire to play a great-power role. That can wait. What motivates or should motivate us is the absolute urgent need of a vast and multilingual and pluralistic State which is under pressure from a far bigger yet largely homogenous and more powerful neighbour. While the Big super-powers may be able to restrain China in the next decade in her use of nuclear weapons, their ability to do so in the long run will lose credibility surely and steadily for obvious reasons.

China is already five years ahead of us in her nuclear programmes, and we have lagged behind, thanks to our Government's soft-pedalling on the whole issue. It will take us ten years to catch up, if we give the signal to go now.

However, to retain its utility, it would be necessary for India to take steps to develop its nuclear option now so that if she should decide to exercise it, the time-lag in achieving a credible deterrent is reduced to the minimum.

The biggest threat that I foresee today to our security that India faces is of short-term nature. We have got, as far as the local conditions go, a very highly productive defence plan, and we are doing fairly well, and Pakistan knows that it cannot hope to rival us if this thing continues for long. Relations being bad as they are over Bangla Desh—and I do not see them getting any better in the near future, and they shall get from bad to worse—the greatest threat that I said we face is of a short-term duration, of the nature of a pre-emptive strike of the type that Israel had to do *vis-a-vis* the Arab countries. It is in that regard that I say that our country and its armed forces must remain ever vigilant and ever alert and ready for instant counter-reaction.

A strong united India is the best guarantee for keeping peace not only in this region but in the world balance of powers. The Defence Ministry unfortunately continues to carry a weary burden of exaggerated ideas of security and secrecy. Even the authorised report of the Aeronautics Committee promised

two years ago has not been released. I still wonder that the fate of the Henderson-Brookes report on NEFA is. It seems that if this report is ever laid on the Table of the House, it will be purely of archaic value rather than of any military or strategic significance.

An intelligent understanding and discussion of defence and strategic issues is becoming increasingly necessary both in the interests of democracy and in the interests of security.

The educative value of the annual report in this regard unfortunately largely is limited and remains as clouded as ever.

Now, I want to take up one or two other items before my time runs out.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time is up already.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : May I continue for two more minutes ? I want to touch on the question of the pensions of ex-servicemen, particularly the ex-Indian State forces men who have retired. I know of a captain and a major who are getting a meagre pension of Rs. 66 per month, which is, I think less than even what a class IV servant of Government gets on his retirement.

There are a lot of retired personnel of the Army, Navy and Air Force whose dearness and other allowance due to them remain unpaid. I was surprised to see a note from the Ministry in the case of one such gentleman advising him not to enter into any further correspondence on his dues. I do not know how long these poor people can wait. Some have been waiting for four years, five years and more. I wish the Minister notes down these two important points regarding pension and dues still unpaid to the ex-servicemen even after a period of four or five years and tell us what action he is proposing to take to do the needful in the matter.

श्री राजा राम शास्त्री (वाराणसी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मुझे यह परेशानी होती है कि हमारे देश में प्रतिरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में अनोचितता फैली है और अनोखे फैसले हैं। जब हम लोग चीन से लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, तो उस जमाने में हम को यह एहसास हुआ कि

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

प्रतिरक्षा के मामले में हम लोगों की मनोवृत्ति बहुत पीछे है। चाहे किसी वजह से हो—हमारे शान्ति और अहिंसा के उद्देश्यों की वजह से हो, या हम लोग बहुत समय तक दूसरों की लड़ाइयां ही लड़ते रहे, अपनी लड़ाई नहीं लड़े, इस वजह से हो या गुलामी की वजह से हो..., यह तथ्य है कि हमारे यहां प्रतिरक्षा की मनोवृत्ति नहीं रही।

तब से हम इस कोशिश में हैं कि इस मामले में धीरे धीरे सुधार होना चाहिए और प्रतिरक्षा के मामले में देश और जनता की मनोवृत्ति प्रबल होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बात के बावजूद कि हम निरंतर संकट में फंसे हुए हैं और सीमा के पार से हमेशा हमारे सामने खतरे रहते हैं, देश की जनता और देश की मनोवृत्ति को देखने हुए ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता है कि हम पहले से अधिक तैयार हो गये हैं। इस का एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि अस्त्रों और शस्त्रों के बारे में हमारी फौजें, या हमारी तैयारियां, दुनिया के मुकाबले में नहीं हैं, इस लिए भी हमारे अन्दर एक हीन भावना काम करती है।

15.42 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है, इस का कुछ उपाय करना पड़ेगा। यह हो सकता है कि हम लड़ाई के लिए अस्त्रों और शस्त्रों का इन्तजाम न करें, लड़ाई में उन का इस्तेमाल न करें, लेकिन जहां तक शोध, अन्वेषण और वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान का सवाल है, अगर हम इस मामले में पिछड़े रहते हैं, तो हम उस हीन भावना से नहीं बच सकते, जो आज हमारे देश में छाई हुई है।

इस के अलावा हम जनता में किसी किस्म का प्रचार भी नहीं देखते हैं, जिस से यह मालूम हो कि हमारे देश की जनता को प्रतिरक्षा के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है। किसी से लड़ाई करने की बात में नहीं कहता। मैं यह नहीं कहता

कि देश में एक बार साइकोसिस, युद्ध की मनोवृत्ति, पैदा की जाये। वह एक गलत बात होती है, क्योंकि उस का अर्थ किसी पर आक्रमण होता है। हम किसी पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जब हम हर वक्त एक ऐसी स्थिति में हैं, जब कि हम को प्रतिरक्षा के लिए बिल्कुल-सन्नद्ध और कटिबद्ध रखना चाहिए, तो प्रतिरक्षा की मनोवृत्ति में कोई कमजोरी रहना हमारे देश के लिए कोई समीचीन बात नहीं है। फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि इस की तरफ कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

हमें देखना है कि क्या हमारे देश की सेना का ढांचा हमारे समाजवादी, जनतांत्रिक और सैकुलर उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप है या नहीं। मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हमारी सेना का ढांचा पुराने आधारों पर बना हुआ है—उस के जनतांत्रिक आधार नहीं है। अभी भी हमारी सेना में रेजिमेंट्स आदि के नाम जात-पात के आधार पर रखे हुए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि उस के ऐतिहासिक कारण हो सकते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी इस प्रकार की बातें, हमारे अन्दर जो भेदभाव है, उस को प्रश्रय देती हैं और हमारे उद्देश्यों को प्रतिध्वनित नहीं करती हैं कि किसी रेजिमेंट में कुछ लोग इतने प्रतिशत में भर्ती हो सकते हैं और दूसरे लोग उतने प्रतिशत में भर्ती नहीं हो सकते हैं।

इस से मिलती-जुलती एक और बात है, जो निर्णय की प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में है, डिसिजन मेकिंग की प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में है। आप जानते हैं कि पाहे सेना हो, या कारखाना हो, या सरकार हो, प्रशासन के तरीके बहुत बदल गये हैं और प्रशासन से अब उस तरह की बातें नहीं चल सकतीं, जो हम ने कैसेब्लाका की कहानी में पढ़ी थीं—यह कि वह आंख मूंद कर अनुशासन का पालन करता रहा, चाहे उस से सेना या देश का नुकसान हो, या अपना नुकसान हो, आदि।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि हमारी सेना के साधारण से साधारण सिपाही को देश के

उद्देश्यों का ज्ञान होना चाहिए—चाहे उस में राजनीति का प्रवेश न हो, लेकिन उसे देश के उद्देश्यों का ज्ञान होना चाहिए। मैं उस में एक और बात जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सेना के साधारण सिपाही को केवल देश के उद्देश्यों और आदर्शों का ही ज्ञान ही नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि उस को सेना की नीतियों का भी ज्ञान होना चाहिए। जब हम अपने सिपाही, साधारण सैनिक या जवान को देखते हैं, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उस में देश भक्ति तो है, वह मोटे तौर पर देश को जानता है, वह देश के लिए मर मिटने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन अगर उसे आंख खोल कर सेना की नीतियों का पालन करना हो, अगर उसे समय पर स्वतंत्र निर्णय लेना पड़ जाये, तो वह नहीं ले सकेगा, क्योंकि सेना की नीतियों का, सेना के व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों का उसे ज्ञान नहीं होता है। आजकल यह निर्णय-निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया सारे प्रशासन में ऊपर से नीचे तक होती है और अगर सेना में ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो यह हमारी सेना की एफिशेंसी और क्षमता में एक कमी मानी जायेगी। हमारे हर सिपाही को ऐसा होना चाहिए कि वह स्वयं समय पर स्वतंत्र निर्णय ले सके, क्योंकि सेना में, और युद्ध में, तो सदा ऐसे मौके और स्थितियाँ आती हैं, जब उसे ऊपर से आदेश मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। ऐसी हालतों में वह स्वयं निर्णय कर सके और उस का पालन कर सकें, यह बात बहुत जरूरी मालूम होती है।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, हमारी सेना का ढांचा ऐसा है कि एक तो उस में भेदभाव है और दूसरे, उस में निर्णय-निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया ऊपर ही ऊपर होती है और नीचे की समस्याओं और अनुभवों का फायदा नहीं उठाया जाता है। इन दोनों बातों की वजह से हमारी सेना का ढांचा एक पिछड़ा हुआ ढांचा बना रह जाता है और वह एक आधुनिक और प्रगतिशील ढांचा नहीं बन पाता है।

हमारी सीमा से ज्यादातर युद्धों का सम्बन्ध होता है। सीमा के क्या माने होते हैं? एक तो

भौगोलिक सीमा होती है—दो भौगोलिक क्षेत्र जहाँ मिलते हैं, वह सीमा कहलाती है। लेकिन साथ साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान होना चाहिए, खासकर जनता के मनोबल की दृष्टि से, कि जहाँ पर दो भौगोलिक क्षेत्र मिलते हैं, वहाँ पर दो संस्कृतियाँ भी मिलती हैं और दो संस्कृतियों में मुठभेड़ भी सीमा पर होती है। क्या हमारे देश की जनता में और खासकर हमारे सीमा प्रान्तों की जनता में, इस तरह का कोई सांस्कृतिक प्रचार किया जाता है, जिस से उस का मनोबल बढ़े और सीमा के उस पार से उस को दूसरी संस्कृति की जो चुनौती मिलती है, वह उसका मुकाबला अपनी संस्कृति के अस्त्रों से कर सके? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में हमारे यहाँ बहुत कमी रही है। हो सकता है कि यह बात प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत न आती हो, किमी और मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आती हो। लेकिन मैं इस समय इन बारीकियों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस से हमारी प्रतिरक्षा कमजोर होती है। इसलिए हम को सीमा पर अपने सांस्कृतिक मोर्चे को भी प्रबल करना पड़ेगा। बिना उसके वहाँ की जनता का मनोबल इस लायक नहीं होगा कि वह उस पार से दूसरी संस्कृतियों की जो चुनौती आती है उस का मुकाबला कर सके। आज बंगला देश का सवाल बहुत बल हो कर हमारे सामने आया है। बातें होती हैं इस में युद्ध हो सकता है। कोई युद्ध नहीं चाहता है आज के जमाने में और हम तो खास तौर से नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन अगर यह युद्ध होता है तो इस युद्ध की शकल एक नैतिक युद्ध की होगी। केवल एक राजनैतिक युद्ध की नहीं होगी। पाकिस्तान का मामला राजनैतिक रूप से भी बहुत कुत्सित है क्योंकि जो वहाँ का बहुसंख्यक दल है जो कि अभी चुनाव जीत कर आया है और उस को राज करने का हक है राजनैतिक रूप से उस को दबाया जा रहा है, सताया जा रहा है बजाय इसके कि उस को राज करने दिया जाय। इस तरह से वह चीज कुत्सित है राजनैतिक रूप से। लेकिन मैं फिर भी कहता हूँ कि इस के बावजूद भी वह मामला पाकिस्तान का अजबकनी मामला रहता है। लेकिन एक दूसरी बात है,

[श्री राजाराम शास्त्री]

दूसरी वजह है जिस से कि वह एक मानव ढ़हन हो जाता है और वह यह है कि एक देश की, एक जनता की, एक बहुत बड़े जन-समुदाय की सांस्कृतिक आत्मा का हनन किया जा रहा है। केवल यह बात उस बात को, उस झगड़े को मानव स्तर पर ले जाती है और अगर कोई युद्ध होता है तो इस में मैं समझता हूँ कि खर्चें बर्चें का, आर्थिक हिसाब लगाना बिल्कुल गलत होगा। यह एक युद्ध ऐसा होगा जिम् युद्ध में प्रश्न यह होगा कि एक साम्प्रदायिक राज की स्थापना आज के समार में समीचीन है या आज एक सैकुलर राज की स्थापना समीचीन है एक प्रोग्रेसिव राज की स्थापना समीचीन है और क्या आज के जमाने में किसी देश की सांस्कृतिक आत्मा को उभी तरह से कुचला जा सकता है जैसे कि पुराने इतिहास में मंगोलों के द्वारा हुआ करता था या और लोगों के द्वारा हुआ करता था जिन्होंने कि नालन्दा वगैरह की तमाम संस्कृति को भ्रष्ट कर दिया था? क्या वह जमाना आज भी है? क्या उसी तरह की चीजों की हम आज भी अनुमति दे सकेंगे? वास्तव में यह युद्ध होगा तो नैतिक युद्ध होगा और नैतिक भावनाओं के लिए युद्ध होगा। यह युद्ध कोई राजनैतिक स्तर का युद्ध नहीं रहता है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर अपील करूँगा कि हमारी सेना के ढांचे को आधुनिक बनाया जाय और उस में जो भेदभाव है इस को समाप्त किया जाय। छोटे लोगों के मन में यह धारणा कि इस में बड़े लोग ही सेना में ऊपर रहते हैं और बड़े लोग ही शासन करते हैं, बड़े लोग ही सारे निर्णय करते हैं और छोटे लोग जो छोटी इयूटीज पर हैं या छोटे तबकों से आए हैं और जिन का कि बड़े तबकों से ताल्लुक नहीं रहा है वह लोग सेना से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते और वह सेना के निर्णय में कोई बड़ा महत्व नहीं रखते हैं। अगर इस तरह की भावना रही तो वह हमारे देश के लिए घातक भावना रहेगी और इस से देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता में जो मनोबल पैदा होना चाहिए, जो उत्साह पैदा होना चाहिए, वह नहीं

पैदा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात का कोई न कोई उपाय किया जायगा।

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira) I must express my concern and utter disappointment at the Budget grant proposal that have been presented to us. Historically speaking we had lost our civilisation, wealth and even liberty on account of our shortcomings in Defence. There was a time when the British came and our forces were well equipped and with that army the British conquered the Middle-East, Africa, Burma, China and Southeast Asia. This was the same Indian army which had conquered country after country and today what is our position? We are in a situation today wherein we are afraid what will happen if we do something for Bangla Desh.

Sir, we have seen in our ancient country that we have worshipped Shakti Sudarshan Chakra Dhari, and so on and so forth, and we had always thought that these were the things which were respected by Gods and the people, but today, we feel that the development and making of nuclear weapons is against our culture or probably it is going to affect our future and this might end up in some difficulty for ourselves. We have today for missiles and nuclear weapons all the necessary raw materials. We have titanium, we have plutonium, we have uranium, and yet we are to develop these things. We have today, a number of scientists, engineers, electronic experts, and so forth, who practically find difficulty in getting employment. Why should we stop from developing these things? After all, we have seen that the stature of India has been going down during the last 20 to 25 years. Today, we have seen that China has been admitted to the nuclear club, that is to say, China has been invited for discussion along with the United States of America. This means we have been left behind and today, with the withdrawal of the United States from the eastern hemisphere, almost it has been said by some that we are placed under the influence of China more or less by an assumption—we might say that if we continue to work in this manner, probably we will end up as one of the small countries in spite of our having one-fifth of the world's population.

We have to see that there should be some way out. The revenue expenditure we have got is nearly 1,200 crores of rupees. It is

mostly maintenance expenditure. Nearly Rs. 170 crores are for developmental and capital expenditure. This is hardly 15 per cent. This is quite an inadequate figure. There is a lot of deflection in our effort and in outlay. It is time that we balanced ourselves in a manner which would optimise our investment and bring us the greatest return. We have the latest experience of the United States which reduced the cost of defence under their Defence Secretary, Mr. Macnamara, and at the same time, they were able to increase the effectiveness of their striking power. This probably would be the way for financing our new course of action that may arise.

There are several items which have not been referred to in the report that has been submitted. I would quickly run through the list of items which we have not been manufacturing and which we should take up, because it will be very clear that unless the army is well-equipped, the same army which could conquer China twice could get defeated as it got defeated in 1962.

Sir, most of the technology has today passed into journals and textbooks. It is not difficult today to know how a nuclear bomb is made or how the other items of technological and sophisticated weaponry are made. Among the items which I would request the Government to take immediate note of would be nuclear bombs, nuclear warheads for missiles, and submarines. The Bharat Dynamics has been stated to go into a manufacturing programme for ballistic missiles. But we do not know what type of missiles they have programmed. I presume they must be of medium range, but we should also consider at this time itself something of an intercontinental ballistic types of missiles.

Then, we have not developed special fuels. Unless we have special fuels, we cannot proceed. We have then no propellants either. Without propellants, we would not have missiles or rocketry. For that we must immediately instal a liquid hydrogen plant within the country. Otherwise, we will find that we will be putting the cart before the horse. We should also have a separate unit immediately for gas turbines worked on high value fuels.

16 hrs.

The report details several industries put under defence. When the Ministry of Defence

has to do such a lot of work, why should it run a grey iron foundry? Even a small blacksmith can run it. The Ministry of Defence should have a titanium manufacturing plant and such sort of units. Machine tools units like the Praga Machine Tools should be transferred to HMT or some other department. The Ministry should be relieved of all these things including ship yards, to take care of more sophisticated and useful units. Similarly, the Ministry is manufacturing light trucks, clothing, food, cables, etc. These are not the things which the Defence Ministry should manufacture. It would have plenty of other work to do. The ministry should manufacture special metals like titanium, magnesium, alloys, armament plates and sheets and so on. The ministry should take up the manufacture, either on its own or encourage private sector manufacturers to manufacture, microelectronics, e.g., LSI and MSI, guidance equipment, applied lasers, electronic programmers, digitals and computerisations, etc. These are not things which we cannot make immediately or within a short time in this country. Probably if we prepare a five year programme and some goals are laid, it should not be difficult, because there are thousands of Indian boys who are physically manufacturing these things, including memories, in the United States for the defence forces and for companies like Boeing, Lockheed Hughes and such units. Then, the Ministry should manufacture VHF, HF, AM and AM/FM equipments and generators, automatic landing gears, automatic bomb releasers, sighting and mappings optics and cameras, telescopic sights, robots, guided weapons for air-to-air, ground-to-air, air-to-ground and ground-to-ground operations, integrated instrumentation systems, controls, detectors and warning systems. We have seen that Bharat Electronics has started a shop in Bangalore for making radars, but they are of a primitive nature. Time is running out. Unless we produce more sophisticated equipment and that too to be accompanied with firing systems, we would be left behind. Unless the equipment is there, the best of our Indian Forces would be helpless in the new set-up of the world.

The ministry should immediately discard all out-paced, low-firing, high-risk, high-cost items including surface ships. There is no point in wasting money over out-dated ships and so on, because those are liabilities without air cover. We would lose human beings and

[Shri D. D. Desai]

the loss in investment is disproportionate to the gains we may make. The ministry may also open a section for world patents registration and intelligence, because most of good developments are registered and probably the ministry will get a lot of ideas from those patents and with slight modifications, certain manufacturing could be undertaken within the country.

The Ministry should also consider acquiring manufacturing rights for Wankel Jap engines, which have now been operational in Japan. This can possibly provide a lighter, speedier vehicle with less maintenance cost, less moving parts and less breakdowns. We should also acquire manufacturing rights for silent pistols, automatic seatjectors, etc. Our country has already got a good industrial base and it should not be difficult for us to manufacture these things, partly in the ministry, partly in the other establishments. Some parts could be farmed out within the industrial base which we have today within the country. The total contribution, both from the public sector and the private sector, should be pooled for the benefit of our defence requirements.

We have already started manufacturing supersonic aircraft, particularly MIG-21M. The production of supersonic aircraft is understood to be low. We should increase its production and concentrate on it, instead of spending more time, energy and resources on secondary items because this is one on which we have some hope.

Coming to indigenisation of tanks, I understand that it has gone up from 60 to 70 or 85 per cent. But so long as we have not reached 100 per cent we have the same limitation of supply of this item and, therefore, the earlier we complete indigenisation the better for our defence.

In wars we have invariably seen that air force crew is in short supply. For this, training establishment in a big way should be there. It does not matter if we have some surplus crew. They would be quite useful during such times, as we have seen.

Coming to the Gujarat borders, we have seen that they are practically unattended. During the last conflict we have seen that a lot of shelling was done. We have a long sea

coast, close to Pakistan naval bases and close to Pakistan air bases. We have been that a lot of destruction was there during the Pak conflicts. Therefore, I would request the Ministry to have a hydrographic survey and navigation chart of the Gujarat coast and have a proper bases established along the border equipped with radars, interceptors, surface to air guided missiles, rockets, good transport and communication.

I understand that a report was submitted to the Ministry by a Study Group of the ARC which was headed by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. I would request the Ministry to take some action to implement that report.

There is also the question of leakage of information. One example is Maxwell's book. We do not know what action has been taken on this sort of leakage because, after all, leakage might end up in great Damage to us because they relate to strategic matters.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Sir, while supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence, considering the rapidly worsening situation in Bangladesh I think the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of defence have become the most important and vital instruments of our country today. We have seen in the past, in 1962 and 1965, in the India-China dispute and Indo-Pak conflict that the defence of the country ultimately comes from the leadership of the nation, from the policy of the government and the attitude of the people. Today in this debate when we discuss the various aspects of the Ministry of Defence we have also to consider the gravity of the situation in Bangladesh and certainly we shall have to express something very positive in this connection.

Very recently I have seen in the newspapers some speeches and resolutions by some notable political party in our country. the Communist Party of India (Marxist). They support the cause of Bangladesh, they support the leadership of Mujibur Rehman, they would like to give a lead to the people of Bangladesh, they support the attitude of the Government of India but, at the same time, they want us to follow a policy of caution. They want India to try to give arms and weapons to Mukti Fauj to liberate their areas but at the same time they want us to act with caution.

Here I would like to say that it is up to the government to decide what policy they should follow. So, such type of statements and deliberations before the people by the party sometimes misguides the whole nation and the people at large do not know what the government is going to do ultimately if some extreme things come. So, I like to remind that particular political party and also to convey my feelings to the Members of this House if the situation is not calm, that our sovereignty is at stake by the invasion of Yahya Khan's infiltrators in Kashmir or in the Eastern sector should that particular party be stick into their resolution to give the idea of the people that Defence of India should not intervene and Government should not intervene. If this is so being continued, I think, the time is fully mature for the Government of India to consider and keep watch on such resolutions and motives of those political parties in this grave crisis.

Sir, Mr. Samer Mukherjee, categorically said in the debate today that Army today have been used to suppress democratic forces in the country. I being from the Eastern region—Mr. Mukherjee is also from that region—have never seen that Army at least in our country being used to suppress the force of democracy but it is a fact that particularly in the case of West Bengal the situation is something extra-ordinary. I would like to remind my hon'ble friend, Mr. Mukherjee, the situation when Jyoti Bosa was in charge of the United Front Ministry first time and second time as Home Minister firstly called the Army during the Siliguri incident to take over the charge for the peace of the people there. Sometimes the situation is calm and the general Administration can tackle it but sometimes it goes beyond the capacity of the civil Administration and the Army is called for. I do not appreciate this thing but I want to explain that in the great crisis of the history all the political parties which criticise the Ministry and the Government at all levels should also feel the reality of the situation, there is no doubt. But there are some parties which behave before the people or speak before the people as Antony; behave in the House like Brutus and treat the country ultimately as Julius Caesar that cannot be tolerated.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta of the CPI has rightly expressed the view that it is not a good gesture for the Government, to utilise Army for the civil administration or civil help. I agree

with him. But, Sir, there is no doubt about it that today in our democracy the pattern of the democracy and the teaching of the democracy is the main thing in which we have to be equipped. If the leaders of the political parties and the representative of the people are still in the practice of defections and horse-trading and arrangements of conspiracy to fall the Ministry or the Government certainly the people will feel what is the test of democracy and security of the people. So, let us create an atmosphere of the perfect democracy without having the norms and attitude of defection and horse-trading in the style of Administration and Government.

Now, I would like to submit my views on some particular points of the Defence Ministry. I do not like to go into the defence production. I appreciate the spirit of the Government and the Ministry that still today we are developing our defence productions in various sectors in the Air Force, in the shipyard building and also in the Army. I want to confine my speech today absolutely on the basis of the recruitment in the Army. Most of the people today who are recruited in the Army are coming from the youth forces of our country.

Then, Sir, take the question of National Cadet Corps. You will find that this entire arrangement which is partly attached to the Ministry of Defence and partly to the Ministry of Education has become almost a line of frustration. In the N.C.C., actually, the ideals of a good citizen and the leadership and the feeling of a glorious history of our country, are taught in various camps and institutions. But today what we find is that different States in our country, in their own capacity, in their own universities are giving an inspiration to the students that there is no use of the N.C.C. training and that it should not be compulsory. Some say that the N.C.C. training should be made compulsory. I consider that the N.C.C. training to the youth is not merely to show that they are performing some duty as a good citizen of India but it is an indication of the future of Indian defence and Indian democracy as to in what pattern our youth should lead the country.

I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister of Defence that the entire management of the N.C.C. should not be tackled and bungled with the State List and the Union List. It should be absolutely taken under the Ministry of Defence and should be kept by the Ministry of Defence.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

What a horrible situation that is prevailing in the N.C.C. ? As a responsible cadet in that organisation at the time of the Chinese aggression during my college life I really saw how beautiful was the training that used to be given and a indication of the future of the country. But today what we find is that it has become really some sort of a training or games without any objectives. This is what has been made by some people in the country.

There is another problem also. If a student actually wants to be trained in the N.C.C. for developing his career in the army or in the various administrations of the country, he should be given certain incentives. If a particular cadet completes the N.C.C. course with a commitment to the nation, there must be certain concessions, certain advantages, given to him for undergoing that training. They do not get any concession. If a cadet completes the N.C.C. course and is given a certificate of that, in the colleges and universities, he should be allowed to get certain advantage in the examination marks, in the academic line, in other subjects. I would request the hon. Minister of Defence to talk with the Education Minister in this regard to provide certain concessions to those cadets who are getting training in the N.C.C. institutions in the academic line, and in examination marks in other subjects.

Lastly, about the situation in eastern India, I consider, that the Border Security Force there is not enough. Of course, the Border Security Force is also a trained force which is under the Ministry of Home Affairs. I consider, in the modern training of the Army and the intelligence of the Army, the Border Security Force is not able or capable to tackle the situation in the Mizo Hills, in the eastern frontier zones, and the extremist forces in the country. In those parts of the country, the Army should be engaged and not the Border Security Force. It has been found on many occasions that when the Border Security Force fails, the Army is deployed there. So, the Army should be deployed there.

About the Ishapore Ordnance Factory and the Cossipore Ordnance Factory, I particularly submit to the Defence Production Minister that there are certain political elements, certain political parties, in West Bengal who make certain infiltrations in the regular activities

and programmes of these Ordnance Factories. They create the trouble inside the Factory and outside the Factory also. I would like to submit and appeal to the hon. Minister that whoever might be in any capacity, if there is any political element, he should not be allowed to go inside or near the Ishapore Gunshell Factory and the Cossipore Ordnance Factory to tackle a matter of labour and industrial relations. Unless we do that, in the eastern part of the country, I tell you, there is certainly going to be a serious sabotage in our arrangements of defence security in that part of the country.

With these submissions, I would like to conclude by thanking, once again, the Ministry and appreciating the activities of our Defence personnel in the country in defending the borders and the sovereignty of our nation.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the defence of a country essentially, basically and ultimately is the extension of its external affairs and to that extent they supplement and complement each other.

At present India is facing the dilemma of Shakespeare's Hamlet—To do or not to do, to go to war or not to go to war. It is an irony of fate that pacifists like Jaya Prakash Narayan has started talking and working out the arithmetics of war. One of my friends just now sarcastically said that it is an irony that one of the former Commanders-in-Chief talk about the futility of war while Jaya Prakash Narayan the greatest of the pacifists, is talking about the utility of war. To my mind, only the reason explains this contradiction. Jaya Prakash Narayan, that eminent Indian, has read about war while Cariappa has led a war. Cariappa knows what it means to go to war while Jaya Prakash Narayan has seen a war film and has read about it and heard about it.

Sir, I am not opposed to the general state of preparedness in the country. Let us prepare ourselves.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Cariappa fought for imperialists.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : For once listen, Mr. Samar Guha. Let us be prepared to the last. But let us not talk about war because war does not mean more of money or less of money. War means more of human misery and not less of it. If anybody could convince

me that war has solved or war can solve any problem, I shall say that this country should go to war. Going to war needs courage but not going to war needs much greater courage. To that extent, I think, the Prime Minister was right when she said that one does not wage war because of financial considerations and I think that is a word of caution.

Let us not be cowards. Let us accept the realities. All our sympathies are with the Bangla Desh people and for their movement. But, as one hon. Member put it rightly, it is the people of East Bengal who have to win that war and who have to fight Yahya Khan. Our moral sympathies are with them. But let us not talk of war.

I must say that in this context Kashmir is one of our most vulnerable parts as far as our defences are concerned and when I talk of vulnerable, I am not talking of the hillpasses, which are easily accessible to the Pakistan. It is part of our ideological war. Kashmir is not a question of territory alone which we want to retain or secede. It is our ideological plank. It is our ideological basis. With the Bangla Desh movement in East Pakistan, Pakistan lost its ideological basis. But, if same thing happens in Kashmir, we are likely to lose our ideological basis. Therefore, the defence of Kashmir should be given the topmost priority and in the defence of Kashmir, only the military preparedness is not sufficient. May I take this opportunity to inform the hon. Defence Minister that all is not well as far as Kashmir's defence is concerned. One of my friends talked about the civilian population being the greatest bulwark against any aggression. The people of Kashmir have shown not once but thrice that they can resist the temptation, that they can resist the propaganda machine of Pakistan which has been invoking the name of religion, Quran and Islam. That is the Kashmir people's contribution to the defence preparedness.

It was suggested yesterday that the headman cannot be trusted, that the people of Kashmir cannot be trusted. May I remind you, Sir, that the people of Kashmir, essentially, basically and initially, have defended Kashmir against Pakistani aggression? Who could have saved Kashmir in 1947 when the Pakistani marauders were knocking at the doorstep of Srinagar? It was the people of Kashmir. Much has to be done for the people

of Kashmir. We must win their confidence. We have to enable them to participate in the democratic life of the country and that will keep them satisfied. Then they will act more effectively than the armed forces. But something strange has happened. We have been supplying Pakistan with leaders for submission from Srinagar jail. I think this august House knows that Maqbool Butt, a condemned prisoner, one fine morning, ran away from the Srinagar Central Jail. How is that that a criminal who was condemned to death runs away from the Srinagar Central Jail, not only runs away but crosses the borders within 24 hours? This needs high-level probing. Don't put things under the carpet. The policy of the Central Government has been mortgaging Kashmir to one or the other. It was mortgaged to Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, and then no voice was heard except Sheikh Abdullah's. Then it was mortgaged to Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, "the greatest of all patriots," and no other voice was heard. Now it has been mortgaged to Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq and no voice will be heard, because we have mortgaged Kashmir to Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq. But, if you really want to build the defence of Kashmir, Kashmir will have to be mortgaged to the people of Kashmir.

Some very important historical opportunities have been missed where we could have educated the people of Kashmir. The task of educating the people of Kashmir that India is a secular democracy is mine, and I must admit that my task has become difficult by certain acts of the leaders of the Central Government and the State Government. Democracy in Kashmir is not meant for Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and Mirza Afzal Baig alone. If they do not 'deserve' the democratic freedom, how about the rest of the people of Kashmir? I hope you know that in this House, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad complained that his candidates were not permitted to contest elections. What I want to say is this. My emphasis is only this: Win the confidence of the people of Kashmir.

Sir, who does not know that the recent hijacker of Fokker Friendship was none but an employee of B.S.F.? The Kashmir Chief Minister protested that we got this information of hijacking 3 months before; we wanted to interrogate Hassim Qureshi, the hijacker. But the Central Intelligence did not permit him. What is wrong? A high-level probe should be

[Shri S. A. Samim]

ordered. Even when they have got the information 3 months before, and one of the employees of BSF was a hijacker, why was it not possible to prevent it? Is it not possible that Pakistan has infiltrated into our Border Security Force? As I said earlier, the question of Kashmir should not be treated as a law and order question, not even as a defence question alone. The overall picture should not be forgotten. The people of Kashmir feel, and genuinely feel, that they are not part of this great country. By their instincts, by their ideological commitment towards the ideal of secularism and democracy they would like to feel so and they must be made to think so.

War should be the last resort. India is a great country; India is a country of Gandhiji. Some people say, Gandhiji would have permitted war. Please do not invoke Gandhiji's name. Gandhiji was the last person who talk of war. We would have found Gandhiji in Bangla Desh today facing Pakistani bullets rather than talking of war. War does not mean conquest of territory. War means committing the whole nation, the whole country to disaster with unknown results. Some people suggested that it will take 3 months. I do not know how they calculated. War is something which destroys all calculations and sometimes the calculators. Therefore, let us be on guard. While talking about war do not forget that we did not achieve our freedom, we did not fight election, we did not commit ourselves to democracy, only because we wanted to acquire some territory. We have some ideals before us. We say, garibi hatao. We have not exhausted all our avenues and Pakistan today stands condemned by the entire world community. America has given armaments, but the New York Times, which is the voice of the people of America has wrote about it. All the 4 Members who visited, condemned Pakistan. All the Parliamentarians of the various countries have condemned Pakistan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Member has exceeded the time; he must conclude.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I am just concluding. India has achieved already a war moral victory and if we persist with this offensive, peace offensive I am sure, with our victory, Bangla Desh will also win. Thank you.

श्री चन्नालाल चन्नाकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, जब हम रक्षा मंत्रालय की बैठक मांगें पर बहस करें तो हमें देश के इतिहास पर थोड़ी सी नजर डालनी चाहिये, उसके बारे में भी थोड़ा सा सोच लेना चाहिये। जब भी विदेशियों ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया है, उनके मुकाबले में हम सिर्फ इसलिए हारे हैं कि उनके पास अधिक आधुनिक हथियार होते थे। जब कभी भी कोई देश अपनी रक्षा की तैयारी करता है उस समय उसको इस बात का अच्छी तरह से ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि उसके साथ किस-किस देश की लड़ाई होने की सम्भावना है। 1962 के बाद कम से कम यह स्पष्ट हो गया है कि हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं चीन और पाकिस्तान उन से हमारी लड़ाई लम्बी होगी। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश ने आधुनिकतम हथियार जोकि आज दुनिया में बन रहे हैं, उनके विकास का प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। पंद्रह साल पहले हमारे देश के पास अणु विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी थी चीन के पास उतनी जानकारी नहीं थी। लेकिन अब पंद्रह बरस में चीन एटम बम तथा इंटर कंटीनेंटल मिसाइल भी बनाने लगा है जबकि हमारा देश न्यूक्लियर पावर अपने आप को बनाने से रोके हुआ है और इस दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। सरकार के पास शायद एक ऐसी रिपोर्ट है जिस में बताया गया है कि हमारा देश दस बरस में एक न्यूक्लियर पावर हो सकता है और इसमें इतनी रकम की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट पर भारत सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि जहां तक चीन का सम्बन्ध है वह अणु बम का उपयोग भारत के विरुद्ध नहीं करेगा। इसी तरह की घटना 1962 के पहले भी हुई थी। तब हमारे देश की सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया था कि चीन कभी इस देश पर आक्रमण नहीं करेगा लेकिन इतिहास ने बता दिया कि हम धोखे में थे। पहले भी कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जिस किसी देश पर भारत ने विश्वास किया, उसने उसको काफ़ी

घोषा दिया। इस वास्ते देश हित का तकावा यही है कि हम इसको निश्चित मानकर चलें कि देश की सुरक्षा के प्रश्न पर हम किसी भी देश पर विश्वास नहीं करेंगे। जब हमारे देश के पास अणु विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध से काफी जानकारी है और हमारे पास टेक्नोलॉजिकल जानकारी है तब क्यों न हम इस ओर आगे बढ़ें, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि इतना धन कहां से आएगा। वे यह भी कहते हैं कि हम ने गरीबी हटाओ का वचन दिया है और इसका नारा दिया है और इसको हमें पूरा करना है। अगर इसको हमें पूरा करना है तो दो तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया कहां से हम लगा सकेंगे इस काम में। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गरीबी हटाओ की ओर जितना भी हम ध्यान देते हैं उतना ही चाहे पाकिस्तान हो या चीन हो, हमारे रक्षा व्यय को बढ़ाते जाते हैं। थोड़ी देर पहले श्री समर मुखर्जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश का जो रक्षा का व्यय है वह प्रतिवर्ष पचास करोड़ बढ़ना चाहिए। इसको सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। पचास करोड़ बढ़ाने से क्या होगा? पचास करोड़ तो आजकल जो महंगाई चल रही है और जो वेतन आदि है उसी में खर्च हो जाता है...

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : बढ़ाने का उन्होंने विरोध किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि क्यों बढ़ा दिया है ?

श्री चम्पू लाल खन्नाकर : सुनने में गलती हो गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रक्षा व्यय है इसको बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि हमारे देश को अच्छी तरह से मालूम होना चाहिये कि हमें आगे किस-किस देश के साथ लड़ाई करनी है या किस-किस देश से हमारी लड़ाई हो सकती है।

यह सही है कि हमारे देश के पास धन की कमी है। लेकिन यह निश्चित है कि परमाणु बम बनाने की दिशा में हमें अभी से योजना बना कर तैयारी करनी चाहिये। यदि आज इसके बारे

में निर्णय लिया जाता है तो उसकी तैयारी में दस साल से कम का समय किसी भी हालत में नहीं लगेगा। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि अणु बम और उसकी डिलिवरी की व्यवस्था दोनों साथ-साथ हों। हमारे देश के पास इन दोनों के सम्बन्ध में टेक्नोलॉजिकल जानकारी है।

जो डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन है, जो हमारी आर्म्मेंस फैक्ट्रीज हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में तीन चार बातों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम जरूरत से ज्यादा सिविल-रिटो मॉडिड बनते जा रहे हैं। किसी जगह डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के मामले में कितना प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है इसकी चर्चा नहीं होती है। लेकिन यह सभी जानते हैं और कम से कम दूसरे देशों के लोग तो काफी इसको जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां कहां-कहां कौन-कौन सा सामान बन रहा है, क्या प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है। दूसरे देशों में इसकी काफी चर्चा भी होती है। बजट रिपोर्ट में भी यह चीज आती है। हमारे यहां सभी जानते हैं कि जितने भी हवाई जहाज बनते हैं वे डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के अंडर आते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि कितना प्रोडक्शन होता है, इसकी चर्चा आप रिपोर्ट में करें। लेकिन इतना तो अवश्य मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि किस ढंग से हमारे देश में जो रक्षा का प्रोडक्शन क्षेत्र है, उसमें किस तरह का निर्माण हो रहा है, उसकी विस्तार से चर्चा हो। कुछ तो पता चलना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार का माल वहां तैयार हो रहा है या इस तरह की दूसरी बात हो रही है।

श्री इन्द्रजीन गुप्त ने बताया है कि रिपोर्ट में कई कमियां हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में इसमें कोई चर्चा नहीं की गई है, कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। यह रिपोर्ट हिस्टोरिकल रिकार्ड की तरह है। दो तीन और चीजों की इस में कमियां हैं। रिट्रैक्टमेंट जिनका होता है उनके लिए आपने रिसेल्टमेंट डायरेक्टोरेट बना रखा है। रिसेल्टमेंट की इसमें थोड़ी सी चर्चा अवश्य की गई है। लेकिन इसमें जो

[श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर]

कठिनाई है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जो फौज से निकल कर आते हैं उन बेचारों की आयु 30, 32 या 35 साल होती है। इस आयु में उनको रिट्रैच कर दिया जाता है। रिट्रैचमेंट के बाद उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। उनको नौकरी दिलाने तथा उनको बसाने के काम को प्रमुखता दी जानी चाहिये। जिन्होंने देश की रक्षा करने में पंद्रह साल की सर्विस की हो, उनका इस तरह से बेकार फिरना देश हित में नहीं है। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में सेना की सख्या करीब तीन लाख या उससे थोड़ी कम थी। उस समय हमारी फौज में जो आते थे वे लोग जाते थे जिन के पास थोड़ी बहुत अपनी जमीन होती थी। आजकल अधिकांश ऐसे लोग उस में जाते हैं जिन के पास एक इंच भी भूमि नहीं होती है। पहले जो सेना से वापिस आते थे वे अपनी खेती में लग जाते थे। अब उनके पास जमीन न होने की वजह से वे खेती में नहीं लग सकते हैं। इस वास्ते जिस दिन से रिट्रैचमेंट हो उसी दिन तथा तत्काल उनको नौकरी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। रिपोर्ट में इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है...

श्री जगजीवन राम रिट्रैचमेंट नहीं, रिटायरमेंट।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : जो पंद्रह साल के बाद रिटायर हो जाते हैं उनके लिए आपने डायरेक्टोरेट आफ रिसिटलमेंट बना रखा है। उनको फिर से बसाने का जो प्रश्न है वह बहुत कठिन है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की ओर से इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि युद्ध से आए हुए, फौज से रिटायर हुए लोगों के लिए दस प्रतिशत नौकरियां सुरक्षित रहेंगी। आज चूँकि हमारी सेना की संख्या अधिक है और रिटायर होने वालों की संख्या भी अधिक होती है इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो प्रतिशत है इस में अधिक से अधिक वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक बैंकर अडरटेकिंग में आप इनको अधिक से अधिक नौकरियां दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें।

श्री समर मुखर्जी : वे कुछ समय पहले कहा था कि सेना का उपयोग हर जगह हो जाता है और यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे विदेशों से देश की रक्षा करने का सवाल हो और चाहे देश में आंतरिक गड़बड़ी होने के कारण देश रक्षा का सवाल हो, सेना का उपयोग इन दोनों गड़बड़ियों को रोकने में अवश्य किया जाना चाहिये। आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा है तो उस खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए अगर सेना का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तो इस में कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। सेना के पास जो हथियार हैं वे दूसरों के पास नहीं हैं। जब साधारण नागरिक या साधारण पुलिस देश के सामने उत्पन्न खतरे का सामना करने में असमर्थ हो तो वैसी अवस्था में अगर सेना का उपयोग किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह सदन उसका पूरा समर्थन करेगा।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) I am very happy to hear most of the speeches of the Hon Members and to note the change of attitude amongst our politicians towards our defence services I remember, it was not very long ago before the Chinese aggression, that in this very House our politicians talked about cutting down the expenses of our defence services in training Orders were actually passed by the Government of India that troops would be used for construction of houses and for cultivation of land, and it was felt that it was not necessary in this peaceful country that there should be toughening up of our defence services and that proper attention should be paid to their training I am also happy as an ex-soldier that it has been realised generally that we should attend to the welfare of our ex-servicemen and their families

We are facing a great danger We were awakened in 1962 and again in 1965 Fortunately it was only China in 1962 and only Pakistan in 1965, but next time we are afraid that it will be a concerted action against India by both these neighbouring enemies. There is also talk in certain quarters that there was a defence pact between Pakistan and China immediately after 1965 We would like to know from the hon Minister if he has any definite information about this, if he would throw some light on this, because we know that China is maintaining a huge army

in Tibet of more than six divisions and they can command any number of troops more at short notice. They have got missiles and from Tibet they can hit any target in India from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. These are dangerous things. We hear that Pakistan in the last three months has raised five new divisions. I hope that the Defence Minister would let us know his own preparations to meet these dangers.

I earlier suggested that this amount of Rs. 1189 crores demanded by the Defence Ministry is not adequate. I have said earlier and I would again suggest that we should treat these times as a national emergency. We should declare it so. If necessary, we should cut down all expenditure wherever it can be saved. I suggested that the amount of Rs. 785 crores which in this year we are going to give to the States as grant-in-aid should all be put in the defence budget.

We should also save this Rs. 75 crores which we are going to spend on employment schemes. There should be no better employment for our young men than in our defence services. Why should this money not be diverted to defence and all our young men given compulsory military training?

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

There is a difference between India and other developed countries. Fortunately I had the opportunity of visiting most of the European countries some years back. I attended some of the meetings of the World Veterans. I saw their institutions. I came to know what voice servicemen and ex-servicemen have got in those countries, and that is why their defence is properly planned. The civilian population knows about their defence needs. But unfortunately here in India you will find hardly one serviceman or ex-serviceman out of 1,000 people. We have not seen war on our soil.

In other countries, in Europe particularly, one out of two has taken part in a battle and knows everything about defence. It might have been the deep rooted prejudice acquired during the British regime that in India our defence services have been an isolated com-

partment. The civilian administration and our urban population considered them inferior and thought that people who did not have brains went to the army. Today this attitude seems to be changing but a lot more is needed. Our soldiers have always proved their patriotism.

I should suggest that there should be a system of conscription in this country as in other countries so that everybody, whether big or small, big businessmen or Minister's son, sees military service. There should be no employment in class I, II or III, in the State services or in the Centre, unless a young man has served at least for 3 years in the army, even though it may be territorial army to form a reserve force. These prize jobs should be given only to them. This should be made applicable to the public undertakings and the commercial firms also. A young man should see army, naval or air force service and then only he can ask for these civilian jobs.

We are lagging in one thing. Our defence service personnel are not associated with our policies. This is a big handicap. Soldiers are asked to keep away from politics. Even the representation of Peoples Act lays down that among the civilians only the gazetted officer is prevented from canvassing in politics. But in the defence services even a soldier or an ordinary sepoy cannot do it. Our retired officers find it difficult to go and woo the voters. We need their consultation; we need their opinion in our deliberations.

In the Rajya Sabha where we have got 12 nominated seats, why cannot we put 3 of our senior servicemen every time as nominated Members? It is provided in our Constitution that we can nominate artists, scientists, literateurs, and social service workers—a big bogus thing. Today military science, the science of war, is one of the most developed and important sciences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not say these are bogus things.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I hope you are not a social worker alone. What I mean to say is that no person who did not deserve a place there should get a place in the garb of social worker. Real social workers, I think I am also one of them if I may say so, are perfectly all right.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

It is really shameful that today our soldiers and ex-soldiers remember the British days. They say that regime was more considerate to them. If there was a letter from a commanding officer about the grievance of a soldier's family the Deputy Commissioner ran to the house of the soldiers's family. But now it is absolutely different. Nobody cares. I think more attention should be paid to these matters.

The soldier is the lowest paid employee under the Indian Government today. You would be shocked to know that he gets only Rs. 55/- as basic pay and Rs. 45/- as D. A. How can we give dignity to soldier unless we pay him well? Even a peon in Delhi, in your Parliament or Rajya Sabha gets more than Rs. 200/-. Is this how we raise the morale and dignity of the soldier?

There are certain other things which I want to mention if you can give me a few more minutes. There is one invidious distinction continuing in the army. The Britishers left the legacy. I think they did it as it suited them. They knew that there were some martial classes in India. They knew who had fighting qualities in their blood. They named certain regiments after communities and castes like the Rajput Regiment, like the Jat Regiment, the Dogra Regiment, the Sikh Regiment, the Mahar Regiment, etc. I would suggest that wherever invidiousness exists people who deserve to be given a name in a regiment, should further be recognised and the injustice done by the British removed. After all, what do they want? They only want to die for their country and bring glory to their blood, their caste, their race and their community and to the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: They kill the enemy; not die.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Yes; that is better. But they are first prepared to die in this noble cause. I would command this one community, a brave community; the Defence Minister would bear me out that in Ladakh, in 1962, against the Chinese, there was one battalion of the Ahirs, the 13 Kumaon Regiment. There was one company pitched against one full division of Chinese. Out of 125 jawans and officers, 114 laid down their lives, fighting to the last

drop of their blood and killed 1500 of the enemy. That was commanded by Major Shaitan Singh who got the Param Vir Chakra for his bravery in this company. Out of the 114 who were killed, about 15 got gallantry awards, which is the highest record of any military action in bravery. And yet, this Ministry has not even cared to build a memorial to these heroes in those snowy heights. I would suggest that because those jawans, this battalion came from one community alone and showed unparalleled bravery, their hands should be given to a regiment. Plenty of them are in the artillery and in other armed services. If they have one Ahir Regiment, they would still further be prepared to join it in large numbers and fight more enthusiastically. I shall be happy if Mr. Jagjiwan Ram also raises another regiment called the Chamar Regiment. Why not? They should also be given a proper place in the fighting forces.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: On the one hand, you condemn the castes; on the other hand, you demand more castes!

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I will condemn the upper castes. Make everybody fight and make everybody equal.

I would also suggest that the welfare of these soldiers depends upon giving them employment after retirement or early release from the army at a young age. I would suggest that 50 per cent of all Government jobs should be reserved for released or retired servicemen if they are fit for service and are able-bodied, particularly young men who retired early after a short service commission or after a short military service. In some of the States, 30 per cent of the posts have been reserved. It should be done all over India on a uniform basis.

Some hon. Members also suggested that these soldiers who go the army belong to the poor families and kisan families but they have got no land. When they come back, land should be found for them. I suggest that the hon. Defence Minister should see to it that at least the retired soldiers, if they have got no land to fall back upon, are treated on a par with Harijans and lands are distributed to them wherever the lands can be obtained. This is all that I have to say for their resettlement.

In the end, I suggest that the service officers should be kept absolutely aloof from the influence of foreign powers. Only a few days back, we read in the newspapers that our Air Chief Marshal went to the United States and he was awarded the Legion of Merit there. If our service officers start looking to foreign powers for commendation, that is going to undermine the discipline of our services. Even our Constitution lays down, under article 18(2) that no citizen of India shall get any title from any foreign power. This is a title. This is an award. It is a commendation. Why should heart burning be caused between officers and officers? Why should they award these things to our service officers? Naturally, when these foreign powers give them such awards, these officers would look forward for settling down with the help of those foreign powers, in firms that are run with their collaboration or they might find some other benefits. That is why they would try to please the foreign powers. It will have a very unhealthy influence and it should be stopped. There should be a policy that no defence service officer would get any award from any foreign power in future. Those who have got it should renounce it.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, for once, I would like to see that the debate on defence is kept free of politics. It should be judged on a scientific basis and on the basis of objectivity, and not on party affiliations. So, in the very beginning, I decry the tendency on the part of a few of my friends opposite to involve the army in politics and to criticise the Government for seeking the help of the army when needed in hours of crisis for purposes of extreme need, civil or otherwise. I was very much shocked to find that one member opposite criticised the Government's decision to send our forces to Ceylon. He was referring to certain newspaper reports and the attitude of certain Ceylonese. But may I say, it was done at the request of a legitimately and democratically established government? The purpose of the army is to obey the orders of the civil government. The civil government here is the better judge. But I am not going to dilate on it any further.

Coming to the report of the Defence Ministry, I would refer to some of the items highlighted there. We are told by the Department of Defence Production that there is a commendable increase in the production

of trucks. The figures are 10,730 three-tonne Shaktiman trucks, 22,682 one-tonne trucks and 6904 patrol vehicles. These are impressive figures. Those who say that the report is insipid, that progress is not satisfactory, that the standard is very low and that the report is just a bulletin of figures and facts, that it conceals more than it reveals, etc., should glance these pages of the report and then they will have a fair and balanced view.

I am not referring to the Ministry of Defence Production alone. There are certain other things of which I am proud. The Defence Ministry has taken note of the fact that with the modern science and technology, the world is going at a very high speed. I find a very interesting item in this. An Institute of Work Study has also been established and value engineering is coming into its own. In the army, we have to look to these scientific disciplines, so that the army personnel are trained on scientific lines. The Institute of Work Study will train the defence personnel in work study and allied managerial disciplines. There are provisions for higher education to be given to the jawans. I am told a committee has been set up or it has already submitted a report, under the chairmanship of Dr. Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor of Udaipur University, for recommending upgradation of syllabi at NDA and that for examination purposes, it will be affiliated to a university, so that our jawans who enter there are able to get a degree by studying there. This is most welcome.

17 hrs.

Another thing is, the Government has decided to raise a Naga regiment, in deference and respect to the aspirations of the Naga people. Some friends have talked of communalism and casteism in armed forces and decried the tendency to name regiments like that. I for one do not agree there because the highest of the bravery is rooted in the native soil. Those who do not subscribe to this view are living in an ivory tower or in the sky. Even the famous English poet, Stopford Brookes, in his famous lines said : "If ever I die and fall on foreign soil, that should be for ever England". He wanted to transplant the soil of England for the soil of France if he dies in France. Bravery springs from our ancestry; it springs from our native soil; it springs from our mother earth. So, there is no harm if a certain regiment of the army is known by the name

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

of a region. Here I would like to commend the resolution passed by the Assembly of the Pradesh to which I belong, namely, Himachal Pradesh, for raising the Himachal Pradesh regiment because that would give to the district to which I belong, and the tehsil to which I belong glory and enthusiasm for the sacrifice it has made for the protection of the motherland. I come from a district which had the largest number of casualty in the whole of India in the Indo-Pak conflict. I come from a tehsil which has sent the largest number of soldiers to the armed forces. So, I am proud of the fact that my soldiers, the soldiers of the Indian army, have fought with bravery. I am proud of Lt. General K. C. Katoch and Lt. General Pathania that my place has given birth to them. I am also proud of the ordinary soldiers who belong to that place and who work there. So, I would urge that in honour of the heroes of that area we should raise a Himachal Pradesh regiment as early as possible.

Similarly, there are some other subjects which are presented in the report as highlights of the Defence Ministry's work for the year. Here I would like to refer to one important fact in the record of British history written by Trevellyn. One member of the opposition got up and criticised the Prime Minister for appointing Mr. Goshen as the Minister of Navigation because, according to that member, Mr. Goshen had no notion of the motion of the ocean.

Here I would like to say that we have to keep pace with the advance in science and technology. The world is changing fast. Only today I was reading an article in *Survival* about the erosion of surface naval power. In that article Paul Cohen, who is a specialist in under sea warfare, refers to the fact that whereas we are making ships and all that, the ships have given way to submarines and the balance of advantage lies in making submarines in preference to ships because the world is marching forward. I would like to quote a few words from his article :

"Large surface ships, naval and mercantile, have become vulnerable beyond salvage to the submarine with its new armament and technology. The effectiveness of merchant ships in ocean transport and of service naval vessels to protect them or to blockade them as the circumstances require was the foundation on which the Great Powers built their naval strategy. That founda-

tion continues to erode under an irresistible tide of technology, the key expression of which are the submarine and the missile."

So, I want to refer to the fact that the world is fast changing. I was reading in the same article that a ship takes ten years to be built from its design to completion. During these ten years the world marches ahead and unless we take to latest planning we cannot march ahead. I see that there is a cell in the Defence Ministry, Department of Production, which takes into account the latest thinking on the subject. This article further says :

"Overall anti-submarine capability is losing ground to submarine capability because the latter is benefited to a greater degree from a variety of expanding technologies. Among them specifically are navigation, long range communication, satellite and under sea surveillance technique, under water propulsion system, life support system and homing weapons."

When science is marching at such a rapid rate, would it not be proper for the Ministry to take note of this important development and switch our planning to that tune? I am very happy to read in the Report that there is a revision of annual plan that every year it is revised, renewed and carried forward to complete the Defence Five Year Plan. So, this is a very nice point but I wish this kind of thinking is also allowed to be taken into consideration while we make our plans.

I would now come to one thing which my friends from all sides of the House have referred to, that is, rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. It is a very important thing. The figures given in the Report are that 50,000 combatant are released every year and out of them one-third are released on mercy or compassionate grounds, that is, on their own request and two-thirds, that is, 34,000 are released on completion of their period of service. These people have to be given service and there is the Directorate of Settlement linked with this problem. But, unfortunately, I have met many ex-servicemen who find it difficult to find a job. There is a proposal in the Report that the Directorate of Settlement be given sponsoring power. I would request the Defence Ministry to give these powers immediately because when a fellow soldier who comes home on leave sees a fellow-soldier suffering and idle and unlooked for and uncared for he is also given the injection of

frustration. I would like the army men to keep up their morals and there was a reference by Birender Singh Rao that 50 per cent of the posts be reserved. I think it would be difficult because according to the Report itself there is a Supreme Court ruling which refers to the fact that all reservations whether for scheduled castes or for other types or backward area or for Army they are not to go beyond the specific limit of 50%. So, keeping that in view, I would request the Ministry to increase the quota from 10% to a little higher say 15% or 20%.

Now, I would like to refer to an important problem and that is we care more for the dead. That is our traditional attitude. When a person dies we are all for giving family pension but are we also going to consider the conditions in which the families of the serving soldiers are living. Sir, a telegram which is sent by a man in active service to his home, can you be sure, it reached in time, a telegram reporting the death of a person reaching his wife or sister or mother ten days later. It is a shame on our system of communication. I would like Sir, that Defence job is a job that spills over to other Ministries. I want something should be done in this respect. There are soldiers who go on leave and there is a river which they cannot cross and five days are taken and there the bus does not ply. While our youngmen are ready to serve for the sake of Motherland and are ready to sacrifice the last drop of their blood for the protection of the Motherland their wives, daughters and sisters have to walk for miles to get a drop of drinking water. Is this just? It is no justice at all. We care for the dead and neglect the living. I think if we are to look forward for the best among us to go to the Armed Forces—the best among us and the brave among us to sacrifice or be ready to sacrifice the last breath of their life for the sake of the Motherland—we will have to look to the conditions in which their families live. I gather from the Report it has not been possible for the Government to provide family quarters to each and every soldier but it is possible for Government and for our senior man on the Cabinet to persuade his colleague that communication system in those areas where from the soldiers come in the largest number they are looked on a priority basis. There should be some kind of communication system—telegraph office, telephone office or dak system should be geared to that end and similarly transport facilities should be given. There is

no justice in any kind of statement which does not take this into consideration. I think this must be one of our guiding principles that whereas we care for the soldier when we prod him to sacrifice his life we do not care for his sister, mother or daughter or son. We must also take this view into consideration.

Then, there is the question of defence preparedness. What is defence preparedness? That our machinery should be geared up to the maximum. I gather from the Report that the Territorial Army has an authorised strength of 50,778 as on 31st December, 1970, I would like to ask: How is it that at present the actual strength is 43,782? Why this gap of about 7,000? If it is to be geared up to the moment that a crisis may arise at any time, we must have authorised strength. Similarly, we have to do so many other things.

The largest attack comes not from the Chinese weapons. China conducted her 11th nuclear test on the 14th October, 1970 over Lop Nor in Sinkiang—incidentally, it is mentioned in the Report, on the very first page as "Sinking." Fortunately there is the Errata, China has the capacity of producing 40 nuclear bombs every year of 20 K. tonne capacity. This is the power that China has developed. But the danger does not come from this power. The danger comes from the Chinese attitude. I remember having read the Peking Daily in Chinese language itself. Everyday, on the first page, there is a quotation and one of the quotations that is drilled into the ears of every growing child is: The power grows out of the barrel of a gun. If this is the attitude, you have to fight that. You have to be prepared at all times and at all hours to face this challenge. And the challenge of Bangla Desh in which China might have a hand is the challenge we must face.

17.12 hrs.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

May I remind the House what the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, said once? I may also quote:

जदि तोर डाक हुने केउ न जासे
तबे एकला चलौ रे।

These are the words of Tagore. Can we not draw inspiration from these words?

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

Sir, I would like to close my speech with one or two couplets from a poem that I have read in Urdu by Dr. Ajmali :

कहां हो शायरे आतिशे नौ, मेरे दरवेश
यरूणलम की तरह है लहू-लहू ढाका,
हजार सीना फिगारो की खू से तर आंखें
तुम्हारी शोला नवाई की राह तकती है,
हजारों रूहें मरे रह गुजर भटकती है ।
कलम उठाओ कि पद्मा नदी के साहिल पर
हदीमे कल्ले अजीमे फिराक ताजा है ।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we became free on the 15th August, 1947 and China became free a year and two months after us, that is, on 2nd October, 1948.

China was poorer than us at that time. Today what do we find ? Today, China is one of the great world powers, a member of the nuclear club, and it is producing steel about four times our production, it is producing coal about four times our production and so also electricity. These are the things which constitute their great revolution.

This is the position. Today China has a standing army of 25 lakhs whereas we have only an army of 8 lakhs. It has, besides that, about 2 crore men in the people's militia which is probably the world's largest land army. What is the reason ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Because they have no Parliament.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : There is Parliament. You cannot deny that. I have been there and seen them working. The only one reason is that they are determined to become a great power. And we have no determination and ambition to become a great power quickly. That is the only reason why they have progressed so fast. China is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as vast as India but at a rate which is five times quicker. China has advanced. It has stolen a march over us in every field. Sir, if we have to exist as a nation, then we will have to take a leaf out of China's book. Otherwise, we cannot survive.

To-day Pakistan dares to send its infiltrators into our country. We don't go to the help of people in Bangla Desh after the greatest butchery ever committed anywhere in the world. We hesitate. We thought that the world powers will come to our succour. But, what happened ? Nobody cared and every country is now helping Pakistan. For one thing, no world power wants India to become a great power. They created Pakistan for that purpose. How can you then expect them to support you ? They did not want China to become a great power. But, in spite of that, it has become great power by its own efforts. So, if we want to become a great power, we will have to stand on our own legs. So, I say, that we must work hard to become a great power.

To-day we are very very insecure. China has made eleven nuclear explosions at Lop Nor. It has got a missile which it can send 3000 km from the Tibetan heights. They can hit our targets very easily. Suppose tomorrow they attack us and use nuclear weapons, what shall be our answer ? You have said in your report.

"While the nuclear capability of China, no doubt, constitutes an important factor in the total spectrum of threats to our security, its credibility has to be judged by several criteria such as the political or military advantages that may be derived from such an attack, its repercussions on the world situation, the reaction of other advanced nations and nuclear powers etc."

We have seen the reaction of the world and the great powers to the butchery in the Bangla Desh. Shall it be anyway different if China attacks us by nuclear bombs ? I am sure they don't want us to rise and if we go down, they will only rejoice. If we want to defend ourselves, we will have to strengthen our Army Navy and Air force many times and to prepare nuclear weapons. We have to change our policy. You talk about disarmament in the forums of the world. We have been trying for it for the last 23 years. But nobody has given up nuclear arms. Everybody is stock-piling them. You say, 'We are the only virtuous people in the world.' We persuade people to give up arms but that thing has not happened. The country will not forgive you for refusing to

manufacture nuclear bomb upto now. When Dr. Bhabha said that we can produce atom bomb in very little time with very little cost, we did not take advantage of his offer. We said, 'No, we will use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes'. The result is that we are left far behind. Even now, what I say is : if you want to live as a nation, you will have to go in for the nuclear bomb and you should manufacture it immediately without any further delay. I know we can do it. Our scientists are capable of it. They only want your orders. There is no loss of face in changing a decision because there is no fixity about our decision. Therefore, for our safety we should go in for nuclear bombs.

Then, Sir, even our conventional forces are far inferior. Our army, as I told you, is far inferior to China's. Our Air Force is much smaller. Our Navy is also much smaller. If we want to live with this great neighbour on our north, we have to spend on our defence something equal to what China does.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 5000 crores ?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Whatever it be, you will have to do it. If you want to live as a nation, you will have to defend yourself. If you want to live, you must spend as much as is necessary to become at least equal as China in military power.

I hope the hon. Defence Minister will realise the urgency of the matter. He must not leave our country to the mercy of China and be in the same position as we were in 1962. We have, of course, advanced in our defence-preparedness since 1962 because that attack by China awakened us. But we have lost that momentum. Shastriji gave the slogan-Jai Jawan Jai Kisan. Now that slogan is almost forgotten. Nobody remembers it. We must rekindle the flame. You must give the Jawans more honour and importance and improve their conditions of service so that they may play the same role that they played at the time of Pakistan war in 1965.

Our army is the finest army in the world. They have not lost any battle on any battlefield in the world. Given the opportunity, they can be a match for China. The Army has to avenge its defeat from China's sudden attack in 1962. The Army is itching for it. Only they have to be given the opportunity for it.

There is no other alternative now for us except to send our troops on a mission of mercy to Bangla Desh to put an end to this continuing genocide and butchery and to make Bangla Desh safe for the refugees to return back. You have to send your troops on a mission of mercy and you cannot escape it. You, Sir, are in charge of our Defence ; it is your responsibility to see that our Army is the strongest and we can meet the challenge, both of China and Pakistan put together at the same time. You should make our country as great and as powerful as China is. For that you must do whatever is necessary.

80 lakhs of refugees are on our borders ; there is no other alternative but to send our troops on a mission of mercy to Bangla Desh to make it safe for the return of the refugees and to stop this continuing genocide, and exodus by putting Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in power there.

We should put Sheikh Mujibur Rehman's party in power ; that is the only alternative if we want refugees to return home. When the independence of Bangla Desh becomes a reality and Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is in power Pakistan will have died of itself. I don't want to destroy Pakistan, but they have destroyed Pakistan themselves. I hope you are alive to the situation and will not shirk your responsibility. I have very high respect for our Minister of Defence and for his efficiency and I hope that he will give us a powerful defence, a powerful Army, Navy and Air Force, and a nuclear stockpile larger than China's.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को बधाई देता हूँ क्योंकि वह बहुत ऐफ्रीशियेंट मिनिस्टर हैं। उन के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि देश में जब चीनी की कमी थी तो एक ही साल में 100 परसेंट शुगर प्रोडक्शन में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, जो किसी मुल्क में नहीं हुई है। 22 लाख टन शुगर एक साल में हुई, और जब 5, 6 ह० सेर चीनी बिक रही थी तो दूसरे साल ही 43 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ। इसलिये मैं उन से बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद करता हूँ। उन के साथ हमारे एक जनरल के पुत्र काम कर रहे हैं। मेरा

[श्री रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

मतलब माननीय रवि शंकर शुक्ल जी से है जो कि फ्रीडम फाइटर रहे हैं। ओसमानिया यूनिवर्सिटी से जब हम निकाल दिये गये आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में तो नागपुर यूनिवर्सिटी में हम एक साल पढ़े। इसलिए मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ।

हमारा भारत दिन ब दिन छोटा होना जा रहा है। पहले बलोचिस्तान से चिटागांग तक हिन्दुस्तान था। हमारे शास्त्रों में मंत्र है "आसेतु हिमाचल पर्यन्तम्"। लेकिन जब उस का रूप छोटा हो गया है। हमारे बच्चे जब इस मन्त्र को सुनते हैं तो अपने देश के नक्शे को देखते हैं जो छोटा नजर आता है। उस के कारण बहुत है। एक तो यह कि हमारे नेताओं ने इन देयर सुप्रीम विज़डम देश का बटवारा स्वीकार करके पाकिस्तान को स्वीकार किया। मैं उसको चैलेज नहीं करता और खुशकिस्मती है कि आज पाकिस्तान का स्वयं बटवारा हो रहा है। अगर पाकिस्तान औक्पुपाइड कश्मीर का 3,00,000 मुरब्बा मील का रकबा पाकिस्तान ने चीन को दिया हुआ है जो कि हमारा ही हिस्सा है। दूसरे बाइना बे 12,000 मुरब्बा मील हमारा हिस्सा अपने कब्जे में किया हुआ है। तो इतना बड़ा इलाका हमारे पास से चला गया है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस हिस्से को किस तरह से वापस लिया जायगा? मैंक महोन लाइन का जिक्र करना हर सदस्य भूल गया। 1962 में चीन ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया और मैंक महोन लाइन के अन्दर आ गया। उस लाइन को उस ने बर्मा के साथ स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन हमारे साथ उसको एक्सेप्ट नहीं करता है। तो उस एरिया को आप कैसे वापस लेंगे? अगर कोई तरकीब मंत्री जी के पास है और वह देश हित में उसे नहीं बतलाना चाहते, तो मैं उन को बताने के लिये प्रेस नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन यह बाहिर है कि अगर उस इलाके को वापस लेना है तो अपनी ताकत को बढ़ाना है जिस के लिये एटम बम हमारे पास होना जरूरी है। हमारे मिलिटरी के लोग बहादुर हैं, वे राणा प्रताप और शिवाजी

के वारिस हैं। अंग्रेजों ने भी जो दो लड़ाइयां जीतीं वह हिन्दुस्तानी सेना के बल पर ही जीती हैं। इसी तरह से पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ भी जो जग हमने जीती वह अपने बहादुर सिपाहियों के दम पर ही जीती, हालांकि पाकिस्तान के पास हमसे अच्छे आर्म्स और ऐम्मुनिशन्स थे। लेकिन बाइना के साथ जीतना जरा मुश्किल है। इसमें काफी खर्च आयेगा। लेकिन खर्च के सवाल को ले कर हम अपने देश की आजादी को कुर्बान नहीं कर सकते। खर्च से ज्यादा आजादी हमको प्यारी है और उनकी हर कीमत पर हिफाजत करनी है। 90 साल की मुमलसल लड़ाई के बाद हमने आजादी हासिल की है, लेकिन इस आजादी को बचाने के लिये ईटर्नल विजिलेंस की जरूरत होती है, जैसा कि कहा भी गया है 'Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty' तो वैसी विजिलेंस होनी चाहिये तभी जब तक सूर्य और चन्द्रमा आकाश में रहेगे हमारा काम चलता रहेगा।

अब मैं कुछ बातें अपने देश के बहादुर जवानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब बारिश होती है, तूफान आता है, ज्यादा सर्दी पड़ती है तो सिविलियन पीपुलेशन अपने घर में बैठ कर उस से बचाव करती है। लेकिन उसी समय में हमारी मिलिटरी के सिपाही अपनी इयूटी पर रहते हैं। 17, 18 हजार फीट की ऊंचाई पर, जहां पैट्रोल तक जम जाता है, आदमी का धूक बरफ बन जाता है, ऐसी हालत में हमारे जवान मुस्तीदी के साथ अपनी इयूटी पर अजाम देते हैं। इसलिये हमको उनकी खातिर तवाजेह का माकूल इंतजाम करना चाहिये। नैपोलियम का कहना था 'The Army moves on its stomach' तो फौज को पेट भर खाना मिलना चाहिये। जो अच्छी गिञ्जा सिविलियन पीपुलेशन खाती है उससे भी अच्छी गिञ्जा आर्मी के लोगों को खिलानी चाहिये बाहे उसके लिये हमको 1200 करोड़ के बज्जय अपनी मिलिट्री पर 1500 करोड़ २० खर्च करना पड़े, तो भी कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये।

अभी माननीय मुकर्जी साहब कह रहे थे कि एक प्लेन में दो, तीन अफसर जाते हैं। तो यह

इसलिये किया गया है कि ज्यादा अक्सर एक प्लेन में न जायें क्योंकि अगर कोई दुर्घटना हो तो देश का नुकसान अधिक न हो। आप को याद होगा कि पहली जंग के बाद कश्मीर में हमारे चार, पांच जनरल एक ही जहाज में सफर कर रहे थे और हवाई हादसे में वे सब एक साथ मारे गये। इसलिये यह नियम बनाया गया है कि जब तक जरूरत न पड़े तब तक जितने आर्मी अफसरों का जाना जरूरी हो वही जायें, उससे ज्यादा एक साथ न जायें। क्योंकि उनकी जान हमारे लिये बहुत कीमती है।

जब हमारे सिपाई हिमालय की चोटी पर खड़े रहते हैं उस समय उनको घर की याद नहीं आनी चाहिये। माननीय राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा कि आप को फौज के लोगों को हरिजनों की तरह ट्रीट नहीं करना चाहिये, आर्मी के रिटायर्ड आदमियों को पोलिटिकल सफरस की तरह ट्रीट करना चाहिये और उनकी इज्जत होनी चाहिये। मैं भी उनसे इत्फाक करता हूँ, और आंध्र प्रदेश में हम लोग आर्मी के लोगों को बहुत कुछ प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं। इसलिये जो सिपाही लड़ने के लिये जाते हैं उनकी अच्छी तरह से देखभाल करनी चाहिये जिससे उनको घर की याद न आये। उनके बीबी बच्चों की हिफाजत करना मुल्क की जिम्मेवारी है।

बंगला देश के बारे में मैं एक लफ्ज कहना चाहता हूँ। जो वहाँ मुक्ति फौज है वह ऐनाकी पैदा करने के लिए काफी है। पाकिस्तानी दरिदों को वह वहाँ से नहीं निकाल सकती है। दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी शक्तों ने पाकिस्तान को यह भविष्य दिया है कि तुम ऐसा न करो, तुम मुजीब को छोड़ दो, सिविल हल लाओ। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने उनका भविष्य सुनने से इल्कार कर दिया है। अब कौन सा तरीका बाकी रह गया है रिफ्यूजीज को वापिस भेजने का सिवाब बार के, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ। श्री शमीम ने कहा है कि बार से डरना चाहिये और बड़े जोरों से उन्होंने इसकी वकालत की है कि बार नहीं करनी चाहिये। उन्होंने पूछा कि बार

से कौन सा प्राबलैम साल्व हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर पाकिस्तान से बार हो तो हमारा रिफ्यूजीज का प्राबलैम साल्व हो जाएगा। साथ ही मैं यह समझता हूँ कि 1947 में तथा उसके बाद जितने भी रिफ्यूजी आए हैं और पाकिस्तान ने उनको निकाल बाहर किया है, हिन्दुस्तान में भेजा है, उस सबका हिमाब करके उसना ही इलाका हमें अपने कब्जे में कर लेना चाहिये फिर चाहे उसका कुछ भी नतीजा क्यों न हो। आइदर बिन आर पैरिश। जब तक कोई स्ट्रांग एक्शन नहीं लिया जाएगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। जूतों के भूत बातों से नहीं माना करते हैं। बात करने से पाकिस्तान मान नहीं सकता है। एक बार हमने उसके साथ लड़ाई लड़ी थी। लेकिन बर्दाकस्मती यह है कि ताशकंद समझौते के बाद हमने अपनी फौज को वापिस बुला लिया। अगर थोड़ी देर और लड़ाई चलती तो लाहौर और इस्लामाबाद पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में नहीं रहते। उस वक्त हमने जो गलती की, उसको हमें आगे नहीं दोहराना चाहिये।

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT
(Kolaba) : I support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry.

It was rather distressing to hear member after member getting up and saying that war should be avoided at any cost. Some even went to the length of quoting Gandhiji in support of that point of view. There were some who said Bangla Desh should be recognised but war should be avoided. I do not understand how war can be avoided if Bangla Desh is given due recognition. What I mean to say is that war cannot be avoided by fear of war. If at all war has to be avoided, we should be prepared for it. In order that we should be prepared for war, we have to see that our defence forces are in proper order and proper gear.

So far as our defence forces are concerned, since independence our defence forces were put to test thrice, in 1947, in 1962 and 1965. In 1947-48, Pakistanis infiltrated into Kashmir and war was forced upon us. In 1962, it was China which invaded and war was forced on India. In 1965, it was again Pakistan, this time regular troops of Pakistan, which invaded our country and

[Shri Shankarrao Savant]

war was thrust upon us. In the 1962 war with China, we fared very badly, mainly due to bad terrain and bad generalship. In the 1947 and 1965 wars with Pakistan, both our army and air force gave a very good account of themselves and earned rich laurels. Our navy of course has not still been put to the test, but I am sure when that time comes, it will also acquit itself very well.

AN HON. MEMBER : God forbid.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT : That is exactly what I say. Why should we be scared of war ? By being afraid of war, we are not going to avoid it. If we want to avoid war, we should be fully prepared for war.

Another proposition that was laid down was that war has not solved any problems. This is also a wrong supposition. There are some problems which war alone can solve. For instance, Hitler's problems was solved only by war. Mussolini's problem was solved only by war. Chamberlain tried to solve that problem without war. He was a total failure. He only ended by giving Hitler without war which he wanted with war. That was the only effect of his interference. That is why I am saying that by simply fearing war we are not going to avoid war. We must be prepared for it, and that is the main task of our defence forces. All the three defence services must be in such an array that in any event we will be able to safeguard our frontiers.

It is heartening to find from the Report of the Ministry that the Research and Development Department is making its presence felt in all the three branches of the defence armada. By yoking the services of the universities and big industrial houses, they have broad-based the whole research and given a national character to the problems of the defence forces. The pace of research and the implementation of the laboratory inventions, however, leaves much to be desired and it is hoped that the Minister will see to it that in this age of science and speed we do not lag behind.

Apart from the personal valour and collective striking power of the defence services, we have two main responsibilities to discharge. The first is that we must provide the forces with the latest and best of weapons, and the

second is that we must keep them well-disciplined and well contented. It is in respect of this last requirement, namely the contentment of the staff and forces that I wish to make some suggestions.

In the war of 1965, the Air Force made a significant mark. With the help of inferior and out-moded planes, our Air Force literally trounced the superior Air Force of Pakistan and obtained supremacy in the air. The credit for this naturally goes to the Air Force as a whole and not to any one branch. Our planners however believed that the credit goes entirely to the General Duty Pilots and not to the Technical Officers who took part in the maintenance of the Air Force. The result is that the G. D. Officers are placed at a vantage position in the matter of pay, promotions, prospects and privileges as compared to the technical staff.

Let me recount the story of the discrimination from the beginning. At the time of recruitment itself, the educational qualifications of the G. D. Officers or G. D. Pilots as they are called is matriculation, while the educational qualifications of the technical staff is a degree in engineering or a technical subject like tele-communications. With all that, the G. D. Pilots are started on a salary which is Rs 75 higher than the technical staff, although the ranks of both are the same. When the ranks are the same, the pay ought to be the same. The Flying Officers, Squadron Leaders etc. are given an initial advantage of Rs. 75 when they are from G. D. O. category. Thereafter they are given flying bounty which formerly used to be Rs. 150. Now it is Rs. 350. Shortly it is going to be Rs. 500 per month. Just as flying bounty is given to the G.D. Pilots, there is no reason why maintenance bounty should not be given to the technical staff who are not only graduates but are also doing an arduous task, because at the time of war it is the planes that are on the ground which are the first target of the attack of the enemy. Therefore, a risk allowance should be given to these technical staff though it may not be the same as the bounty given to the G.D. Pilots. At the time of sending persons for higher studies to Staff College also the G.D. pilots are given preference ; the technical staff rarely gets any chance of going to staff colleges for getting higher training.

The reason for all this is that there is no integration of the technical branches at the top

as is the case with the army. In the army there is the engineering staff, the technical staff. They get the same pay as the other fighting forces. Therefore there is no quarrel so far as the engineering staff is concerned. Here we have made such discrimination between the DG pilots and the technical staff that the technical staff has naturally become disgruntled.

Therefore my request to the Defence Minister is that he should look into these questions more carefully and see that the grievances of the technical staff are removed because ultimately the entire work has to be done by proper co-ordination of the technical staff and the flying pilots. In this case what we are doing is this. So far as the flying squad is concerned, a pilot officer, the lowest officer gets a pay which is equal to the Squadron leader's pay. This means we are giving a G. D. pilot an artificial and additional dignity and status. So far as status and dignity are concerned, the pay and economic position matter considerably.....(Interruptions) The Pay Commission may look into it. I do not mind who looks into it. But I can request only the Defence Minister here.

My second point is this. The research and development department should be goaded further to do research work more quickly and implement same. This is the age of science and the more speed we show and the more sophisticated weapons we produce and hand them over to the personnel concerned, the better will be the output of those persons. In the war of 1965 although our weapons were not so nice the staff was disciplined. I would request the Defence Minister to look into these aspects; the discrimination made against the technical staff should be stopped, and secondly, the research and development should be goaded to take further action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I was surprised to hear the speech of my hon. friend who had just spoken and also another speaker who pleaded for the manufacture of the atom bomb. We have discussed this matter several times in this House and we know nuclear weapons being deterrent, once we start manufacturing atom bomb there is going to be an armaments race. With its meagre resources India is a poor country and we shall not be able to compete in that. Then war psychosis will have to be created and every time, like the United States, we shall have to find

some country like Korea or Vietnam where they can be dumped. I condemn such suggestions which have been made in this House thoughtlessly. They do not seem to realise the gravity of the situation. They may feel that if we have the atom bomb our country will be like any other country.

AN HON. MEMBER : Soviet Union.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am discussing the defence matters of the Indian Union; not the Soviet Union. Sir, much has been said about creating a war psychosis. My hon friend says that everything was decided by Mussolini and Hitler and all others by war. This is true. But the ruination of their countries also came through war. So, let us realise—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please finish within two minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Please make it at least five minutes. Let somebody else sacrifice so that I can speak !

The point is, we should not talk about war. We are not afraid of war. Our army is not afraid of war, but why should we create a war psychosis and thus create a favourable condition for black marketers and vested interests to rob our country and rob the common people? War will affect our economy, and it does not help anybody except the big sharks who are exploiting the working class and exploiting the nation as a whole.

Then I come to certain points relating to the question of employees. I hope you, Sir, as the champion of the employees' cause, will kindly give me some time. Much has been said about defence problems. I congratulate the army, the air force and the navy and the officers and the jawans for doing a wonderful job. I hope India will do well. I also congratulate the workers, the ill-fed and ill-clad workers, who are awaiting the Pay Commission's award, for the wonderful job they have done during 1962 and 1965. Even today, as the President of the All India Defence Employees Federation, I assure the hon. Defence Minister that, whether it is in Ishapore, Cossipore, Kanpur, Khamaria or Jabalpur, all the ordnance factory employees will defend their land with all their might and they will never lag behind.

AN HON. MEMBER : With their dandas

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not dandas nor with atom bombs ; with their hard work.

There are certain problems concerning the defence employees. First of all, the Railway Board has decided to take a representative of defence employees on the Board. The other day. The Deputy Minister, Shri Qureshi, assured us. I earnestly request the hon. Defence Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, who championed the cause of labour when he was the Labour Minister, to include a representative of defence employees on the Ordnance Production Board. As President of the Federation, I am prepared to sit with the INTUC and evolve a common name in this connection.

Then, there is need for the abolition of the contract system of labour. It is a hot-bed of corruption. The distinction between industrial and non-industrial employees should also be done away with. In view of the fact that the country is said to be moving towards socialism and if it really feels like that, the distinction between industrial and non-industrial worker should be done away with.

Then, another request is this. The hon. Minister agreed in principle that all the employees should be treated alike. But the casual employees have not been paid the interim relief as yet. The casual employees who are working along with the factory workers, along with the depot workers, and along with the Inspectorate workers are not being treated as Government employees.

Last but not the least, I would like to say that trade union rights should be restored to those working in the Jammu and Kashmir area. Certain concessions have been withdrawn from the defence employees posted in the Jammu and Kashmir area—whether it is Srinagar, Udamptur or Jammu. They have been declared as peacetime areas. So, why have not the trade union rights been restored ? I would request the Minister to see that their trade union rights are restored.

Then there is the question of shortage of work in the ordnance factories. Whether in

Bengal, Kanpur or anywhere, there is shortage of work. The main reason is, the workload in regard to several items being given to the private sector. The hon. Minister assured us in this House that this will not be done any longer in the case of the ordnance factories. I would request him to realise that the private sector which ditched him in 1962 and 1965 will also ditch him now, especially certain big contractors. The ordnance factory workers are prepared to work without overtime ; they will do anything for Bangla Desh. I would request that this contract system should be abolished in the ordnance factories.

In conclusion, I would only request the hon. Minister to restore the permanent negotiating machinery. I know the case is pending with him. Something should be done, so that the All India Defence Employees' Federation also join the JCM.

I am sorry my young friend, Shri Das Munsai, said that political parties should not be allowed to go to Ishapur and Cossipore. Is that a prohibited area, where only the Chatra Parishad or Mr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray should be allowed to go and not S. M. Banerjee or anyone else ? Political consciousness means consciousness to defend the country. For a non-political worker, money will be the only incentive and national interest can never be the incentive.

Also, I request that proper representation should be given to the scheduled castes and tribes, as decided by the Supreme Court. It has not yet been implemented. It is shame on us. With these words, I request the Minister to throw light on all these points.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Sir, I have a request to the Defence Minister. He has been our greatest Labour Minister, He has been our greatest Food Minister, who gave us the green revolution and the highest cane-price. Now as Defence Minister, he should give us the most powerful army, armed with nuclear weapons.

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) : सम्भाषित महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही साथ बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ और वह इसलिए कि मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि जिस

व्यक्ति ने स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में एक बड़े मार्क के घोड़ा के रूप में काम किया और मुल्क को आजाद किया आज उसी के हाथों में हमने अपने मुल्क की रक्षा की बागडोर सौंपी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे अच्छा अवसर हमारे सामने नहीं आ सकता है। हम भले ही इन अनुदानों के लिए आलोचनाएं करते रहें लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि जिन हाथों में हम अपने देश की रक्षा की बागडोर सौंप रहे हैं उन हाथों में उस विभाग में क्या भरा हुआ है? वह खून जिस ने कि अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए सब कुछ बलिदान किया आज हमारे सौभाग्य से रक्षा की बागडोर वह अपने हाथ में सम्भाले हुए हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारे देश का रक्षा विभाग जो है, अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए हमारे सैनिक अपना खून देने के लिए अपना बलिदान करने के लिए तैयार हैं और मैं तो यह कहता हूँ ऐसे व्यक्तियों के ह्राथ में अगर हमारे देश की रक्षा की समस्या रहे तो हमारे देश का बच्चा-बच्चा अपना बलिदान करने के लिए तैयार होगा और देश को पराधीन होने नहीं देगा। आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क के एक तरफ चीन है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान है और उससे हमारी सीमा घिरी हुई है। हमको आवश्यकता इस बात की पड़ रही है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए सचेत रहें। लेकिन मैं आपको यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी एक भाई ने बताया था कि कुमायू रेजीमेंट के 114 व्यक्ति मारे गए 115 में से और केवल एक व्यक्ति बचा था मैं उसी इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ, मुझे फख्र है कि मेरे इलाके के अन्दर ऐसे नौजवान हैं जोकि अपनी जान पर खेल कर देश की रक्षा करते हैं। गढ़वाल ने चन्द्र सिंह गढ़वाली जैसे वीर पैदा किए जिसने आजादी की जंग में यह कहा था कि मैं स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानी जो कि निहत्थे हैं उन पर गोली नहीं चलाऊंगा और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ था कि उसको आजीवन कारावास का दंड दिया गया था। आज भी वह जिन्दा है और बुरी हालत में है। लेकिन आज भी उसके हृदय में देश के लिए मरने और मिटने की वही भावना विद्यमान है जो

हमें भी देश के लिए मरने और मिटने की प्रेरणा देती है। मैं उस बोर्डर का रहने वाला हूँ जिसका भाग एक तरफ तिब्बत से मिलता है, दूसरी तरफ नेपाल से मिलता है और आप जानते हैं कि तिब्बत चीन के अधीन है। चीन हम पर अपनी खूनी आंखें गाड़े हुए है लेकिन हम आपको यह बता देना चाहते हैं कि हम तो बराबर अपने मुल्क की उसी प्रकार रक्षा करेंगे जिस प्रकार हिमालय ने हमारे देश की रक्षा की है। हमारे यहां के पहाड़ी इलाके के लोग उसी तरह से अपने देश की रक्षा के लिए रक्षा पंक्ति का काम करेंगे। लेकिन वृत्ति हम लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, हमारे यहां यातायात के साधनों की बड़ी कमी है, इस वास्ते अगर हम चाहते हैं कि नेफा मानत या नीति में हम अपनी रक्षा पंक्ति को मजबूत बनायें तो हमें फौजी साध और सामान की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और अगर आप चमोली में या पिथोडागढ़ में जा कर मड़के बनायें और गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल और अलमोड़े से सड़कें नहीं जाती हैं तो किम प्रकार से रक्षा के सामान को वहां पहुंचा सकेंगे। इसलिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उम इलाके को आप उन्नतिशील बनायें, उसके पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करें। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इससे ज्यादा मैं विशेष कुछ न कहूँ तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। केवल इतना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय जिस तरीके से काम कर रहा है और जिस भावना से काम कर रहा है, हमें उसे प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Sir, the report of the Ministry of Defence is brimming over with self-complacency and optimism. I do admit that after our bitter experience in 1962 much water has flowed down the Ganges and great transformation has taken place in our military set up. But even now the approach of the powers be and of the Ministry is to belittle the dangers that confront this country. Our neighbours certainly are not very friendly. Once again we believe again as in 1962 that an attack from China is something far-fetched or some-

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

thing unrealistic. Let me quote the report :

"While the nuclear capacity of China no doubt constitutes an important factor in the total spectrum of threats to our security, its credibility has to be judged by several criteria, such as the political or military advantages that may be derived from such an attack, its repercussions on the world situation and the reaction of advanced countries to nuclear powers."

This day-dreaming is being done at a time when 6 million refugees have come to India. In spite of that, what is the reaction of the world powers, the real repercussion of that on the capitalist countries? Most of them, headed by America, expanded substantially the supply of arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. Even the ultra-revolutionary Chinese Maoist government expedited the supply of arms and ammunition to Pakistan. No country in the world has come forward with offer of arms and ammunitions to India, or even to the Bangladesh government. Therefore, we cannot depend on world opinion to be our protectors. If there is going to be an atomic attack against India, naturally the world opinion will cry hoarse in righteous indignation against China but our country will be lost. Therefore, we have to provide something against nuclear attack by China. I do concede that to have an anti-ballistic missile umbrella is impossible even for America and Russia. It is quite impossible for India. We know that we have to depend on some of the friendly countries for the defence of our country. We know that ground to air missiles have been supplied to us by Russia.

18 hrs.

There is nothing wrong in approaching that country and asking for a limited protection—protection of Delhi and the most vital sectors of our military force with very sophisticated gadgets and necessary missiles. I am prepared to concede the principle that we must meet all the expenditure. Whatever be the total expenditure we have to find it. It is our duty to see that the expenditure is met.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of pay scales. Apart from the merits of the question, the satisfaction of our Armed Forces is our greatest asset. The pay-scales have been revised, the pension scales have also been revised but what is the wonderful reward to the worker; what is the wonderful remuneration to the Army soldier. Sir, the soldier gets Rs. 60/- and the other menial servants get Rs. 47/-—dearness allowance is Rs. 57/- and only Rs. 47/- is counted as dearness pay. Until and unless the jawan gets a promotion as a Naik he does not get a single rupee as increment. What do we say about this remuneration. Is it something to be proud of and something to be made much of in our Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time, Mr. Nair, you will take?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I have hardly started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So you continue your speech tomorrow.

18 02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, Ju
1971/Asadha 18, 1893 (Saka).*